A.D.M.A. Convention Report Starts on Page 45

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE MARKET AUTHORITY SINCE 1871

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Volume 133 MAY 16, 1938 Number 20

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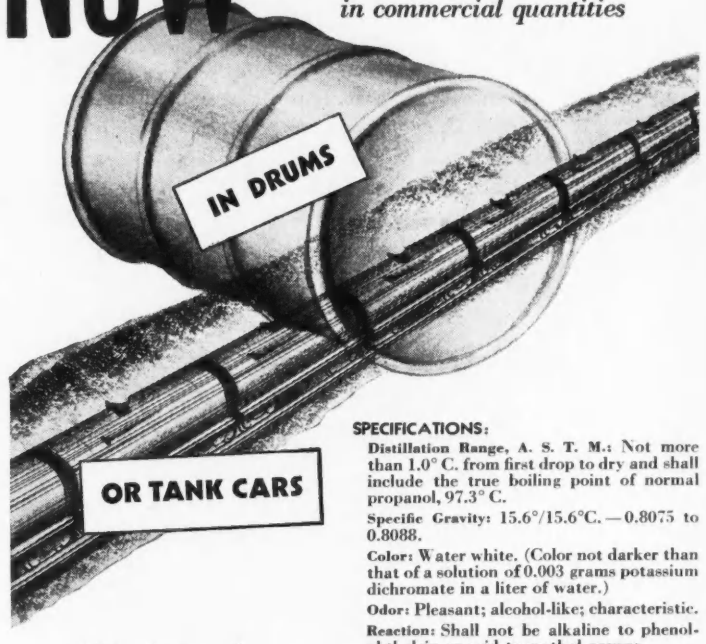

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New Aliphatic Amines

During the century since Wöhler synthesized the first amine, chemists have succeeded in substituting the NH group for the oxygen atom in almost every oxygenated organic compound. Thus, alcohols have been changed to amines, ethers to imines, and glycols to diamines.. Although these analogs have sufficiently different and valuable properties to indicate great industrial possibilities, only half a dozen aliphatic amines have become commercially important. However, recent developments in the chemistry of dyes, detergents, textile softeners, emulsifiers, and pharmaceuticals have created a need for new nitrogen compounds. Synthesis now makes the following amines available commercially.

TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE

$N(C_3H_6OH)_3$

. . . a crystalline, pure-white solid . . . is a mild, water-soluble base. It melts at 45 °C., and boils at 188.0° C. at 10 mm. A mixture of Isopropanolamines that is liquid at room temperature is also available. The Isopropanolamines readily form stable, non-darkening soaps that are excellent emulsifying agents and are completely soluble in hydrocarbons. They should be investigated by oil, soap, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical chemists.

DIETHYLENE TRIAMINE

$(NH_2)C_2H_4(NH)C_2H_4(NH_2)$

. . . a hygroscopic, somewhat viscous liquid which boils at 207.1° C. . . . is completely soluble in water and hydrocarbons. It is a strongly alkaline, high-boiling solvent for sulphur, acid gases, various resins and dyes. Diethylene Triamine will saponify acidic materials, such as fatty acids, to form soaps which dehydrate to amides. It has derivatives of interest to the rubber, resin, dye, and textile industries.

DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL

$(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2OH$

. . . a colorless, hygroscopic liquid boiling at 162.2° C. . . . is completely soluble in water or alcohol. Basic in character, it readily furnishes salts which may be dissolved in water. It forms fatty acid derivatives which are textile softeners and emulsifiers in acid mediums. Being in the family of alkylolamines, it combines the properties of amines and alcohols and yields derivatives containing tertiary amine groups.

TRIETHYLENE TETRAMINE

$(NH_2)(C_2H_4NH)_2C_2H_4(NH_2)$

. . . a moderately viscous, water-soluble liquid boiling at 278.0° C. . . . is less volatile than Diethylene Triamine but resembles it in many other properties. Combined with fatty acids, it forms detergents and softening agents. This straight chain compound possesses a multiplicity of reactive amino groups and offers unusual possibilities in the synthesis of rubber accelerators, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs.

Information on these new chemicals will gladly be furnished.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Volume 133 MAY 16, 1938 Number 20

Lime Association Re-elects Officers

Cincinnati, May 11, 1938

The National Lime Association closed its twentieth annual convention at the Netherland Plaza hotel here today after re-electing its entire slate of officers.

More than one hundred delegates to the three-day meeting heard addresses on various aspects of the lime industry, including discussion of research, safety measures, and improved methods of quarrying and operating kilns. An exhaustive paper on "Why Masonry Walls Leak" was read by Walter C. Voss, professor of building construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who exhibited slides and reported the results of research work revealing the absorbent qualities of a large number of different types of masonry construction.

The need for more widespread use of lime in the treatment of sewage and industrial wastes was discussed by Dr. Willem Rudolfs, chief of the division of water and sewage research at the Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J. He declared that, since many cities obtain their drinking water from rivers, it is becoming increasingly necessary to combat pollution by the treatment of sewage before it is discharged.

An important economic condition was discussed by Myron S. Hazen, manager of the service division of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, in a paper on "Mutual Responsibilities and Interests of the Lime and Fertilizer Industries." The discussion of research was introduced by P. H. Bates, chief of the Clay and Silicate Products Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

The annual election resulted in the choice of the following:—

President and general manager, S. Walter Stauffer, 927 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington.

Secretary and assistant treasurer, W. V. Brumbaugh, 927 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington.

Treasurer, James H. McNamara, of the Eagle Rock Lime Company, Eagle Rock, Va.

Assistant secretary, Roma F. Medford, Washington.

Members of the executive committee, Henry La Liberte, of the Cutler-Magner Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. M. Gager, of the Gager Lime Manufacturing Company, Chattanooga; Reed C. Bye, of the Warner Company, Philadelphia; G. J. Whelan, of the Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company, Cleveland; B. L. McNulty, of the Marblehead Lime Company, Chicago.

The following appointments to the board of directors were made:—

C. C. Loomis, Adams, Mass.; H. D. Brigstocke, Thomasville, Pa.; R. C. Bye, Philadelphia; G. J. Whelan, Cleveland; S. C. Snead, Shawsville, Va.; William F. Stolzenbach, Pittsburgh; Fred Witmer, Wordville, Ohio.; Russell Rarey, Columbus, Ohio.; Gordon W. Hughes, Manistique, Mich.; B. L. McNulty, Chicago; Mrs. M. K. Lounsbury, Manitowoc, Wis.; Henry La Liberte, Duluth; K. L. Hammond, Keystone, Ala.; Paul Sunderland, Galloway, Mo.; Cecil R. Haden, Houston, Texas.

Read Drug Co. Sued In Md. for Price-Cutting

Baltimore, May 11, 1938

A $50,000 damage suit has been filed against the Read Drug & Chemical Company in the Circuit Court here by the Baltimore Pure Rye Distilling Company for selling the products of the distilling company under minimum prices named in an agreement between the distillers and retailers, which is permitted under the provisions of the Maryland fair trade law.

The Read company operates a chain of forty retail drug stores and four liquor shops in the Baltimore and Washington areas. Another plaintiff is the National Distillers Product Company, which lodged a similar allegation against four other retail liquor shops. Circuit Court Judge Dennis issued a temporary injunction which restrains the defendants from continuing their allegedly overt acts.

Drug Bill Awaits Special House Rule

OPD Washington Bureau
May 12, 1938

The house rules committee has not yet acted on a request for a special rule for early consideration of the food and drug bill (S.5), but is expected to consider the matter early next week.

Meanwhile, members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce are attempting to work out a compromise substitute for the provision for court review of regulations and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture, as carried in the bill reported by this committee. Six members of the committee signed a minority report opposing this section, and if a committee amendment can be agreed upon it will expedite passage of the measure.

Helium for Germany Blocked by Ickes

OPD Washington Bureau
May 12, 1938

The opposition of the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, apparently has definitely ended the effort of the German Zeppelin interests to purchase American helium for the inflation of a passenger airship.

After a conference of several government officials at the White House, it was announced that President Roosevelt has no authority to direct the sale of helium for export, since the law requires that such sales receive the unanimous approval of the Munitions Control Board composed of six cabinet officers, including Secretary Ickes. The law specifies that export sales may not be made where the helium is considered by the board to be of military importance, and although it is believed that the state, war, and navy departments have no objections to this sale,

Drug Act Enforcement Appropriation Raised

OPD Washington Bureau
May 9, 1938

The senate today passed the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill after increasing the appropriation for enforcement of the food and drugs act by $150,000 and making a number of other changes in the bill as passed by the house.

The senate struck out the house provision appropriating $1,000,000 for beginning work on four regional chemurgic research laboratories and instead allocated $100,000 to cover a survey to determine the location of these laboratories and the scope of the investigations to be made, and to coordinate their work with the research work already being done by the department.

Another amendment permits the naval stores conservation program to be conducted through the services of regional associations of producers instead of through county committees as in the case of other crops.

Other increases in appropriations made by the senate include the following:—$9,500 for study of flax diseases and $120,000 for tung oil investigations by the Bureau of Plant Industry; $30,000 for tung oil investigations and $7,500 for the industrial utilization of farm products by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; $353,900 for various insect-control programs of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; $16,200 for cotton ginning investigations by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering; $10,000 for cottonseed inspection, and $5,000 for cottonseed market reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Chemical Engineers Institute Hears About Metaphosphate

A new high-concentration synthetic fertilizer, calcium metaphosphate, will be produced on a scale of 50,000 tons a year by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Wilson Dam, Dr. Harry Curtis, chief engineer for the authority, declared at the thirtieth semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held in the Greenbreier, May 9, 10 and 11. Other new developments as affecting industrial operations came in for considerable discussion.

This new feritlizer carries a higher concentration of available phosphorus than any other fertilizer, Dr. Curtis stated, and therefore because of the smaller amount required per acre, it will mean a substantial saving to the farmer. He said that the metaphosphate produced in T.V.A.'s earlier small scale plant had been tested in many agricultural experiment stations under greenhouse conditions and in plots out of doors with varied crops and various soils. He added that the metophosphate is not yet available on the market. In answer to a question, "Why use concentrated phosphate?" Dr. Curtis stated:—

Certain folks whose legitimate interest in selling low grade phosphate is about equal to their conviction that there can be no advantages in new technology have recently published statements pointing out that the cost per unit of available phosphorous pentoxide is greater in concentrated superphosphate than in ordinary superphosphate, meaning (but never saying) costs f.o.b. stockpile, or f.o.b. plant. Let us now inquire as to comparative cost f.o.b. the farmer.

Consider three plants located equally distant from a farmer who pays a freight charge of $4.50 per net ton on fertilizer purchased. At one of the plants, bulk superphosphate averaging 16 2/3 percent available phosphorous pentoxide is offered at $9 per ton in the stock pile; at another of the plants, bulk superphosphate averaging 50 percent available phospherous pentoxide is offered at $33 per ton in the stock pile; and at the third plant, metaphosphate carrying 65 percent available phosphorous pentoxide is offered at $40 per ton in the stock pile.

Showing that after adding to the price of each ton of fertilizer a fixed amount for bagging, tax, freight and a 10 percent dealer's profit, the cost to the farmer per ton of available phosphorous pentoxide becomes $110.55, $89.65 and $80.76 respectively for the 16 2/3, 50 and 65 percent fertilizers.

Hermann W. Mahr, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in speaking on "Economic Life and 'Catalysis' Costs of Contact Catalysis," said that catalysis costs in processes employing contact catalysts are segregated and their nature discussed. They are grouped into initial expenditures for catalysts, investment charges for precious metals, and losses incurred by inactivation of catalysts, he said. Two types of catalysts are indicated on the basis of the above groups. He said that total catalysis costs of type 1 consist of initial and investment charges and of type 2 of these same charges with the addition of catalysis losses.

He explained that the costs are used in typical operating problems for obtaining minimum catalysis costs. Economic life of catalysts is found, he said, to be amount of production obtainable at the lowest total catalysis cost. He said that by this criterion type 1 catalysts have infinitely great economic lives, while those of type 2 are limited by losses arising from inactivation. When the latter accumulate in amounts equal to installation costs, the economic life of the second type is attained. He concluded by saying that methods of appraising catalysts and determining catalytic process conditions on basis of minimum cost are also illustrated.

L. K. Herndon and J. R. Withrow, of the Department of Chemical Engi-

—Continued on page 68

W. W. Winship Heads New York Chemists

William Winship, manager of the Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., silica products, this city, has been elected chairman of the New York section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Prof. William C. McTavish, of New York University. Prof. Louis P. Hammett, of Columbia University, was made vice-chairman, and Dr. Cornelia T. Snell was re-elected secretary, and Carl R. De Long was named treasurer.

W. W. Winship

Elected to the board of directors, in addition to the officers, were Dr. D. P. Morgan, Prof. McTavish, and Prof. Robert C. Elderfield. National councillors:—J. J. Beaver, C. D. Carpenter, Lyman Craig, R. H. Crist, E. J. Durham, R. L. Garman, Thomas Govett, D. H. Killefer, C. V. King, Philip Kratz, L. G. Longworth, H. B. Lowe, C. A. Marlies, M. H. McKenn, J. E. Niederl, F. W. Power, R. J. Quinn, G. H. Walden, jr., L. W. Walters, and R. R. Williams. Alternate councillors, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Snell, Prof. McTavish, Dr. DeLong, D. D. Berolzheimer, and P. B. Myers.

Mr. Winship was born in Brooklyn in 1882, and received his technical education at Pratt Institute. From 1904 to 1911 he was manager of the Charles Graham Chemical Pottery Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. He joined the Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., in 1911, becoming manager in 1919. He is the author of a number of papers on silica technology. He is a member of the American Ceramic Society, the Electro-chemical Society, the American Mineralogical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Society of Glass Technology. He belongs to the Chemists Club of New York.

Process Patents Ban Backed by M.C.A.

OPD Washington Bureau
May 11, 1938

The Manufacturing Chemists Association today filed with the house committee on patents a brief in support of H.R. 7851, a bill to exclude the importation of articles made abroad in violation of United States process patents.

The brief points out that merchandise infringing a product patent may be excluded from importation but that under court decisions this embargo does not apply to process patents. Protection of the holders of process patents is important to the chemical industry, the brief declares.

Closing Market Developments

London Closing Cable

LONDON, May 13, 1938.

Quotations on beeswax ruled at 102s. 6s. per hundredweight.

Ascorbic Acid Reduced

Prices on ascorbic acid were reduced late last week, making the market $3 per ounce in 1,000 ounce lots; 100 ounce lots, $3.10; and single ounces, $3.25.

Fertilizer Organics Hold

The soft position of organic ammoniates becomes more pronounced as the season moves nearer its terminus. There were no further reductions in prices as last week drew to a close, but the general tenor of the market was easy.

Tin Salts Steady

The market for various tin derivatives was steady later in the week. Straits tin was quoted around 38.10c. per pound. Soda stannate was 26½c. to 29½c. per pound; anhydrous tetrachloride of tin, 19½c. per pound, and soda stannate at 32½c. to 33c. per pound, all unchanged.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Alcohol.—Panama has authorized the granting of permits to establishments preparing essences for the manufacture of ice cream, syrups and confectionery, to acquire and use up the five gallons of pure distilled alcohol per month, according to the American commercial attache at Panama.

Alcohol, Denatured.—The percentage of domestic alcohol, denatured, which importers and domestic producers of gasoline in Sweden must purchase from the wine and spirits central was continued during the second quarter of 1938 at 2.8 percent of the quantity of gasoline imported or produced.

Bauxite.—A Netherland Guiana decree establishes a special assessment of 0.10 florin per metric ton on bauxite shipped from the colony, the proceeds to be used in river and harbor maintenance.

—Continued on page 23

Oil Leases of Public Lands Monopoly Ended

OPD Washington Bureau
May 12, 1938

A move to end monopolistic control by the larger oil companies of petroleum production activities under the public land oil leasing laws, was announced today by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The ruling by Commissioner Fred W. Johnson, of the General Land Office, places restrictive limits to the amount of acreage available for development under leases by the companies on the public domain, even before the discovery of oil or gas. Besides affording greater opportunity for the smaller, independent operators to enter the more favorable petroleum production fields, the ruling is calculated to provide additional methods for preventing waste through overproduction of the nation's valuable oil resources.

Involving operations on millions of acres of public oil lands located mainly in California, New Mexico and Wyoming, Secretary Ickes' action places a limitation upon the scope of the big company activities, by declaring that areas formerly held without restriction under earlier prospecting permit laws, now shall be subject to acreage limitation provisions of the oil leasing laws.

Hazardous Ferry Service Rate Schedule Revised

Rates on the special ferry service for hazardous materials, operating between the Christopher street and Hoboken ferry terminals of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, have been revised. Under the new schedule the round-trip fare for motor trucks not over two tons in capacity, except tractors and semi-trailers, is now $1.50; for motor trucks of two tons and over capacity, except tractors and semi-trailers, it is now $2.00; and for tractors and semi-trailers the fare is now $2.50 per round trip. One-way tickets are no longer available. Tickets are obtainable from the cashier, D., L. & W. marine terminal, Hoboken, N. J.

Chemical Price Level Drops

Prices were down to a lower level in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals last week, mainly as the result of reductions in coal-tar solvents induced by competition of petroleum derivatives in a lethargic market. Tin salts were almost alone on the advancing side.

Business was no worse than it had been; nor was it any better on the whole, and trading in seasonal items was not specially active.

Prices were advanced on Straits tin, tin crystals, tetrachloride of tin, stannate of soda, and gum rosin. Prices were reduced on coal-tar solvent naphthas, toluol, xylol, imported pale cresylic acid, imported crude naphthalene, ascorbic acid, slab zinc, zinc dust, dicalcium phosphate, needle antimony, witherite, Caucasian dioxide of manganese, pearl cornstarch, Batavia and Singapore dammars, Congo, East Indian, and Manila copals, dried blood, tankage, castor pomace, domestic bone at Atlantic ports, Japanese sardine scrap, and hoofmeal at Chicago.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals dropped to 126.1 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 89.3, against 89.5 at this time last year; the fertilizer materials group alone averages higher than the corresponding 1937 level in price.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Aluminum Co. Antitrust Case to Start June 6 4
A.D.M.A. Convention Report 45
Blagden Co. Moves to New Quarters in London 33
Balto. Production Club Elects Fineberg 43
Bott Joins Penick Staff 56
Campbell Heads N. Y. Paint Ass'n .. 5
Chemical Engineers Institute Hears About Metaphosphate 3
Chemists' Club to Golf 32
Chatfield Memorial Unveiled in N. J. 36
Cottonseed Crushings Increase 38
Continental to Produce Bottle Caps and Seals 66
Dunstan Gets Redwood Medal 58
Drug Wholesalers Sales Dropped 3% in March 32
Drug Act Enforcement Appropriations Raised 3
Drug Bill Awaits Special House Rule 3
Eastern Can Co. Outing for Employees June 25 33
Egbert Wins White Award 33
Fritzsche Bros. New St. Louis Branch 42
F.T.C. Complaint Hits Food Container Ass'n 5
Fertilizer Tag Sales: April 59
F.T.C. Complaint Hits Wilkes-Barre Tobacco Trade 65
Fritzsche Bros. to Open Plant in France 66
German Potash Salts Exports Set Record 32
Gypsum Output Shows Sharp Gain in 1937 43
Hazardous Ferry Service Rates Revised 4
Hercules Powder Earnings Off 36
Helium for Germany Blocked 3
Kreuger & Toll Dividend Claims of American Certificates Rejected 32
Ketchum & Co. to Move 66
Lime Ass'n Re-elects 3
Metallurgical Society Medalist Banks 5
M.C.A. Meeting June 2 5
Meek Here to Review Shellac Research 32
Monsanto Co. Earnings Lower 32
N.Y. Textile Chemists to Discuss Research 33
Oilseed Taxes Reduced 5
Oil Leases of Public Lands Monopoly Ended 4
Process Patents Banned by M.C.A. 3
Purchasing Agents to Meet 5
Petroleum Production 58
Petroleum Market Status 57
Richardson Heads Goodrich Division 32
Read Drug Sued for Price-Cutting. 3
Sulphonated Oil Ass'n Outing 5
Spice Trade Ass'n Re-elects 5
Silzle Co. Changes Name 56
Tanners Council Meeting Discusses Inventory Values 33
Toilet Goods Ass'n Convention Arranged 56
Winship Heads N. Y. Chemists 3
Wage-Hour Action Imminent 5

General Features

Advertisers Index 69
Bids Wanted 68
Chemical Price Trends 4
Classified Advertisements 68
Closing Market Developments 4
Contracts Awarded 68
Corporation Earnings ..... —
Dividends Declared ..... —
Editorials 24
Foreign Trade Openings 65
Foreign Trade Rules 4
Industrial Uses of Chemicals 67
Obituaries 4
Prices Current 7
Scientific, Professional Services .. 54
Trade News Briefs 29, 58
What You Can Use 29
Where You Can Sell 67

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums ... 53
Coaltar Chemicals 30
Drugs and Fine Chemicals 41
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals 33
Essential Oils and Aromatics 55
Fertilizer Materials 59
Heavy Chemicals 26
Oils, Fats and Waxes 37
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials 34
Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels 57

Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals 64
Charters 65
Coastwise Shipments 64
Exports 62
Imports 60
Imports Detained 65

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Aluminum Co. Antitrust Case to Start June 6

Federal Judge France Gaffey, before whom hearings have been held on the government's antitrust suit against the Aluminum Company of America, ruled May 11 that records of sales to all concerns except the Aluminum Company of America and Alumina, Ltd., might be eliminated but documents concerning agreements on imports, quotas, prices, and restraints be produced. This would include the dealings with the French Aluminum Company, the Swiss Aluminum Company, and the British Aluminum, Ltd.

William Watson Smith, council for the Aluminum Company, stated that twenty to thirty of the company's employees have been gathering data called for in the interrogatories. The court directed that answers to the governments 605 interrogatories be filed by June 1 and that letters, documents, records, etc., called for by the subpoena be produced by June 6. Hearings have been adjourned until May 23.

Obituaries

Elon H. Hooker

Elon Huntington Hooker, founder and president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, heavy chemical manufacturer, this city, died of pneumonia May 11 in Pasadena, Calif. He was sixty-eight years old.

Born in Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Hooker received his A. B. degree from the University of Rochester in 1891 and his A. M. degree in 1894. Later he studied engineering at Cornell University, receiving his C. E. degree in 1894 and a Ph.D. in 1896. After post-graduate

Curtis Biltmore Studios
Elon H. Hooker

work on Cornell fellowships in France and Switzerland, Mr. Hooker was engaged in the construction of the Boston water supply system in the survey of Panama and Nicaragua Canal routes, and in the construction of a dam, water supply and research laboratory for Cornell University.

Recognizing the potentialities of the Niagara Falls power development, Mr. Hooker founded the Hooker Electrochemical Company in 1903, with the company gradually moving to the position of being one of the largest producers of caustic soda, chlorine and chlorine products in the world. In 1925 he was one of the foremost bidders for Muscle Shoals in the water-power development of the Tennessee Valley.

For many years Mr. Hooker has been a leader of the Republican party in New York State, coming into prominence in 1899, when Theodore Roosevelt, then governor, named him deputy superintendent of public works in charge of the operation of the State canal system. In 1912, when the Progressive movement started, he was chosen national treasurer of the party. Mr. Hooker was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of New York in 1920.

He was a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, founder, at Hartford, of the Colony of Connecticut in 1638. Six governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts were in his line of ancestry. During the Revolution his grandfather, James Hooker, a Hartford ship owner,

—Continued on page 66

M.C.A. Meeting In Skytop June 2-3

The Manufacturing Chemist's Association will hold its sixty-sixth annual meeting at Skytop lodge, Skytop, Pa., June 2 and 3. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, will be the speaker at the dinner meeting Thursday evening, when the manufacturing Chemists Association will act as host to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

The schedule for the Thursday morning meeting, at which E. M. Allen, president of Mathieson Alkali Works, president of the association will preside, follows:—

Treasurer's report.
Report of chairman of executive committee.
Election of officers.
Reciprocal trade agreements.
How can employer-employee relations be improved.
The political outlook.
The business outlook.
The Manufacturing Chemists' Association.
Film—"The Wonder World of Chemistry."

Skytop lodge is six miles from Cresco, twenty miles from Delaware Water Gap, 100 miles from Philadelphia and 115 miles from New York, on Pennsylvania highway route 90 by U. S. routes 6 and 611. The bus from Skytop lodge meets all trains at Cresco, which is on the Lackawanna Railroad. Members coming from Philadelphia and Wilmington have to change to the Lackawanna Railroad at Stroudsburg.

The schedule of the Lackawanna Railroad, Eastern Standard Time, lists trains to leave New York, D. L. & W. ferries 10:00 A. M.; 3:40 P. M.; 6:30 P. M.; leave Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad (Broad St. station) 3:00 P. M. Change at Stroudsburg to Lackawanna train at 6:15, arriving at Cresco at 6:40 P. M. Leave Wilmington via Pennsylvania railroad at 2:02 P. M., and connect with above train at Philadelphia, arriving in Cresco at 6:40 P. M., via Strousburg.

The rates for rooms per person, American plan, are as follows: Single with running water $8.50 per day; double with running water $8.00 per day; single with bath $11.00 per day; double with bath $9.00 per day. Club cottage, identical appointments and service with hotel $9.50 per day.

Warren Watson, secretary of the association, the office of which is located at 608 Woodward building, Washington, D. C., is in charge of reservations.

Spice Trade Ass'n Re-elects C.A.Thayer

Development of sales contract by grinders, looking toward the elemination of subjecting sales to price declines, was the feature of the thirty-second annual meeting of the Spice Trade Association, held in Hotel Astor, this city, May 9, 10 and 11. Other activities included a report on further improvements in standards and the re-election of officers.

Charles A. Thayer, in his address as president of the association, said that something must be done to keep per capita use of spices. The diversity of flavors, fads and food fancies in itself compels resort to collective efforts to make spices more and more popular. In 1937, Mr. Thayer said, but $6,000 was contributed by spice men in the United States, on one cent per each 200 pounds, but the publicity committee secured $11,000 from abroad. Now the figures, Mr. Thayer said, show about $3,000, or one cent for each 400 pounds for the United States, and by going abroad the committee has dug up some more and this has been augmented by the program committee. But we are short of the necessary $20,000. He called attention to the work of the technical committee in overcoming the inroads that substitutes and synthetic imitations of real spices have made. He urged that the trade make a thorough checking of factories, machinery and all equipment connected with manufacturing in order to be certain that they keep on the right track.

Mr. Thayer said that the membership as of May 1, 1938 totaled 134, compared with 144 members last year. However, he said, a portion of the withdrawal in membership could be attributed to the war in Spain, causing withdrawal of non-resident members.

On the final day of the convention, Mr. Thayer asked that a committee be formed from the various sections of the

—*Continued on page 66*

Wage-Hour Action Imminent in House

OPD Washington Bureau
May 12, 1938

The bill for Federal regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours in industries engaged in interstate commerce may come up for a vote in the house next week, and its passage by that body appears to be certain.

A petition signed by a majority of the house will force the bill to the floor May 23, but there is a possibility that it may be called up before that date. The bill will then go to conference with the senate, which last year passed a much different bill on the same subject providing for a differential for industries located in the South. Since the house bill calls for a single standard for all industries throughout the country, there may be some opposition to the measure in the senate.

Purchasing Agents To Meet May 23-26

General business conditions, the price situation and pending government legislation will be discussed at the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, to be held in the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, May 23 to 26.

The chemical and allied products buyers group luncheon, with Benedict Van Voorhis, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, presiding, will be addressed by Gaston DuBois, vice-president in charge of research and development for the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, on "Future Possibilities for the Chemical Industry."

In a survey of business and price conditions and a forum on their trends, Everett E. Brainard, of the Merrimac division, of Mansanto Chemical Company, will give the report on Eastern conditions. The discussion on the report will be led by W. L. James, of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla. Ralph N. Jacobson, of the federated metals division of the American Smelting & Refining Company, San Francisco, will give the report on Western conditions, the discussion being led by George E. Price, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron. Midwestern conditions will be described by E. A. Herr, of Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind., with the discussion led by Mr. Van Voorhis.

The oil company buyers group will hold a discussion on "Progress in Simplification of Casing Sizes." O. E. McClatchey, of the Barnsdall Refining Company, Tulsa, Okla., will preside. F. D. Bryant, of the Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, is among the leaders in a discussion on "Is Experience Always the Best Teacher."

Among the addresses to be delivered are:—

"Government's Legislative and Administrative Program for Business," by Warren Bishop, editor, of the Washington Newsletter for Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

"The Position of Government and Industry in the Field of Business Practices," by Howard Coonley, chairman of the board of the Walworth Company, New York, N. Y.

"How Recent Chemical Developments Affect Business," by Dr. H. E. Howe, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Washington, D. C.

"Where Business and Government Meet," by Raymond Moley, professor of public law, Columbia University, editor of *Newsweek*, this city.

"Mechanics of Purchasing," by E. H. Weaver, of the Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Sulphonated Oil Ass'n Outing At Absecon June 1 and 2

The Sulphonated Oil Manufacturers Association will hold its Spring outing at the Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J., June 1 and 2. A "get-together" dinner will be held Wednesday evening, with the "official" golf tournament scheduled for Thursday. Special hotel rates of $10 per day, American plan, have been made available. H. B. Sweatt, secretary-treasurer of the association, the office of which is located at 55 West Forty-second street, this city, is in charge of arrangements.

Oilseeds Taxes Are Reduced By New Revenue Act

OPD Washington Bureau
May 11, 1938

The house today approved the conference report on the 1938 revenue revision bill and sent it to the President for signature.

A number of changes in excise taxes will be made when the bill becomes law. In the conference report the senate accepted the house provision increasing from $2 to $2.25 per proof gallon the tax on distilled spirits and tax-paid alcohol withdrawn after July 1, 1938.

Other matters in controversy between the two houses were settled as follows:—

The senate amendment exempting from the toilet goods tax articles sold by the producer for 9 cents or less was eliminated.

The senate amendment repealing the tax on brewer's wort and malt syrup was retained.

Also retained was the senate provision that after June 30, 1939, whale oil not produced entirely by American vessels shall not be admitted free of the excise tax, but the senate provision imposing a tax of ½ cent per pound on fishmeal scrap was eliminated.

The house accepted senate amendments reducing the excise tax on imported hempseed to 1.24 cents per pound, on sesameseed to 1.18 cents per pound, and on perillaseed to 1.38 cents per pound; permitting tax-free importation of rapeseed oil when denatured and imported for the manufacture of rubber substitutes or lubricating oil; and exempting the products of Guam and American Samoa from the coconut oil tax.

The match tax provision remained as originally voted by the house and provides for a tax of 5 cents per 1,000 on fancy wooden matches and wooden matches having a stained, dyed, or colored stick or stem.

The senate provision liberalizing the definition of arms lengths transactions used in collecting taxes on sales of toilet articles and other commodities subject to a manufacturer's sales tax when sold to affiliated concerns, was eliminated in the conference report.

T.J. Campbell Heads N.Y. Paint Ass'n

Thurlow J. Campbell, president of Valentine & Co., was elected and installed president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the annual dinner-meeting May 12, in the Hotel Biltmore, this city. Mr. Campbell succeeds Stanley C. Dunning, of the Muralo Company, who was chosen vice-president of the association.

Other officers elected for the 1938-

Thurlow J. Campbell

1939 association year were G. Austin Wharry, of G. A. Wharry & Co., secretary, and Hendrick E. Hendrickson, of S. Winterbourne & Co., the veteran treasurer of the organization who was chosen to manage the association's finances for the tenth successive year.

Installation of the new officers was preceded by unanimous vote of the 207 members present to revise the constitution and provide for installation of the officers at the annual meeting of the association in May to take the place of the former procedure whereby officers were elected in May and installed in September. The by-laws of the association were also amended by unanimous vote on a proposal by Maitland Dwight, of Edward Smith & Co., to provide for two-year terms for members of an executive committee of six members, three of whom will be elected each year.

Members elected to the executive committee for a two-year term were: Everett J. Cole, of the Manufacturers' Varnish Company, Inc.; A. R. DeVos, of Breinig Brothers, Inc., and Robert I. Wishnick, of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. In order to start the newly adopted system of rotating committeemen, W. H. De Camp, jr., of the Gillespie Varnish Company; Harry R. Hillman, of the Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., and E. D. Murphy, of the National Can Company were elected members of the executive committee for a one year term.

A touching tribute to the memory of the late E. J. Cornish, of the National Lead Company, and the late Frank P. Cheesman, of the Cheesman-Elliot Company, Inc., both outstanding members of the association for many years, was presented by H. J. Schnell, of OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. Mr. Schnell, a former president of the association, reviewed the careers and achievements of Mr. Cornish and Mr. Cheesman and fol-

—*Continued on page 43*

F.T.C. Charges Hit Food Containers Ass'n

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against seventeen manufacturers of paper, pulp and wooden dishes or trays used principally as containers for food products for unlawful fixing of uniform prices and discounts. Food Dish Associates of America, an incorporated trade association whose activities as such terminated in in May, 1937, and its secretary and treasurer, Allan P. Durgin, are also respondents. The complaint also charges that Gooch & Co., New York, acted as an intermediary in the furtherance of these objectives.

The complaint charges that the respondents, with the active cooperation of the trade association, Durgin, and Gooch & Co., and pursuant to their understandings and agreements, engaged in the following practices in furthering their price-fixing combination:

Exchanged, through the medium of the trade association and its successors, price lists in order to establish the prices at which their respective products were to be sold; fixed uniform prices at which their products were sold, and, at times, the discounts thereon; required wholesalers, jobbers and other dealers to sell to ultimate consumers at uniform prices; established a system of zones throughout the United States to aid in the fixing of prices; agreed to give to each other prior notice of the fact that a sale was to be made at other than the established prices; collected and disseminated information concerning orders entered, production, shipments, unfilled orders on hand, inventories, prices at which dishes had been sold, costs and production capacity of equipment of the industry.

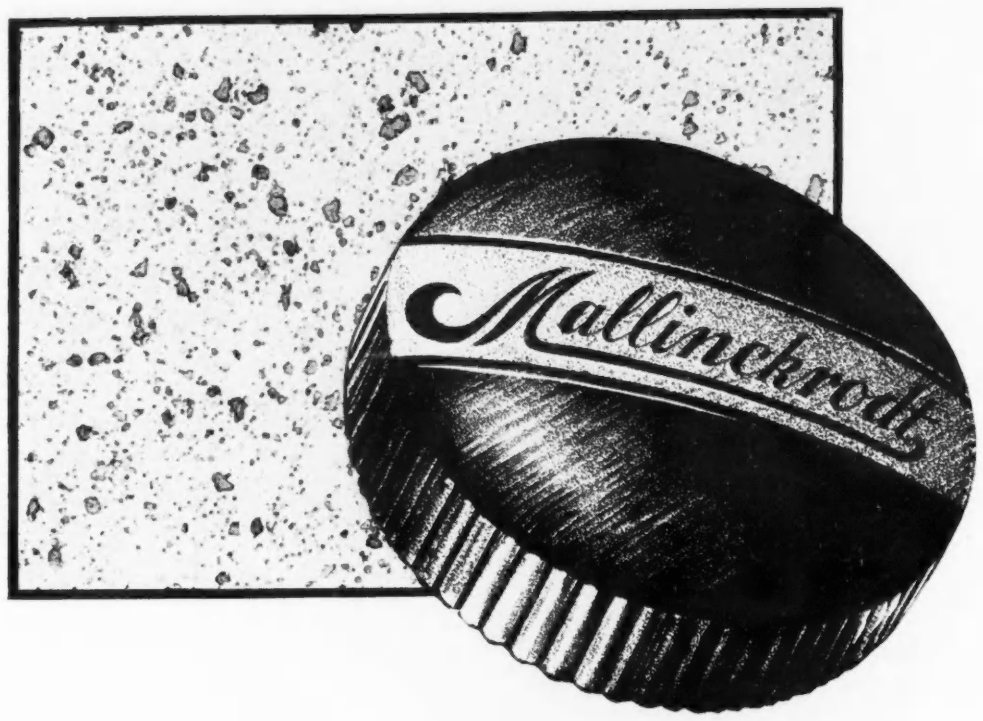
Metallurgical Society Medalist C. Banks

Charles Arthur Banks, managing director of the Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., was awarded the gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America for the "application of aerial transportation to the development of remote mining." The presentation was made at the thirtieth anniversary of the society, held in the Hotel Plaza, this city.

After receiving the medal from H. T. Hamilton, president of the society, Mr. Banks reviewed the formation of the Bulolo company, which operates placer mines in New Guinea, off the north coast of Australia. He told how it was necessary to transport by air more than 20,000 tons of equipment because of the inaccessibility of the region.

Magnesium Trisilicate

Clinical Reports* Place this New ANTACID and ADSORBENT in the Medical Spotlight



MALLINCKRODT MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE (POWDERED) is now presented after long investigation. It is made to exacting specifications for true therapeutic uniformity. Fine, white, odorless, tasteless and free from gritty particles. Each lot is laboratory tested to meet definite antacid and adsorbent standards. Suitable for use in tablets or powdered preparations.

*Mutch, N. *British Medical Journal*
Vol. 1, pp. 143-8 (1936)
pp. 205-8 (1936)
pp. 254-7 (1936)

Detailed literature available on request

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CHEMICAL WORKS

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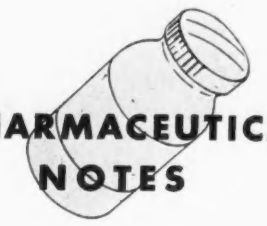

PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES

SULFANILAMIDE—A finely powdered grade now available in addition to the fine crystalline form. If you would like a sample for trial, just write the nearest Mallinckrodt office.

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MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE — A new Pure grade has been added to our list for those who do not require the exacting specifications of the Magnesium Hydroxide Medicinal. Information and samples are available on both the Pure grade and Medicinal grade.

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An improved grade of MERCURY SALICYLATE for use in oil suspensions has been developed. This product is manufactured to meet the requirements of those firms who offer "mercury in oil" ampoules.

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BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE — Mallinckrodt Bismuth Subcarbonate can be manufactured to meet your specifications. Extremely bulky grades can be supplied for use in powders and suspensions, or medium and dense grades for tablet manufacture.

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MAGNESIUM MANDELATE joins the list of Mandelic Acid salts—Sodium Mandelate and Calcium Mandelate—now offered by Mallinckrodt.

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For Outstanding Pharmaceutical Chemicals, Specify . . .

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RECEIVED MAY 16 1938 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f. o. b. New York prices on large lots. Prices changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 47

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., works.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, 55 & 110 gls., dms., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 1,000 lb. lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
tech., kgs, 1,000 lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Acetanilide, tech., 95%, bbls..lb. .29 Nom.
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs, 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonphenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kegs, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.30 - —
single pkg.....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. 1.32 - 1.40
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .12
Acetic, comi. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys. .....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys..100 lbs. 14.00 - —
99.5%, nat., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
syn., al. dms., c.l.100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.98 - 9.18
USP, dms.....100 lbs. 10.25 - 10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.00
pure, 30%, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid prices above apply delv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .60 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .25
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd. ton.105.00 - —
c.l., devld.....ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.115.00 -120.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton. 95.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.105.00 -110.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.120.00 -135.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton.100.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.110.00 -125.00

USP, $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, cns.....lb. 2.20 - —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Chinawood oil, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N. Y..lb. .15¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
kegs .....lb. .24½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
kegs .....lb. .24½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
anhyd., gran., dms.....lb. .26½- —
powd., dms.....lb. .27 - —

Prices on citric acid are f.o.b. N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .57 -

Acid, coconut oil, dist., dms..lb. .09½- .10
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .06 - .06⅛
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .0635- .0735
tanks .....lb. .0585- —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .79 - —
l.cl., same basis.....gal. 81 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .89 - —
imported, pale, 97-99, dms., gal. .75 - .86½
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital))
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11¼- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .73
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1180- .1225
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys. .....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .10½- .15
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade .....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, split, dms.....lb. .08½- 09
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Levulinic, 5lb. bots., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Linseed, oil, dark or light, dms..lb. 11.20 -11.70
extra white, dist., dms.....lb. .13 - .13½
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - .40
anhydride, dms.....lb. .33 - .43
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .45 - .60
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys..lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, S.V. 120-200, dms., lb. .07 Nom.
210-230, dms.....lb. .09 Nom.
240-280, dms... .....lb. .10 Nom.
sludges, dms.....lb. .05 Nom.
Nevile & Winther's, bbls....lb. .63 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
Acid, nitric, 40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, d. dist., dms.....lb. .0650- .0740
s. dist., dms.....lb. .0590- .0680
Perilla, dist., dms.....lb. .1522- .1572
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Phosphoric, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710, cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50% s. g., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .25 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.63
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .35 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. .58 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - .41
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .11 - .12
single pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .10½- .11½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¾- .14¾
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .12¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .14 - .15
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys., lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys. .....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lb.-100-lb. lots .....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .25¼- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .25¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .26¼- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs, works....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
tech., kgs., works.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls.....lb. .29 - .32
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vis. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vis. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
2, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
3, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
lots..lb. .88 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b., Chicago., frt. alld. lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs. .....lb. .50 - —
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls., lb. .82 - .84
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .86 - .88
import, cs. .....lb. .85 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .143 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .123 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09½- .10
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - .10½
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- .09
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —

Acacia—Alum

Alcohol, butyl, tertiary, denat-ing, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
import, 85%, 100 lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
comi., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD11, 12, 13, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, 20 dms....gal .35 - —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .27 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .32 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .34 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .37 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .31 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .33 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .36 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .25 - —

Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.

SD23-G, works, E., dms., c.l., gal. .35½- —
19 dms.....gal. .37½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .40½- —
tanks .....gal. .29½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher.

Special solvent, dms., c. l., E. works..gal. .32 - —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .34 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .26 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.11 - —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.13 - —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.16 - —
dms., c. l.....gal. 4.10 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.12 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.15 - —
tanks .....gal. 4.04 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.40 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.42 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.45 - —

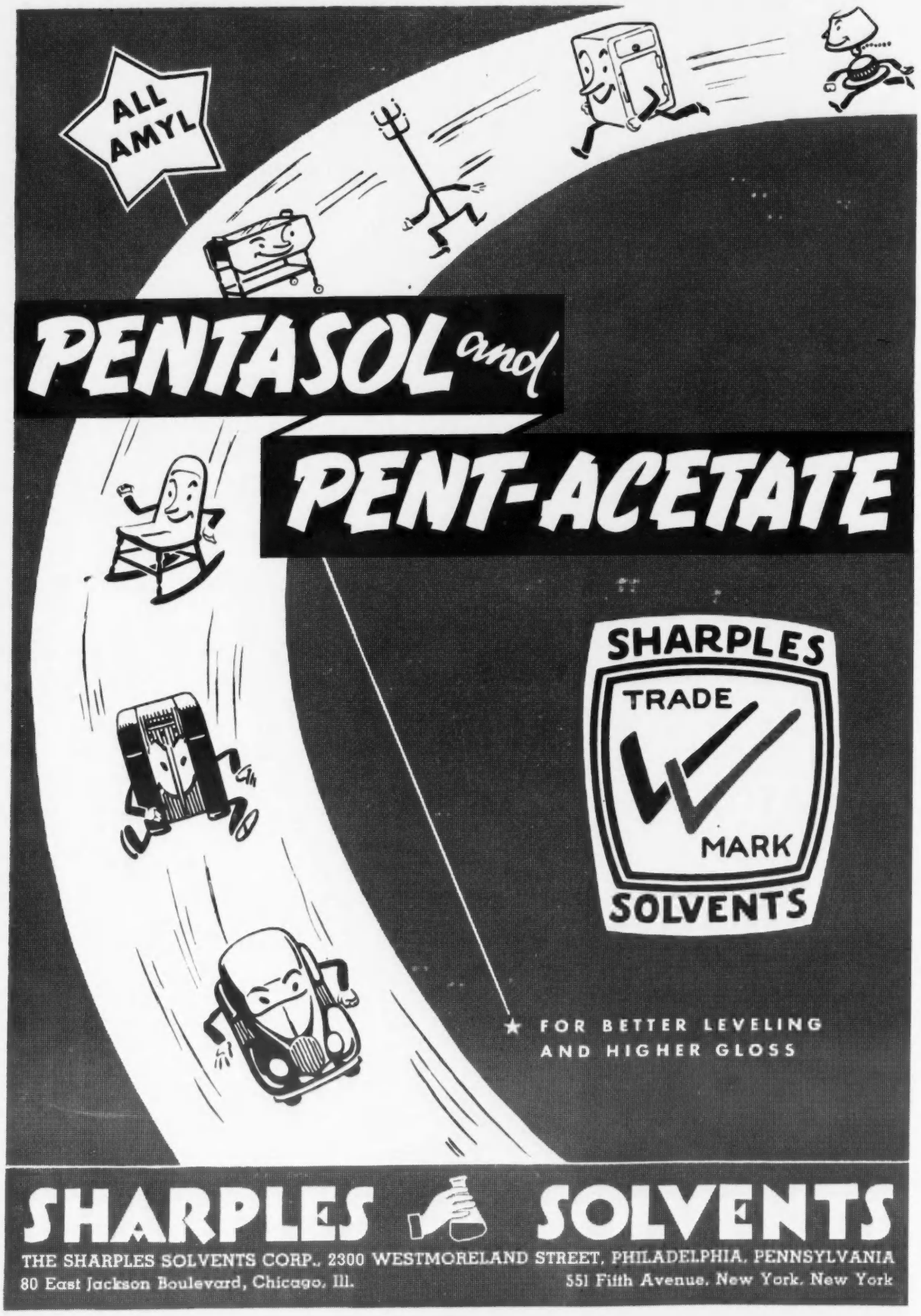
Grain alcohol 25c. per gal. higher.

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .45 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .35 - —
Hexyl, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .13 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08¼- —
Isopropyl, 99%, c.l., dms., f.o.b., dest..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
refd., 91%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
tech., 91%, dms., c.l., same terms..gal. .33¼- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .38¼- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .28¼- —
98%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .42½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .32½- —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works.....gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite bbls., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs. .....lb. .20 - .22
Curacao, cs. .....lb. .35 - .37
gourds, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, bbls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls. .....lb. 2.10 - —
100-lb. kegs .....lb. 2.12 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.19 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bls....lb. .30 - .32
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls. kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.40
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.55 - 3.80
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Alum—Ammon. Sulphocyanide

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.40- 3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
dlvd. N.Y. Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - 4.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20% normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
32%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Formate, 30% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .05 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .06 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .08 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .09 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .06½- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Alumina, hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 0.290- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l.....lb. .0260- —
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb. .16¾- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .20 - —
less than ton.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equaled.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.40
truckloads, bgs.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
5 to 9, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
truckloads, dlvd., met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
5 to 9, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, dms., c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
paste, extra fine lining, dms., 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .63 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .64 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .65 - —
On 1,500-lb. orders in split shipment the price is ½c. higher in lots of 400 lbs. and more; 1c. higher in lots of 200-399 lbs.; 3c. higher in lots of 10-199 lbs.; an smaller orders the price is higher than the 1,500-lb. basis by 1c. in lots of 1,000 lbs. and more; 2c. on 400-999 lbs.; 5c. on 200-399 lbs.; 10c. on 10-199 lbs.
ink, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .73 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .74 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .75 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .90 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .91 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .92 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
Aluminum, powd., lining standard, dms.,, 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .56 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .57 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs, single ship., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
5,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .46 - —
1,500 lbs., single ship., same basis..lb. .47 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
standard dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .42 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
wallpaper, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
rubber comp., dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .38 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .39 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .40 - —
split shipts (see note fine lining paste).
unpolished, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .35 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .36 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .37 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .46 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .47 - —
split shipt. (see note fine lining paste).
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .42 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -36.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs., lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, kgs.....lb. .26 - .33
Aldehyde, dms. .....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.). works..lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y., lb. 16 - .22
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), dlvd., E..lb. .03 - .05½
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .41 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .42 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .45 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .44 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
bxs. .....lb. .38 - .39
kgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb. .08 - .12½
imported, csks. .....lb. .08 - .12½
USP, lump, dms.....lb. .08 - .17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .09 - .25
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100 lb. kgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms. .....lb. .80 - —
cns. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua),
Hypophosphite, fib., dms....lb. 1.10 - 1.17
jars .....lb. 1.20 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.32 - —
jars .....lb. 3.25 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - .15
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Naphthenate, bbls. .....lb. .17 - —
Nitrate, tech., bags, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .20
Perchlorate, kegs.....lb. .16 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls., lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 18% phos. bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Ricinoleate, bbls. .....lb. .15 - —
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .22 - —
paste .....lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. ports or ovens.ton. 29.50 - —
Ammonia sulphate bag packing charged extra at $1.30 per ton for 200's and $2 per ton for 100's. Deliveries in Ill., Mich., Ind., Ohio, Wis., and Ohio river destinations in Ky. are f.o.b. ovens freight allowed.
Sulphide, liquid, 35-40%, basis 100%, dms., works..lb. .12 - .15
tanks, delvd. .....lb. .11 - —
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
pure, 99-100%, kgs. .....lb. .55 - —



Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Sal. gray, dom,, bbls., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.90 -	5.05
Import, csks	100 lbs.	5.00 -	5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., frt., alld	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10 -	—
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.125 -	—
l.c.l., frt., alld	lb.	.135 -	—
tanks, frt., alld	lb.	.115 -	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable	lb.	.75 -	—
Caproate, cns	lb.	2.75 -	—
Chloride, normal, dms., works,	lb.	.56 -	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 -	—
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.077 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06 -	—
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Nitrite, bots	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	.61 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.51 -	—
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls	lb.	.16 -	.22
import, natural, bls	lb.	.20 -	.22
twisted, bls	lb.	.30 -	.40
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.30 -	.31
Anilin oil, dms	lb.	.15 -	.16
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.24
Anise, Spanish, bgs	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Star, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.15
Anisic aldehyde, bots	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Annatto paste, bxs	lb.	.34 -	.39
seed, bgs	lb.	.07½-	.08
Anthraquinone, 90.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.65 -	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)			
Chloride, solut., cbys	lb.	.17 -	—
Metal, spot	lb.	.12¾-	—
Needle, powd., bbls	lb.	.12½-	.14
Oxide, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
Antimony, Salts, 65%, kgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
White, pigment, bgs., c.l., Texas works, frt. alld to ½c.	lb.	.11½-	.14¼
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 -	2.15
Apomorphine, bots	oz.	23.20 -	23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls	lb.	.21 -	.27
double, bbls	lb.	.18 -	.20
triple, bbls	lb.	.18 -	.20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	4.35 -	4.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100	kilos	32.00 -	34.00
Arnica flowers, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.08¾
bbls.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Arsenic Iodide (arsenous), 5 lb. bots.	lb.	5.15 -	—
jars	lb.	5.00 -	—
Metal, lump, cs	lb.	.40 -	.41
Red, import, cs	lb.	.15¾-	.16½
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
Arsenous chloride, cns	lb.	4.85 -	—
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.25 -	.26
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40 -	.41
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	42.50 -	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	40.00 -	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	30.00 -	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	25.00 -	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	23.00 -	—
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	19.00 -	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	16.50 -	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	14.00 -	—
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.02¼-	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03¼-	—
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.03½-	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.10½-	—
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	ton.	29.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	36.50 -	—
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 -	—
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00 -	—
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.15 -	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points,	ton.	32.90 -	—
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points	ton.	25.50 -	—
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points	ton.	30.50 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse.	ton.	49.50 -	—
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points	ton.	30.50 -	—
Maltha, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	ton.	29.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	36.50 -	—
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados)			
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00 -	—
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery,	gal.	.12 -	—
tanks, Calif, refinery	ton.	12.50 -	14.00
East Coast, refinery	gal.	.06 -	.06½
Ill., Ind., refinery	gal.	.06¼-	—
N. Orleans refinery	gal.	.06 -	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	5.25 -	5.80
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	2.85 -	2.95
cns.	oz.	2.80 -	—

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs	lb.	.33 -	.35
Barberry bark, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.09 -	.10
Barbital, cs	lb.	3.25 -	3.30
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	41.00 -	43.00
99% thru 200, mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	43.00 -	45.00
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	52.50 -	—
bbls., works	ton.	57.50 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	57.50 -	—
bbls., works	ton.	62.50 -	—
sulphur-free, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	57.50 -	62.50
Chlorate, kgs	lb.	.16½-	.17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
tech., doms., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line	ton.	77.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	79.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	90.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	92.00 -	—
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.	ton.	81.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	83.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	94.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	96.00 -	—
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.,	ton.	87.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	89.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	100.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	102.00 -	—
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.	ton.	83.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	85.00 -	—
Barium, chloride, tech., dom., Zone 4, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	98.00 -	—
Dioxide, dms.	lb.	.11 -	.15
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Fluosilicate, bbls.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).			
Hydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.04¾-	.05½
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.30 -	4.45
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Oxide, dms.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.10
kgs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	23.65 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston,	ton.	36.00 -	—
Chicago	ton.	31.15 -	—
Cleveland	ton.	33.50 -	—
New York	ton.	32.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	22.85 -	—
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore,	ton.	30.70 -	—
Boston	ton.	31.70 -	—
Philadelphia	ton.	30.50 -	—
ex whse., Baltimore	ton.	32.10 -	—
Boston	ton.	35.20 -	—
Chicago	ton.	30.35 -	—
Cleveland	ton.	33.00 -	—
Detroit	ton.	33.00 -	—
Kansas City	ton.	30.93 -	—
Los Angeles	ton.	42.00 -	—
New York	ton.	31.50 -	—
Philadelphia	ton.	31.90 -	—
San Francisco	ton.	42.00 -	—
Toronto	ton.	39.30 -	—
Southern off color, bulk, mines	ton.	12.00 -	—
95.75%, bulk, mines	ton.	16.00 -	—
ore, bulk, mines, long ton.		7.00	—

Ammoniac—Benzylidine

Barytes, German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a.	ton.	25.00 -	26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	30.00 -	—
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock,	ton.	13.00 -	14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a.	ton.	29.50	Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	32.50 -	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00 -	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Bay rum, import, bbls.	gal.	.71½	Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Root, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works	ton.	11.00 -	—
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works,	ton.	16.00 -	—
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.,	lb.	.60 -	.70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs.	lb.	.85 -	—
5 to 25 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Benzene (see benzol).			
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works	gal.	.21 -	—
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha	gal.	.16 -	—
Benzol tankcar prices, West, f.o.b. sellers' works.			
Benzoyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.40 -	.47
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.42 -	—
dms.	lb.	.44 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.94 -	—
dms.	lb.	.89 -	—
Chloride, 95-97%, refd., dms.	lb.	.30 -	.40
tech., dms.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Formate, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots	lb.	2.20 @	3.50

Preview of Quality

Many of our best customers started with a "Send us a sample" note...and came back with a "Here is an order" letter. It's a pleasant way of getting acquainted because quality is always the deciding factor. May we give you a preview of Witco quality with samples of these or other products that are important in your production?

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• LITHOPONE
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Berberine—Bone Phos.

Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Betanaphthol, subim., bbls....lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .61 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.22 - 1.48
fib. dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.42 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.42 - 1.68
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.58 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns., lb. 1.12 - 1.38
fib. dms.....lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs..lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb 3.50

Bismuth, Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½ - —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .13 - —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .07 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½ - —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¾ - .04¾
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾ - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
2 bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½ - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —

Black, carbon, special, 3, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - —
4 bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½ - —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in N. A. (water freights extra). lb. .02¾ - —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)..lb. .0310 - —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States).lb. .0319 - —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States.lb. .0335 - —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .03¼ - —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)...lb. .0341 - —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .03¾ - —
G (Mexico) f.o.b. border, lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, lb. .029 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .05¾ - —
bgs. or ctns. (sellers option) l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼ - —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —

Black, carbon, export, full, compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾ - .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾ - —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .65 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼ - —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½ - —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black haw, root bark, bls....lb. .25 - .26
Tree bark bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .18
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.60.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 2.60 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports. May shipt., unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts. lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kegs...lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.85 - —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled.lb. .11 - —
regular 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .16 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .18 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
6, cobalt, A, same basis.lb. .27 - —
B, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
C, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
D, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
B, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .25 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .27 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs...lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l. dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.90
l.c.l., dealers...100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.26.00 -27.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....ton.26.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports.ton.26.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.00 -19.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.21.00 - —
phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).

Modern
Apparatus
TECHNICAL
CONTROL
Much of the popularity of Mapico Colors is due to their chemical stability. They do not react with nor are they reacted upon by other materials used in the manufacture of paint. The most modern technical control methods are used to maintain this highly desirable characteristic.
Technical inquiry is invited.
MAPICO COLORS
Pure Oxides of Iron
YELLOWS • BROWNS
REDS • BLACK
DIVISION OF
COLUMBIAN CARBON
COMPANY

Bone, steamed, dom., 1½% ammon. 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.16.00 -18.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.20.00 - —
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..tons.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..tons.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.61.00 -66.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.42.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.51.00 -56.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.66.00 -71.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.47.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 -61.00
USP., $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
cns. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic),
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .08¾- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .08⅜- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06⅞- —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .06⅝- —
12, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
13, bbls., same basis....lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02⅞- —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.ob., N. Y. or works .....lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .10⅞- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05⅜- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .41 - .43
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .05 - .05½
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Burdock root, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .06¾- —
import, stands.....lb. .15 - .16
Butane, com'l., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
Secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same terms .....lb. .07 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17½
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .36 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. .22½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, jars, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.66 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.66 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.71 - —
bots., 5 lbs., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.96 - —
25-lb. cns. .....lb. 3.82 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, cs.....lb. 1.20 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Caffeine, 10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more, lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots.....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
peeled, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms., lb. .06¾- .07
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms. .....lb. .05 Nom.
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works, ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .87
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, flb., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.70 - 3.85
Lactate, USP., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .25 - —
Levulinate, bots., less than 25 lbs., works, dlvd..lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessels, Camden, N. J., or f.o.b. cars, So. Atlantic ports. ton.28.00 - —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .28
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .77 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton.lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 65-70%, CaS, wks., c.l...ton.64.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.68.00 - —
75% CaS (minus 100 mesh), c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.56.00 - —
83-85 CaS, c.l., works...ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Calomel, bbls., flb., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.18 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .54 - .55
slabs, cs.....lb. .54 - .55
tablets, tins.....lb. .59 - .60
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000 lbs.lb. .50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .52 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .0470- .0500
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .0470- .0500
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .0470- .0500
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .60 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .70 - .80
Russian, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs....lb. .06⅞- .07¼
Carbazole, 70-80%, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
90%, dms., works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
98.5-99%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works.lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
Methylpropyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04½- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
10-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
5-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
tank s, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
Fire extinguisher liquid 1¼c. lb. higher.
Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.38 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. .88 - .90
green, bgs. .....lb. .58 - .60
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .09½- .10
Case-hardening mixture, 30%, lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bxs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- .07
5 tons, works.....lb. .08¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09½- —
80-100 mesh, bxs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07 - .07½
5 tons, works.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¾- —
Import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .12½ Nom.
80-100 mesh, bxs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .13 Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .17 Nom
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¼
3, bls. .....lb. .10½- .10¾
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12¾- .13
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .06¾- .07
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .04½- .04¾
Saigon, bls.....lb. .15¼- .15½
Cassia buds, cs.....lb. .18¼- .18½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .07 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs.11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls. .....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots. .....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 5% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment..ton.21.00 Nom.
Catnep leaves, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .12⅝- .13
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
Cellulose, acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
101 lbs., works.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
Acetopropionate, 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
100-499 lbs., works.....lb. .58 - —
1-99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works .....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .20 - .21
Roman, bls. .....lb. .27 - .28
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.30.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.27.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N.H., R. I., Vt. .....ton.30.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis., ton.25.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.26.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)..ton.23.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton.24.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.27.80 - —
Ohio, Penn. .....ton.29.80 - —
Utah .....ton.34.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. .....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02125- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.35.00 - —
ex whse. .....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs. lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .86 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05½- —
contracts, dlvd., N.Y....lb. .05⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....lb. .07⅛- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, multiple unit, 2, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
1, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroacetophenone, tins, works..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms..lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml, 100 lb. cyls., works..lb. .85 - —
5-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. 1.15 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works..lb. .13 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .17 - —
solut., 8% cr., bbls.....lb. .05 - .09
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
high test, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
quills, broken, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
long, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
short, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Ecuador, tubes.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .87 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns..100 ozs..oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns..100 ozs...oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 2.75 - —
bots., 1 lb.....lb. 2.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c. cbys.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .16⅝- .17
3, bls. .....lb. .16½- .16⅝
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine, ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .75 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16⅛- .16⅜
Clover tops, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Coaltar, coal-gas., crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07⅛- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08⅛- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.00 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —

Bone—Degras

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. 1.63 - —
Chloride, dms., works.....lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms....lb. .81 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused, A, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
3½, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .36 - .39
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, lump, bgs., c.l..lb. .12 - —
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.25.00 - —
single ozs.....oz.26.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. .24 - .25
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .26 - .27
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .23 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .14½- .15¼
20%, bbls.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, cryst., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .10 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15¼- —
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs, f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
5-24, works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.13.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship.....lb. .02 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¼
bleached, bgs. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
ex whse.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.09 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.14 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.05 - — gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. .91 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.10 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 3.00 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.50 - —
less than 5 lbs., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
so-called, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .20¾- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .21¾- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Creosote oil, crude, tanks, works, gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., c.l., works...gal. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .13½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Cube root, powd., 6% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .28 - —
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .29 - —
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .31 - —
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .33 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4½c. per lb. less.
Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., cs. .....lb. .33 - .34
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08⅜
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .09½ Nom.
Cutch, Philippine, bls., c.l.....lb. .05¼- .06
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06⅝
Cyanamide, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., dlvd., contrs., NH_3 unit.. 1.15 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms. .....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
lump, dms..lb. .13 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, German, bls..lb. .15 - .16
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Degras, common, dom., bbls...lb. .07¾- .08¼
English, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
English, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13

Derris—Dyes

Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .39 - —
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 2,000 lbs..lb. .41½- —
200 lbs., to 1,000 lbs..lb. .43 - —

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less

Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Dextrin, British gum, c.l. f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .08¾
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Diamyl, phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
ports, May shipt...ton.44.50 -45.00
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -85.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 -150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.....ton.30.00 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., l.c.l..lb. .21 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .45 - .54
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms.lb. .31¾- —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - .50
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .23 - .34
Diethylene glycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylene oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Digitalis, leaves, dms.....lb. .42 - .48
Diglycol laurate.....lb. .23 - —
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls....lb. .20 - —
Diglycol stearate.....lb. .25 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .15½- —
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms, 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks .....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic)
Divi-divi extract, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Dogwood bark, dom., bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Jamaica, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .85
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vls.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.00 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
384 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .42½
496 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
693 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin(water soluble).lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c., paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives.lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue.....lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .70 - —
.... Orange, red shade..lb. .75 - —
Red:—
73 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthroquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
689 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenezene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —

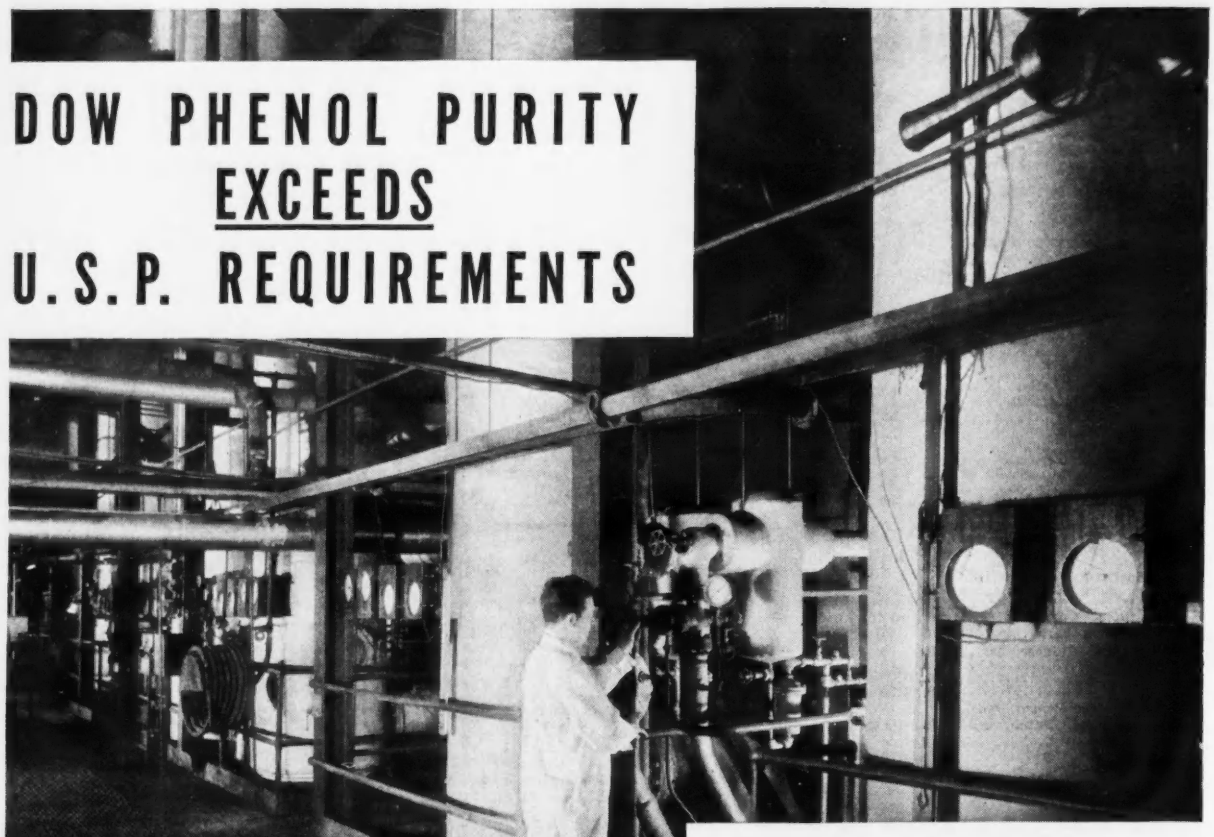
Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue.....lb. 2.55 - —
860 Indulin .....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS..lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet.....lb. .70 - —

Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
923 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
706 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.35 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

DOW PHENOL PURITY EXCEEDS U.S.P. REQUIREMENTS



Batteries of Stills Purify Phenol until it meets Dow's high standards for its products.

IN 1922 DOW RESEARCH developed a new and better process for the manufacture of synthetic phenol. The benefits, in the form of a superior product at a lower price, were immediately made available to industry.

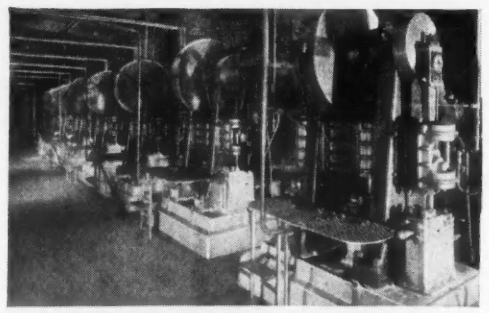
Throughout the years this effort to further improve the quality of phenol has continued. Today the purity of Dow phenol exceeds even the rigid requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. It is water white in color—has a congealing point of over 40° C.

That Dow is recognized as the foremost producer of synthetic phenol is gratifying evidence of the value of its continual research toward developing new, and improving existing, processes and products.

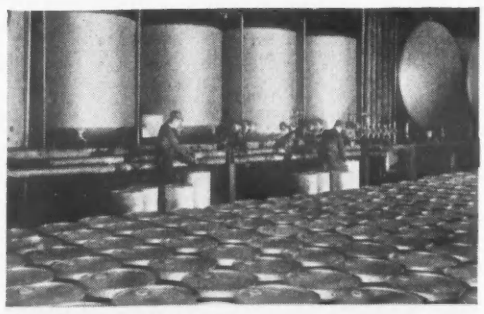
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Branch Sales Offices: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York; Second and Madison Streets, St. Louis; Field Building, Chicago; 584 Mission Street, San Francisco; 2260 East 15th Street, Los Angeles.

TRADE DOW MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Powerful Pumps Compress monochlorbenzol and caustic soda—the raw materials of phenol. Under nearly 5,000 lbs. pressure, the chemical reaction between these occurs in furnaces, each containing a mile of pipe. Once started, the reaction generates its own heat.



Glass-Lined Receiving Tanks protect the purity and color of Dow Phenol, U.S.P., prior to shipment in special containers to pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index):—
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchain .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls.....lb. .62 - .64
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.17.00 -18.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Ephedrine, tins, 100 ozs.....oz. 3.75 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs..oz. 2.75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. 2.75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs. c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
Epsom salt, U.S.P., kgs., c.l..lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .10
Ergot, USP, cs., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots.....oz.42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz.33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .05½- —
99 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06¾- —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .08½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13½- —
USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .07½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Ethyl, crotonate, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .23 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 4.90
Lactate, 55-gal dms., works.lb. .33 - —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .36 - —
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .30 - .34
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .6440- —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .6936- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .7425- —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- .05½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06
l.c.l., dms., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .06½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .20
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½- —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .58 - .60
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -15.00
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton.11.00 -12.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
Indian, bags.....lb. .07½- .07¾
German, large, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Ferric sulphate, dms., works.ton.35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works.lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .13 - —
Film scrap, colors, light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works.....lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .16 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.17.00 -18.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.35 - 1.40
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 3.00 & .10
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.50.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, E. cst. factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, May shipt...ton.44.50 - —
spot or nearby.....ton.44.00 - —
Flake white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .09½- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .08 - .08½
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, ton.31.50 Nom.
Washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky.mines..ton.20.00 Nom.
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f..ob. Ky. and Ill. mines..ton.22.00 Nom.
Imported, 85% not over 5% duty paid..ton.23.50 Nom.
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .18
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms. incl., dlvd. lb. .12½- .14
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - .48
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gall extract, bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
plantation, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Cubes, Singapore, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Extract, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .09½
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¼
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .07½- .07¾
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .07¼- .08¼
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, bulk, gal. .04¾- —
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- —
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- —
64-66, 875 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04¼- .04¾
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05½- .05¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04½- .04¼
third grade, tanks....gal. .04½- .04¼
63-68 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- —
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- —
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05¼
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .04¼- .04⅝
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03¾- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03 - —
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02¾- —
26-70 lb., v.p., tanks..gal. .02 - .02½
Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane, tanks..gal. .05 - —
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .06½
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs....lb. .07¼- .07½
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
grinding, bright, bgs...lb. .13½- .13¾
medium, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Japanese, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb.10.00 -11.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.35
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
60/164,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
83/251,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
92/283,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ¼c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., makers, cns., l.c.l. lb. .17½- .18
dms., extra, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
dynamite, dms., extra, c.l..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
saponification, basis 88%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
soapiye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
yellow, distilled, dms., extra, c.l. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Phthalate, dms. .....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
U.S.P. IX, bots .....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs..lb. .15½- .16
Golden seal root, bls.....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., 90% 225 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs.....lb. .03¾- .04½
White, trcs. .....lb. .05¾ Nom.
Yellow, trcs. .....lb. .03¾- .04½
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P. color content up 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼- —
Chrome, oxide, dom., pure, bbl. ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P)
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .10¼- .10¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
2, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .17½- .19
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - .39
Copal, Congo 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .89¾- —
Copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .18¼- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .18¾- —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .14¾- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
17, pale fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —

Dyes—Gum, Kauri

Gum, copal, Congo, 19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅝- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - —
26, pale bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅞- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03⅜- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03⅜- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅜- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅜- —
dust.,bgs.,c.l.,same basis, lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .04¾- —
dust,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis..lb. .11 - —
C, bskts.,c.l.,same basis..lb. .10½- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅝- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09⅜- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06⅝- —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .06⅜- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
Philippine Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06⅝- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅜- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅞- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .16½- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¼- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13⅞- —
nubs, bgs.,c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅞- —
Dammar, Batavia A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .22⅜- —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .21 - —
C, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .18¼- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .07¾- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18⅝- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .05½- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11⅝- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05½- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08¾- —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .07¼- .07¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .07½- .08
dlvd., western N. Y. and Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or stright c.l., lb. .07¾- .08¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l.lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls.....lb. .75 - .80
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karava, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14½- .23
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —

Gum, Kino—Magnesia

Gum, kino, tins	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal	lb.	.85 - .86
Myrrh, USP, cs	lb.	.35 - .39
Olibanum, siftings, bls	lb.	.07½- .12
tears, cs	lb.	.12 - .34
Opium (see O)		
Rosin (see R)		
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal	lb.	.25 - .26
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs	lb.	.25 - .27
sorts, bgs	lb.	.10½- .10½
Talha, bgs	lb.	.07½- .08
Thus, bbls	280 lbs.	14.00 -14.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo 1, cs	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
2, cs	lb.	2.40 - 2.45
3, cs	lb.	2.35 - 2.40
4, cs	lb.	2.30 - 2.35
6, cs	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Flake, bgs	lb.	.60 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal	lb.	.03¼- —
powd., bxs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.04½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	21.15 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	15.70 - —
Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 - —
stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Oakfield, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald, ton		8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock	ton.	27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Helonias root, bls	lb.	.59 - .60
Hematine crystals, bbls	lb.	.18 - .28
Hemlock extract, 25% tan., bbls. lb.		.03 - .04
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs	lb.	.05¾- .06¼
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.07½- .08
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.08¼- —
normal, 88-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.17 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.09½- —
Hexalin, dms	lb.	.30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.17 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.	lb.	.55 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis	lb.	.36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis,	lb.	.46 - —
100 to 400 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.13½- —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.12 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	13.00 - —
25 ozs.	oz.	13.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago	unit-ton.	2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls	lb.	.17 - .27
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	17.25 - —
cns., 1¢ ozs.	oz.	17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots,, 4 ozs.	oz.	17.25 - —
cns., 1¢ oz.	oz.	17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	19.25 - —
cns., 1¢ oz	oz.	19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).		
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.30 - —
fib. ctns., works	lb.	.40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb.		.03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.19½- .20
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.21 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	18.00 -19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls	lb.	.16 - .21
solid, bxs	lb.	.18½- .30½

I

Iceland moss, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs	lb.	1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls	lb.	.16½- .19
powd., bbls	lb.	.74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.01 - —
kgs., 150 lbs.	lb.	.95 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	1.60 - —
jars, 50 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal.		1.55 - —
cbys., 5 gals.	gal.	1.65 - —
mild, bbls., 47 gals.	gal.	.80 - —
cbys., 5 gals.	gal.	.90 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.75 - —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.85 - —
Ionone, bots.	lb.	1.30 - 4.05
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .32
prime, bleached, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhyd., 300-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½- .08
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.03 - .04
USP X, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kegs	lb.	.08½- —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½- .07
djns	lb.	.07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns.,	lb.	.72 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
scales, cns.	lb.	.77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	2.87 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.85 - 3.00
syrup, djns.	lb.	.37 - .38
bots.	lb.	.52 - —
Nitrate, coml., kgs.	lb.	.02¾- .03
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47 - —
cns.	lb.	.52 - —
scales, cns.	lb.	.83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).		
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54 - —
25 lbs.	lb.	.57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59 - —
25 lbs.	lb.	.62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs.	lb.	.04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.06¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns.	lb.	.37 - .40
pearls, cns.	lb.	.37 - .40
scales, cns.	lb.	.47 - .50
green, gran., cns.	lb.	.37 - .40
pearls, cns.	lb.	.37 - .40
scales, cns.	lb.	.47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.	lb.	.30 - —
fib., dms.	lb.	.23½- —
kgs.	lb.	.25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.42 - —
kgs.	lb.	.44 - —
jars	lb.	.48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.	lb.	.30 - —
fib., dms.	lb.	.23½- —
kgs.	lb.	.25½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).		
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.48 - —
small lots, works	lb.	.50 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.07 - —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.05½- —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
tanks	lb.	.06 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.03¾- .04

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.32 - .33
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—		
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.05¾- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export,	gal.	.04 - —
w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½- .04¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04 - .04¾
42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04½- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.05 - .05¼
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.05½- .05¾
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.05¼- .05½
Kerosene, tankwagon:—		
Atlanta	gal.	.14 - —
Boston	gal.	.08½- —
Chicago	gal.	.102 - —
Cincinnati	gal.	.13 - —
Denver	gal.	.11½- —
Louisville	gal.	.10½- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.106 - —
New Orleans	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.08¾- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).		
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd.	ton.	No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.07½- .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard, city tubs	100 lbs.	8.50 - 8.75
Middlewestern, trcs.	100 lbs.	8.80 - 8.90
Neutral, trcs.	100 lbs.	9.50 - 9.75
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	8.85 - 8.95
Compound, trcs.	100 lbs.	10.25 -10.50
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.30 - .33
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Leaves, Ital., bls.	lb.	.04½- .05
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
select, bls.	lb.	.48 - .50
Lead acetate, white, broken,	bbls.	.11 - —
cryst.,	bbls.	.11 - —
gran.,	bbls.	.11¾- —
powd.,	bbls.	.11¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., dealers E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., dealers, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.13 - —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12¾- —

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., E.	lb.	.05¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd., E.	lb.	.06 - —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.06½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	.62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.52 - —
jars	lb.	2.40 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms.,	lb.	.19 - —

Metal (see daily quotations in market report).

Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.18 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.21 - —
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .13
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works	lb.	.46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.0725- —
other points	lb.	.0700- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.07¾- —
divd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.08½- —
other points	lb.	.08 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.0750- —
other points	lb.	.0725- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.08¼- —
other points	lb.	.07¾- —
smaller lots divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08½- —
Ariz.	lb.	.09 - —
Colo.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points	lb.	.08¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.0775- —
other points	lb.	.0750- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.08½- —
other points	lb.	.08 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09 - —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.11¾- —
Lead, resinate, fused, 16%, bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
pale, bbls.	lb.	.11½- —
precip., bbls.	lb.	.16½- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.22 - .23

Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).

Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, divd.,	lb.	.11¼- —
smaller lots	lb.	.11½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.	lb.	.06½- —
other points	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06¾- —
other points	lb.	.06½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06 - —
other points	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06¼- —
other points	lb.	.06 - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers.	lb.	.11¼- —
dealers	lb.	.09¼- —
painters	lb.	.10¼- —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs.	lb.	.17 - .18
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24 - .28
Root, bls.	lb.	.04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.07 - .08
select, bndls., cs.	lb.	.16 - .17

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.50 -

Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
California, northern.	ton.	11.80 - —
southern	ton.	11.45 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.00 - —
Chicago	ton.	7.25 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Dallas, Texas.	ton.	8.50 - —
Durbin, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Easton, La.	ton.	8.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Leroy, Minn.	ton.	8.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis.	ton.	7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —

hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.

Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo	ton.	10.00 - —
California, northern.	ton.	15.30 - —
southern	ton.	13.95 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Chicago	ton.	9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Dallas, Tex.	ton.	12.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Easton, La.	ton.	10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —

Lime, chemical, hydrated, f.o.b.,

Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Milltown, Ind.	ton.	12.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Pelham, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b., Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio	ton.	9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonberg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium)

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex.	lb.	.07½- .06¼
dms., same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07¾- .06¾
dms., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.06¼- .06¼
dms., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer.	gal.	.16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks.,	gal.	.06¼- —
30-50 dms.	gal.	.11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd.,	gal.	.11¼- —
30-50 dms.	gal.	.14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks.,	gal.	.08 - —
dms., c.l. and l.c.l.	gal.	.13 - .14
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, divd.,	gal.	.10¼- —
c.l. and l.c.l.	gal.	.13 - .14
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.	gal.	.07¼- —
30-50 dms.	gal.	.09 - .13

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 6.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Linseed cake, bgs., export	ton.	29.50 - —
Meal, 32%, dom., bgs.	ton.	41.00 - —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .0625- —

divd., other points	lb.	.0600- —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.07¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.07 - —
other points	lb.	.06¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.07¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd.	lb.	1.90 - —
50 lbs., works	lb.	1.93 - —
25 lbs., works	lb.	1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.85 - —
25-lb. jars	lb.	4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, divd. E or ex whse. Pac Cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.06½- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis,	lb.	.06½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.06¾- —
ordinary, bgs., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis,	lb.	.04¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
titanated, bgs., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.06¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.06¾- —
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 - .22
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.18 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.06½- .11¼
solid, bxs.	lb.	.15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55 - .75
import, bls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Lupulin, N.E., tins.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05

M

Mace, Banda, cs.	lb.	.54 - .54½
Batavia, cs.	lb.	.46½- .47
Siauw, 1, cs.	lb.	.51 - .52
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.22 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, cyl.	lb.	.18 - .20
Calcined, tech., heavy, bbls., f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila.	lb.	.28 - .30
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.	lb.	.35 - .40

Magnesia, calcined, tech., light, bbls., same basis...lb. .20 - .25
light, bbls., same basis...lb. .20 - .25
1-lb. tins, same basis...lb. .30 - .35
USP, heavy, bbls., same basis, lb. .25 - .30
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.lb. .35 - .40
special, bbls., same basis, lb. .22 - .27
Standard light, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - .25
1-lb. tins, same basis...lb. .30 - .35
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. C.l. shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld., including divd. store-door.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton.$9.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs. ....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls ....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.95
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
c.l..lb. .21 - —
1 ton ....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. ....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots ....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.56.00 -60.00
Magnesite, cal., import, bbls.ton.60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b, Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .29 - —
dms., 25 lbs....lb. .34 - —
kgs., 100 lbs....lb. .30 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .53 - —
100-lb. lots ....lb. .55 - —
cns., ...lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
blue, bls. ....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls. ....lb. .11 - .12
Manaca root, bls. ....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Manganese acetate, dms. .....lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, bgs. ....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. ....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls ....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. ....lb. .07½- .07¾
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90% bbls., c.l., works..ton.61.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.64.50 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.69.50 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.62.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.67.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.ton.60.50 - —
84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, wks. ton.57.00 - —
5-15 tons,wks....ton.60.00 - —
½-4 tons, wks....ton.65.00 - —
300-600 lbs., wks....ton.75.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 2.61 - —
smaller lots ....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs ....lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs ....lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
jars, 25 lbs ....lb. 5.10 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52%, basis, bbls., c.l., Atl. ports..unit-ton. .45 - .47
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.lb. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms. ....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs. ....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03¼- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shpt..ton.25.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
small, cs. ....lb. .22 - .23
Mannitol, pure, cryst., cs., works, lb. 1.40 - —
Marble flour, bgs....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Tunisan, bls. ....lb. .15½- .16
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Menthol, USP, natural, cs....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs. ....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots ....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. ....lb. .77 - —
25 lbs. ....lb. .79 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.11 - —
25 lbs. ....lb. 1.13 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.81 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Methyl iodide, red, N. F., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 3.56 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.45 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.45 - —
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.66 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl....lb. 1.12 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.64 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.22 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .25½- .27½
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in. ....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in. ....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3⅜x5-7/8 in. ....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3⅜x5-7/8 in. ....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroanilin, kgs.....lb. .67 Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.45 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .80 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —

Methanol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..gal. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..gal. .28 - —
Methanol, denat., grade, prices on Pacific Coast are 4c. per gal. higher.
pure, nat'l or synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. all..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
95%, 2c. less than pure, all zones, frt. alld.
97%, 1c. less than pure, all zones, frt alld.

Methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08¼- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
tech, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06¼- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., c.l., contracts, Zone 1..gal. .31¼- —
2 ....gal. .34½- —
3 ....gal. .35¼- —
4 ....gal. .37½- —
tanks, contracts, Zone 1.gal. .28½- —
2 ....gal. .29 - —
3 ....gal. .30 - —
4 ....gal. .30½- —

Methyl acetone, natural, prices are quoted for direct shipment from refinery, f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed to destination; barrel packing, 2½c. per gal. more in all brackets. The sale zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn, R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Ala., Ark., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., S. C., S. D.; Zone 2, Col., Fla., Okla., Tex., Wyo.: Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .42 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .45 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld, E. of Rockies..gal. .44½- —
2, frt., alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .51 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .48½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....gal. .36 - —
2, ft. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .38½- —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .39½- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast

Methyl alcohol, (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots. ....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl.....lb. .60 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls. ....lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Formate, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.83
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .40 - .42
cns. ....lb. .42 - .45
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. ....lb. .30 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same terms....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .10½- —
Methylene blue, medci., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs. ....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works.lb. .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots. .....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .76 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 2.25 - 3.50
imp, bots. ....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .20 - —
tanks ....lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —

Metronite pigments, 325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry-grd., amber, 160 mesh, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
white, 160 mesh, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03½- —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. E..lb. .05¼- —
paper, wall or coated bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. all., E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, frt. allcl., E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. allcl. E. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. allcl., E..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, frt. allcl., E..lb. .05 - —

wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific Coast.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10 - —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .20½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .20½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0285- .0305
hulled, bgs. ....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P, naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .06½- —
New Orleans.....gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms. ....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. ....lb. .25 - —
tanks ....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Leaves, bls. ....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs.....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 3.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb. ....lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb. ....lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb. ....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .05¼- .05¾
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Hungarian, yellow, bgs....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Roumanian, yellow, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06
Myrobalans, Jl, bgs., shipt...ton.28.50 - —
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton.20.50 - —
K2, bgs., shipt.....ton.20.50 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .03¾- .05¼
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. .04¾- —
powdered, 70% bbls.....lb. .05¾- —

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.85
78 deb., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.35
import, bgs., Atl. ports, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.15
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .06¾- —
50-lb. cs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .07½- —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .06 - —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .06½- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls .....lb. .36 - .37½
Chloride, bbls. ....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. ....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .70 - —
10-lb, tins .....lb. .86½- —
Nitersake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09 - —
tanks ....lb. .07½- —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼- and 40. sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —

Magnesia—Oil, Fennel

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, bbls., l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.04 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 2.10 - 2.20
Chemical, Ill....unit-ton. 2.40 Nom.
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.60 Nom.
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton. 2.40 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitrotoluene, mixed, dms.....lb. .10½- .11
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, shipt., cs.....lb. No prices
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs, cs.....lb. .49 - .50
110s, bgs, cs.....lb. .19 - .19½
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l.,works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .65 - .68
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .16 - .17
ref'd, cns.....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.61.25 -100.00
seed, bots.....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .90
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks .....lb. .06½ Nom.
Bay, W. I., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers .....lb. 3.85 - 4.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .14 - .17
rectif'd, cns.....lb. .65 - .70
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .47 - .55
USP IX, cns. ....lb. .50 - .66
Calamus, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns....lb. .19 - .20
dms. ....lb. .17 - .18
white, cns.....lb. .20 - .21
dms. ....lb. .17 - .18
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
rectified, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP X, cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.15.00 -33.00
Cassia, USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .12 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .13½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks ....lb. .09 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09¾- —
tanks ....lb. .08½- —

Castor oil, med. and No. 3, prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.

sulphonated, 50%, (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l. ....lb. .07¼- .08¾
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. ....lb. .10 - .10½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .10⅛
l.c.l. ....lb. .10¾- .11
Cedarleaf, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
dms. ....lb. .72 - .77
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms., lb. .28 - .80
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
Celery, bots.....lb. 8.75 -14.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. .90 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .11¾- .12
tanks ....lb. .1080- .1100
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.00 -22.00
Seychelle, bots. ....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .35 - .35½
dms. ....lb. .33½- .34
Java, dms.....lb. .38 - .40
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.02 - —
dms. ....lb. 1.00 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks..lb. .03½- —
Pac. Cst. .....lb. .03¼- —
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09½- —
tanks ....lb. .08½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, tanked, bbls..gal. .50 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .27 - .29
Codliver, med., U.S.P., Norwegian, bbls..bbl.26.00 -27.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.15.00 -19.75
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .07 - .07½
refd., bbls.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls., lb. .09½- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
import., Brazilian, semi-refd., dms..lb. .0460- —
British, semi-refd. dms...lb. .0465- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import., cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Dearns (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.75 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
weed, bots.....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. ....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns. ....lb. .41 - .43
dms. ....lb. .39 - .41
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30

Oil, Fuel—Petroleum

Oil, fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .85 - .90
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .86 - 1.00
N.Y. and N.J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .80 - .85
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.15
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.07½- 1.12½
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04¼
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .06 - —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04½- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04⅝- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03⅞- .04
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03¼- .03½
32-36 .....gal. .03½- .03⅝
36-38 .....gal. .03⅝- .03⅞
38-40, straw.....gal. .03⅞- .04
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03⅞- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .04½- .04¼
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02⅞- .03
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .02⅞- .03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Haarlem, import., bots....gross 3.25 - 3.35
Halibut-liver, dms.....
1,000 A unit gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lb. dms..lb. .40 - .45
cns. .....lb. .45 - .50
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
2, bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08⅝- —
winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¼- —
prime burning, bbls. .....lb. .10¼- —
prime, ed., bbls.....lb. .11½- —
fined., bbls. .....lb. .09⅜- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns..lb. 5.00 - 5.25
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
garden, cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.90
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .38 - .40
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
expressed, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0970- .0900
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .1050- .1070
less than 5.....lb. .0910- .0930
tanks .....lb. .0910- .0930
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 lbs..lb. .1070- .1090
raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0930- .0950
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0970- .0990
less than 5.....lb. .1010- .1030
tanks .....lb. .0870- .0890
Lovage, bots.....lb. 41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—
California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms..gal. .20 - —
140 vis., dms.....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .17½- —
150-160 D, color 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
190-200 D, color 4¼,15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22 - —
neutrals,0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks....gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks, gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.
Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - —
10-40 pour, tanks.gal. .17 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .11½- —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .14 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .17 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .12½- —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .15 - —
neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .17 - —
180 vis.,3 color,tanks..gal. .18 - —
200 vis.,2 color,tanks..gal. .19 - —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .27 - .28
unfiltered, 600 s.r....bbls., f.a.s..gal. .21 - —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l., gal. .23½- —
630 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .25 - —
Warren, E, bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .24½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b..gal. .26½- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .35 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0830- .0850
tanks .....lb. .0770- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0830- .0850
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0920- .0950
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0770- .0790
tanks .....lb. .0700- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls .....lb. .75 - .80
Oil, neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .16¼- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09⅜- —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .11¾- —
prime, bbls. .....lb. .09⅜- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 115.00 -140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Oiticica, dms.....lb. .10¼- .10⅜
Oleo, 1, bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
2 bbls.....lb. .08 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....gal. .93 - .95
edible, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.00
foot,s bbls.....lb. .08¼- .08⅜
Olive, sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .13
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Orange sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .90 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 2.25 - 3.25
West India, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.60
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots..oz. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, cks.....lb. .0360- —
shipment .....lb. .0320- —
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .0300- —
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0280- —
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .0300- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0415- —
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05⅝- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 8.00
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .07½- .07¼
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
import, cns. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 1.95 - 2.20
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
Perilla, dms.....lb. .10⅜- .10½
tanks .....lb. .09⅝- .10
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 7.50
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., divd., E. ports..gal. .52 - .55
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. .95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14½- .14⅝
denat., bbls. .....gal. .85 - .86
Red, dist. or saponif, bbls. divd..lb. .08⅜ Nom.
dms., divd.....lb. .08¼ Nom.
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½ Nom.
white, dms.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 8.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .58 - .75
dms. .....lb. .61 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .51 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns..lb. 4.75 - 4.80
lb. .0830- .0850
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .38 - —
Sardine, refd., alkali, dms..lb. .0870 - .0899
tanks .....lb. .0770- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0930- .0950
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0770- .0790
tanks .....lb. .0700- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .37 - .38
dms. .....lb. .35 - .36
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Savin, cns. .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Savory, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sesame, dom., refd., white, dms., lb. .10¼ Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .21 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .0980- .0750
tanks .....lb. .0600- .0650
refd., dms.....lb. .0780- .0920
tanks .....lb. .0720- .0770
Spearmint, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1000- .1020
45°, dms.....lb. .0930- .0950
natural, dms.....lb. .0880- .0900
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
South, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.45.00- —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .05 - —
Tallows, acidless, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
Tansy, cns. .....lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Tar, com'l, dms., c.l., divd., E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports .....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
rectfd., U.S.P., bbls., divd. E. ports..gal. .50 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
white, dms. .....lb. .85 - 1.45
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns. .....gal. 4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots. .....lb. 11.00 -12.00
Vetiver, bots. .....lb. 4.35 -16.50
Walnut, crude, dms.....lb. .11⅝- .12
refd., dms. .....lb. .12⅜- .13
Whale, refd., natural, dms..lb. .0940- .0960
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0980- .1000
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms. gal. 22.50 -30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.....gal. 17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dom., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.....gal. .42 - —
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .44 - —
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .45 - —
U.S.P., 80-90 vis., dms..gal. .49 - —
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .57 - —
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .64½- —
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .72½- —
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .74½- —
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .80½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .82 - —
Oil, white mineral, Russian, 80-90 vis., dms..gal. .49 - —
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. .66 - —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .72½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .82 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots. .....lb. 18.00 -24.00
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .10¼- —
divd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11 - —
Other points.....lb. .10½- —
French, Tours, csks, ex dock, lb. .13½- —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .33 - .35
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
sweet, bls. .....lb. .09 - .10
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
fingers, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
Verona, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bxs., cs.....lb. .12 - .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - .74
Orthochloroanillin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kgs..lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .08 - —
Orthotoluenehydrochloride, dms.lb. .22 - —
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .10 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls., lb. .19 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
51°, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .21½- .22
medium, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .27½- .28
fair, bgs.....lb. .24 Nom.
fancy, bgs. .....lb. .27 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs....lb. .85 Nom.
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .02 - —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .0185- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.....lb. .02 - —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .0185- —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y..lb. .02¼-Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0430- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0435- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0445- —
130-132 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0455- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .05 - —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .06 - —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .07 - —
refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .02½- .02⅝
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb. .03¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 100 gal. dms., divd..lb. .16 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., divd., lb. .17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .51 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .56 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. all'd lb. .23 - .25
less car lot, same basis.lb. .24 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pennyroyal herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
leaves, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3 .....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs...lb. .07¾- .08
Lampong, bgs.....lb. .05¼- .05½
Tellicherry, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Red, Japanese, 1, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
White, Java, Muntok, bgs....lb. .08 - .08½
Saigon, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .30 - .31
import, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. .73 - .75
Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l., lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03⅞- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream (see white, cream)
green (see red)
Petrolatum, red, veterinary, bbls., c.l..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03⅝- —
white, cream, bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
lily, bbls., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
snow., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .74 - .96
Athens .....bbl. .84 - 1.06
Belridge .....bbl .70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Canal-Greely .....bbl. .84 - 1.64
Coalinga .....bbl. .70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)...bbl. .78 - 1.32
Dominguez .....bbl. .79 - 1.00
East Coyote.....bbl. .76 - .96
Elk Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.28 - 1.43
El Segundo.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .78 - 1.22
Inglewood .....bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front.....bbl. .70 - —
Kern River.....bbl. .70 - —
Kettleman Hills.....bbl. 1.19 - 1.43
La Habra.....bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview .....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Lost Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.18
McKittrick .....bbl. .70 - —
Midway - Sunset (except Lakeview)..bbl. .70 - 1.38
Montebello .....bbl. .77 - 1.43
Mt Poso.....bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View.....bbl. .70 - 1.20
Newhall .....bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt .....bbl. .70 - .93
Olinda Brea.....bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline .....bbl. .80 - 1.10
Richfield .....bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans .....bbl. .84 - 1.66
Mound Mt.....bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .78 - 1.42
Santa Paula.....bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach.....bbl. .79 - 1.19
Signal Hill.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence .....bbl. .80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge.....bbl. .70 - .83
Whittier .....bbl. .76 - .96
Wilmington .....bbl. .75 - 1.21
Canada:—
Oil Springs.....bbl. 2.17 - —
Petrolia .....bbl. 2.10 - —
Central West:—
Illinois .....bbl. 1.35 - —
Lima .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Midland (Mich.).....bbl. 1.12 - —
Princeton .....bbl. 1.35 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.35 - —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Batson .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Dayton .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Goose Creek.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Hull .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Humble .....bbl. .90 - 1.41
Liberty .....bbl. .90 - 1.41
Markham .....bbl. .90 - 1.29
Orange .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Pettus .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Pierce Junction.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)..bbl. 1.01 - 1.17
Saratoga .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Sour Lake.....bbl. .90 - 1.41
Spindle Top.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Sugarland .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
West Columbia.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy river.....bbl. 1.42 - —
Kentucky river.....bbl. 1.50 - —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)..bbl. 1.40 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Caddo .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Cameron Meadows....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Choctaw .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Cotton Valley.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Darrow .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
De Soto.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
El Dorado.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Haynesville .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Homer .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Iowa .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Lockport .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Miller County.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Pine Island.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Rainbow .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Rodessa .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Smackover .....bbl. .90 - —
Tepetate .....bbl. 1.24 - —
Urania .....bbl. 1.02 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—
Panuco .....bbl. 1.05 Nom.
Tax, 15.572 per bbl.
Tuxpan .....bbl. No prices
Tax, 23.657 per bbl.
Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .96 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .93 - .130
Altus, Tipton (Okla.), bbl. .96 - 1.20
Pennsylvania, Ohio West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany ....bbl. 2.05 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.27 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines..bbl. 1.55 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 1.65 - —
N. Y. Transit line.bbl. 2.05 - —
S. W. Penn. lines..bbl. 1.71 - —
lower district in National Transit lines.bbl. 1.93 - 1.98
Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy.....bbl. 1.18 - 1.23
Canon City-Florence...bbl. 1.10 - —
Cat Creek.....bbl. 1.40 - —
Dutton Creek.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Elk Basin.....bbl. 1.30 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington, bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Frannie, light.....bbl. .65 - —
Grass Creek.....bbl. .50 - —
Greybull .....bbl. 1.30 - —
Iles .....bbl. 1.12 - 1.18
Lance Creek.....bbl. .97 - —
Lander .....bbl. .51¼- —
Midway .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.30
Rock Creek.....bbl. 1.20½- —
Salt Creek.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Sunburst .....bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight .....bbl. 1.30 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Cass County .....bbl. .98 - 1.25
Cleveland-Liberty .....bbl. 1.27 - —
Conroe .....bbl. 1.20 - 1.44
Darst Creek.....bbl. 1.09 - —
Hardin-Liberty .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Luling .....bbl. 1.00 - —
Lytton Springs.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Mirando (incl. Duval)....bbl. .96 - 1.30
Panola County.....bbl. .93 - 1.25
Salt Flat.....bbl. 1.09 - —
Tomball .....bbl. 1.20 - 1.44
West Beaumont.....bbl. .95 -1.41
Van .....bbl. 1.10 - —
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .91 - 1.06
Gray County.....bbl. .96 - 1.09
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M.....bbl. .90 - —
Crane .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Crockett .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Ector .....bbl. .78 - 1.08

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● If you are seeking more productive or more economical ways to use Liquid Chlorine, or if you are planning to adapt it to new uses or special applications, you need experienced cooperation from your source of supply. Make that source of supply EBG and you will get the benefits of our twenty-nine years of pioneering—the longest and most varied experience of any American producer.

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Affiliated with Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Pioneer Manufacturer of Liquid Chlorine

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, West Texas:—
Eddy (N. M.) bbl. .90 - —
Hogback bbl. 1.33 - —
Howard bbl. .78 - 1.09
Jackson, N. M. bbl. .90 - —
Lea, N. M. bbl. .78 - 1.09
Maljamar, N. M. bbl. .90 - —
Mitchell bbl. .78 - 1.08
Pecos bbl. .91 - —
Upton bbl. .78 - 1.08
Winkler bbl. .78 - 1.08
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G. 3 gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3 gal. .13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3 gal. .14 - —
c.l., G.3 gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3 gal. .50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California 60, 100 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles gal. .11 - —
San Francisco gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.; Pt. Wells, Wash. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks gal. .12 - .12½
Group 3, tanks gal. .07⅝- —
naphtha, cleaner,, at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax gal. .17½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c tax gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c tax gal. .192 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax gal. .14½- .15⅛
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax gal. .208 - —
Newark, ex tax gal. .12½- —
New York, ex tax gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax gal. .15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals. gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums. gal. .16 - —
milk cans gal. .21 - —
high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway gal. .16 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis gal. .18 - —
3, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway gal. .18 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J. gal. .15 - —
30, same basis gal. .16 - —
40, same basis gal. .14½- —
V. m. & p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo gal. .11 - —
Richmond gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash. gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles gal. .10 - —
San Francisco gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax gal. .16½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax gal. .192 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax gal. .208 - —
Newark, ex tax gal. .12½- —
New York, ex tax gal. .11 - —
Omaha, ex tax gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax gal. .12½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax gal. .16 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery,
East Coast, tanks gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, light, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks gal. .06⅝- —
standard, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks gal. .06⅝- —
Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .05⅞- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax gal. .150 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax gal. .184 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax gal. .177 - —
Newark, ex tax gal. .09½- .11½
New Orleans, ex tax gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax gal. .09½- .11½
Omaha gal. .131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax gal. .10½- .12½
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax gal. .139 - —
Tulsa, ex tax gal. .10 - .11
Thinner, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, tanks f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .14 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .15 - —
Richmond gal. .13½- —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .15½- —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif. gal. .09½- —
56, 200 i.b.p., 390 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .12 - —
Richmond gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks gal. .09½- .10
47-49, tanks gal. .09½- .10
New Jersey, tanks gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .05⅝- —
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.) gal. .12½- .15½
25-99 gals. gal. .13½- .15½
Boston gal. .12½- .13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J. gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn. gal. .11½- —
Buffalo gal. .12½- —
Camden, N. J. gal. .10 - .12
Chicago gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill. gal. .184 - —
Des Moines gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind. gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul gal. .198 - —
Newark gal. .09½- —
New York (200 gals.) gal. .09½- .11
Omaha gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia gal. .10½- .12½
Pittsburgh gal. .12 - .14
Providence gal. .12½- .13½
Rochester gal. .12 - —
St. Louis gal. .15 - —
Syracuse gal. .14 - —
Trenton gal. .11½- .14
Wilmington, Del. gal. .11½- .13½

Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., spot or contract, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .16¾
under 1,000 lbs. lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms. 2,000 lb. lots lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .90
yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib., dms. lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs. lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms. lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots. lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns. lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots., lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines long ton. 4.85 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines long ton. 1.85 - —
70% min., bulk, mines, long ton 2.35 - —
72% min., bulk, mines, long ton. 2.85 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines long ton. 3.85 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75%, bulk, mines long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs. lb. .40 - .44
Yellow, cs. lb. .24 - .30
Phosphorous, oxychloride, cyls. lb. .15 - .18
Sesquisulphide, cs. lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls. lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls. oz. 2.40 - 2.50
Nitrate, bots., vls. oz. 2.90 - 3.00
Pimento, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Pinkroot, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., dlvd. Akron ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms. lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pine, bbls. bbl. 6.00 - 6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Poke root, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Pomegranate bark, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Root bark, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Poppy flowers, red, bls. lb. .75 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Polish, bgs. lb. .11 - .11¼
Potash abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
kgs., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .28 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs. lb. .11 - —
demj., 50 lbs. lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, USP., cryst., bbls., 300 lbs. lb. .18 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .20

Petrol.—Potash Chromate

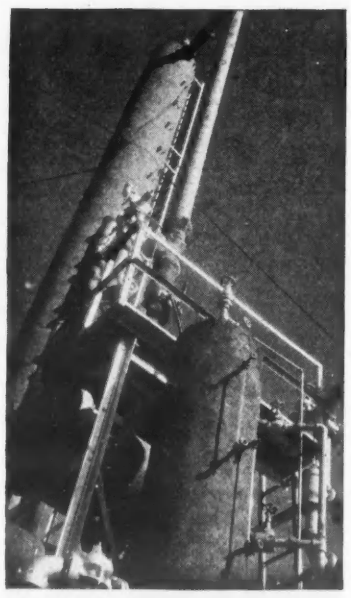
Potash, bichromate, spot, c.l., works lb. .08⅞- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works lb. .09⅛- —
Binoxalate, dms. lb. .23 - —
Bisulphate, kgs. lb. .14 - .18
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs. lb. .31 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06⅝- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅝- —
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .03½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0287½- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs. lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs. lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92% dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms lb. .07 - .07⅛
liquid, 45% basis, dms lb. .03½- .03⅝
tanks lb. .02⅝- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- .06¾
import, csks lb. .06¼- .06⅜
Chlorate, cryst., kgs. lb. .09¼- .09⅝
gran., kgs. lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs. lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs. lb. .04 - .06
Chromate, kgs. lb. .24 - .27

Constant Uniformity

One of Skellysolve's 5 Advantages As A Lacquer Diluent

by **A. ERNEST MACGEE**

Manager Skellysolve Division, Skelly Oil Company



Skelly's plant equipment and vast resources assure ample supplies of highest quality for years to come.

We've learned, from years of contact with our friends in the paint, varnish and lacquer industries, how costly it is for you to change formulas with each new shipment of solvents. So we're particularly pleased to point out Skellysolve's *constant uniformity, car after car,* that enables you to cut operating expense.

Skellysolve offers you other important advantages, too. *No greasy residues,* for one. Drying is complete and rapid, with minimum gum formation. *Close boiling ranges,* for another. We give you some as low as 15° F. from initial to dry flask end point, and they're *constant,* in storage and formulas. *Low evaporation losses,* that save you money, reduce fire hazard and tendency to blush. And *uninterrupted supply,* that assures you prompt delivery of proper quality, protects you from late shipments, delivery of inferior qualities, or actual shortage.

As pioneers in the development of dependable, uniform, special naphthas, we have a wide line of products and years of research to put at your command. So whatever type or price of solvent you need, I'm sure it will pay you to talk it over with us.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, Skelly Oil Co., 121 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago

Wire or write for information or prices today

Potash Citrate—Red Oxide

Potash, citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .34 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .36 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100 lbs..lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 110 lbs..lb. .30 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bbls., bots., 5 lbs....lb. 3.17 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.05 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
bots., or cns.....lb. 1.02 - 1.28
dms. .....lb. .95 - .96
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.lf., ports, ton..12.25 - —

Prices for potash kainit, manure salts, muriate, sulphate and potash magnesia sulphate for July 1938-May 1939 are subject to discount according to the time orders are placed and the time of delivery. See fertilizer market report for particulars.

Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports, unit-ton. .58½- —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .58½- —
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min. 50% K_2O bulk.. unit-ton. .53½- —
import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports..unit-ton. .53½- —

Potash muriate prices in bags are $3 per ton higher than bulk price.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs..lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., May shipt., c.l.f. ports..ton.57.50 Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09½- .11¼
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .32 - .34
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs., lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.l.f. ports..ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipt. ton.25.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs...lb. .35 - .40
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Propane, tanks, G.S.....gal. .03 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works..lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works..lb. .04 - —
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., less than 3, works..lb. .04½- —
3 or over, works..lb. .04 - —
Pumice stone, Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y..ton.32.85 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse., ton.37.70 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.36.70 - —
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.40.70 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton.45.70 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .13
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Seil test) 55 gal. dms. (incl.), frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 6.40 - 6.75
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrins 55 gal. dms., (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 9.60 - 9.95
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .23¾- —
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots. frt. alld..lb. .25¼- —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.55 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib, dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib, dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
dense white, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
Pyroxylin, gray, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
shell-demi, cs., works....lb. .13 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .03⅜- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02⅝- —
solid, 63%, bgs, c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .07½- .08⅛
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y...flask,69.00 -71.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .85 - 1.50
Quinidine, cryst., small cns...oz. .96 - —
large, cns.....oz. .98 - —
powd., precip., cans.....oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .76 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .54 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .72 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.14 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .68 Nom.
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .75 - —
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .82 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .73 - —
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns.....oz. .54 - —
U.S.P. XI, cns.....oz. .61 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .57 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .93 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns.oz. .75 - —

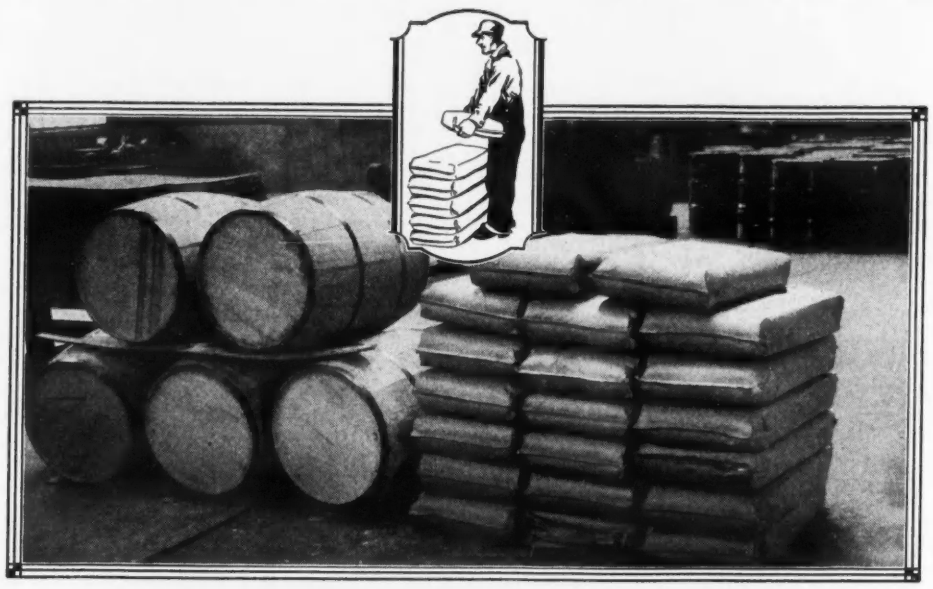
R

R salt, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .07
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Japanese, bgs. .....lb. .06 - .06½
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, Alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Amaranth (see Red, maroon, lake)
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .85, - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
small lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
selenide, bbls., dark, works.lb. 2.50 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
dms., 500 lb. lots.....lb. 4.00 - —
100 lb. lots.....lb. 4.10 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.25 - —
open order.....lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contrs..lb. .75 - —
open order.....lb. .80 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts. lb .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom.... bbls..lb. 1.17 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N.Y..lb. .08¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —

Asphalt in Jaite Multi-Wall Paper Bags



SATISFIES THE CONSUMER

Paper bags handle easily.
Asphalt kept clean until used.
Asphalt readily removed.
Easily measured: bags hold 100 pounds.
No container to return.

PLEASES THE DEALER

Convenient, branded package to sell.
No waste: assured profit on smaller sales.
Half the storage space required by barrels.
No container to return.

HEAVY DUTY WATERPROOFED JAITE MULTI-WALL BAGS
MANUFACTURED BY THE JAITE COMPANY JAITE, OHIO

AND THE MANUFACTURER IS GRATIFIED

With the ease in which these 100 lb. units are filled, handled and shipped.
Because these containers are kind to those who handle them.

We manufacture Tailor-Made Paper Bags for Manufacturers and Shippers of Chemicals, Colors, Fertilizer, Rosin, Asphalt, etc., etc.

Write for Samples and Prices

THE JAITE CO.

Jaite, Ohio

Branches in: St. Helens, Oregon; Wilmington, California; San Francisco, California

Red, para toner, concent., kegs., same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order.....lb. .80 - —
Persian Gulf oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y..lb. .04½- .04¾
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kegs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .45 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, bbls., dlvd..lb. .03½ Nom.
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 - —
English quicksilver, bbls., 500 lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.46 - 1.54
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.42 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots. .....lb. 7.60 - 8.60
Rhubarb root, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17½- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Red, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Leaves, bls.....lb .05 - .06
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock, 280 lbs. 4.80 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 4.95 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.00 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.40 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.70 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.75 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.75 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.75 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.75 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.25 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.00 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.45 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 - —
import., lump., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls. .....lb. .21 - .25

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .19 - .20
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.73 - 2.05
Safflower, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Spanish, tins.....lb.25.00 -26.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .52 - .58
dms. .....lb. .50 - .51
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.....lb. .05¾- .06
garden, bls.....lb. .06½- .06½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .02½- .03¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.12.80 -13.20
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.00 -15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.30 -15.70
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.16.50 -17.00
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 -25.00
bulk, works.....ton.15.00 —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.65
Saltpeter, gran., bbls., 10-20 tons, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....lb.21.00 -22.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.lb. .42 - .43
Mexican, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .13 - .15
select, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .90 - .97
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13¾- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14¼- —
Senega root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls.lb. .10 - .14
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
2 bls.....lb. .07 - .08
3, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09 - .10
siftings, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .16½- .17
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .17 - .17½
Chicago .....lb. .17½- .18
Pacific Coast.....lb. .19½- .20
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .23 - .24
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .23½- .24½
Chicago .....lb. .24 - .25
Pacific Coast.....lb. .26 - .27
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases..lb. .20 - .21
Shellac, superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y..lb. .11½- .12
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .12 - .12½
Pacific Coast.....lb .15 - .16
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost.....lb. .11 - .11½
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .11½- .12
Pacific Coast.....lb. .14 - .14½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..lb. .85 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .80 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .75 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 3.25 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .42¾- —
Govt. purchase.....oz. .6464- —
Nitrate, vis.....oz. .31½- .33⅛
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .29 - .32
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .27 - .29
Skatol, bots.....lb.75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Western, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cts.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canad., bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
cut, bls., bbls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Soda, abietate, dms.....lb. .10 - —
Acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .04½- .05
Alginate, dms.....lb. .69 - —
Antimoniate, bbls.....lb. .12¾- .12⅞
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07½- .09⅛
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .13
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09½- .13⅛
liquid, dms., works.....gal. .30 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .55 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
58%, bbls., c.l., Zone 2, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
dms., 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works, lb. .06¾- —
6 cks, or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
5 cks, or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.81 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda menohydrated, soda, sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, 1, gr., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.
Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran., bbls..225 lbs. .20 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .24 - .28
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP X, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .26½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .30½- .31½
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb .27 - —
U.S.P., X, powd., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .27 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .33
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
import., cs.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08- —
5-9 same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.
Glycerophosphate, N. F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP., sticks, cns. 160 lbs..lb. .23 .24
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns.... 100 lbs..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs, c.l., wks, frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks, frt. equal'd 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars.....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
fib dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - —
Metanilate, kgs.. .....lb. .41 Nom
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. .60 - —
less kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .52 - .54
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., May-June delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 -
pwd., bbls., ton lots.100 lbs. 5.65 -
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 5.90 -
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. 06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 -
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.

Red, Para—Strychnine

Soda, oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15¾- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.85 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works, lb. .09½- .10
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., c.l. bgs. 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.05
bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.25
crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.55
bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.75
Soda pyrophosphate annydrous and crystal prices are delvd.—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., N. J., N. Y., R. I., Del., Md., D. of C., and Pa., east of Altoona. Other territory, f.o.b. works, for equalized with producing points.
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms. and up, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .50 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06
import., bbls. .....lb. .05 - .05¼
Stannate, dms.....lb. .26½- .29½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works.... 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works.. 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
tech., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works, frt. equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .26 - —
water-white, dms., works.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
W. of Omaha, works..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spruce extract, bbls., works...lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., bgs.....lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., works.....lb. .01⅞- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Squill red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
White, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.80
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.15
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.90
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.25
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bbls.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Staveacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Stillingia root, bls..... .....lb. .09 - .10
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms..lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.70 - —
bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
1-4 bbls. and over.....lb. .09¼- —
import, bbls.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .39 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots...oz. .29 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —

Soda, Glycero—Zinc Chloride

Soda, glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .68 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .35 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .25 - —
Styralyl acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk., bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots.....lb. 1.90 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulhpur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts, long ton.18.00 - —
c.l., spot, nearby, long ton.21.00 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, ex vessel, Balto., N. Y., Phila., Southern ports..long tons.22.00 -25.00
Bost., Portland..long ton.22.50 -25.50
flowers, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
heavy, bgs, c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Sulphur, dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide bots., jars.....lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls....ton.64.00 - —
leaf, bales.....ton.67.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05¼- .06½
51°, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
stainless, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .0590- .0600
medium, bgs. .....lb. .04½- .05
poultry, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.50 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 8.00 - —
triple, 44-45%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .75 - —

T

Talc., dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25- —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13 00
Ohio, alum-magn. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.00 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills...ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival..ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls...lb. .06¼ Nom.
extra, loose, works.....lb. .05¼- —
special, loose, works.....lb. .04¾- —
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l .....lb. .06 - .06½
50% (43% fat) dms., c.l..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
kegs .....keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..... unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.35 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports ship. unit-ton. 3.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Tapioca, flour, bgs.....lb. .02 - .03½
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .25½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
dlvd., ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .26¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .26¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .32 - .32½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms.,works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech., dms.....lb. .09½- —
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .12 - —
Thallium sulphate, 90% pure, dms. works..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Theobromine, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Tin crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .32½- .33
Metal, Straits.....lb. .38¼- —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .44 - .46
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .19½- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .16½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse...lb. .16½- —
50-999 lbs., E, dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse...lb. .16¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .19 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) E. frt. alld..lb. .24 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .24½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse...lb. .24½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .24¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse...lb. .24¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) E. frt. alld..lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .24¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd....lb. .25 - —
Titanium, pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., E. frt. all. lb. .05¾- —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., E. dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .06½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld...lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Tolidin base, kgs.....lb. .88 - .90
distilled, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .44 - .45
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....yo. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .22 - —
nitration, dms., wks., gal..... .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone A..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .095 - —
Zone B, c.l.....lb. .103 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .110 - —
Zone C, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .105 - —
Zone A is East of the Rockies; B takes in Rocky Mountain States, and Zone C represents Pacific Coast States.
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .42 - .58
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tech., 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .25 - —
less than 500 lbs., dms.lb. .28 - .39
2, dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .24 - —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .27 - .38
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks..lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
tech., kgs. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .05¾- .06¼
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .07
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .28½- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock.....gal. .30½- —
5, ex dock.....gal. .32½- —
wood, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N, bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
Urea, import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.101.00 - —
pure, cs. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Urea-ammonia liquor 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. NH_3 unit. 1.04 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.47.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.33.00 -35.00
extract, powdered, 63%.....lb. .06 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 3.35 - 3.75
Mexican, tins.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
cut, tins.....lb. 3.35 - 3.75
South American, tins.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. tins .....lb. 2.85 - —
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less.
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .47 - .48
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.39.75 -41.75
Extract, bbls. .....lb. .04⅜- —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .16⅞- .17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs. .37 - .39
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10..lb. .24 - .25
1 bg.....lb. .24½- .25½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons, lb. .25½- .26
1 ton.....lb. .26 - .26½
500 lbs.....lb. .26½- .27
100 lbs.....lb. .27 - .27½
refd., slabs., cs., lbs...lb. .33 - .33½
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .14½- .15
jobbing lots .....lb. .15 - .15½
Carnauba, No. 3, bgs., chalky, 1 ton..lb. .31½- .32
5 bgs .....lb. .32 - .32½
1 bg .....lb. .32½- .33
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .31½- .32
5 bgs. .....lb. .32 - .32½
1 bg. .....lb. .32½- .33
refined, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .35½
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .37 - .37½
5 bgs. .....lb. .37½- .38
1 bg. .....lb. .38 - .38½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .36 - .36½
Ceresin, dom., 138°140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .08½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .10½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .11½- —
Japan, cs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons .....lb. .11¼- .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11½- .12
Ozokerite, hard green, congeal p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. 62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .38 Nom.
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
cakes, cs. .....lb. .24 - .25
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.51 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.38 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l. works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted,bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -18.50
Paris white, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., ton.. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs.. c.l., same basis.ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.20 00 - —
import, 40-60 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.20.00 - —
70-80 mesh, bgs., ex dock.ton.22.00 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.00 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.33.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .26 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .26 - —
nitration tanks, E. of Omaha frt. alld..gal. .33 - —
W. of Omaha, works.....gal. .33 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .32 - —
Xylol, 10°, dms., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.80 - 2.50
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .14½- —
open order.....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works...lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01¼- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01⅛- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, N. Orleans, for import, lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02⅜- —
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03 - —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575- —
New York.....lb. .02½- —
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03¼- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis, lb. .03¾- —
Mnneapolis .....lb. .03½- —
New York.....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle...lb. .03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock, lb. .02¾- —
from whse.....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N.Y. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .06¼ —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP. contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order .....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .06½- .10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
USP., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l. dealers E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —
Arsenite, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies, bgs....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies, bgs....lb. .12⅝- —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .36 - —
kgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Zinc, chloride, USP, 200-lb. dms. lb.	.25 -	—
25 lb. jars.....lb.	.31 -	—
solut., dms., wks.....lb.	.04½-	—
tanks .....lb.	.0226-	—
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lbfl	.33 -	—
Dust., bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.06½-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.20 -	.25
Iodide, N.F., bots.....lb.	4.15 -	—
jars .....lb.	4.00 -	—
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)		
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06¼-	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06½-	.07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst., lb.	.06½-	.07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06½-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06¾-	.08
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.06¾-	.08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06¾-	—
ex whse., Pac.cst.lb.	.06¾-	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06 -	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06¼-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06 -	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06 -	—

Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process coml., leaded 50%, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06¼-	—
French process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.06½-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06½-	.07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06½-	.07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06½-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.06¾-	.08
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb.	.06¾-	.08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.08¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.08¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.08½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.08½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.07¾-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.07¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.08 -	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.08 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.08¾-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l.....lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.09 -	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.09 -	—

Zinc, oxide, import., gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb.	.13 -	.14
green seal, bbls., ex whse., lb.	.10 -	—
white seal, cks., ex whse., lb.	.11 -	.12⅛
Oxide, USP, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.09½-	—
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.	.23 -	.25
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb.	.10 -	—
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb.	.15 -	—
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb.	.21 -	—
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb.	.22 -	—
less than 1,000 lbs..lb.	.23 -	—
U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.21 -	.23
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	2.65 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l. .....100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	5.10 -	—
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.09¼-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.09½-	—
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls...lb.	.24 -	.26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb.	.05½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.	.05½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.35 -	—

Zinc Chloride—Zirconium

Zirconium nitrate, kgs., work..lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works...lb.	.04¼- .04½
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works, lb.	1.40 - 1.52

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the May 2 issue; the next printing will be in the June 6 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 34.

Foreign Trade Rules

—Continued from page 4

Clover Seed.—The importation into Norway of clover and timothy seed has been made subject to permits issued by the Norwegian Department of Agriculture.

Gasoline.—Importers and distributors of gasoline in New Zealand must obtain licenses. The new regulations require a license fee of £1 to accompany the application for an importer's or wholesaler's license.

Gasoline:—A circulation tax has been established in French Cameroon on imported and domestic gasoline, refined petroleum and petroleum residues, with certain exceptions. The rates are 15 francs for gasoline and 8 francs for refined petroleum and petroleum residues.

Hydrocarbon Oils.—The annual budget of the United Kingdom contained two changes in custom duties, all light oils and heavy oils used as fuel in road vehicles became dutiable at 9 pence per Imperial gallon, an increase of 1 pence. Imports from all sources are subject to this rate. Methylated spirits for motor fuel purposes become subject to an excise duty of 9 pence per Imperial gallon, formerly free of excise duty.

Margarine.—Greece authorized the importation during the first half of 1938 of 21,250 metric tons of margarine, oleo margarine and oleo oils, not including cocoanut and palm oils, according to the office of the American commercial attache at Athens. Import permits will be issued to established importers and manufacturers using oleo oil as a raw material on the basis of application filed with the committee on extra-quota imports.

Patent Medicines:—A Honduran congressional decree provides for a fee of 10.00 lempiras for the registration of patent medicines, and creating an annual license fee of 5.00 lempiras for each product.

Peanut Oil.—Peanut oil originating in the French colonies and territories under French mandate, imported into France and Algeria duty free, has been made subject to import quota restriction and quota license.

Petroleum Oils.—The French import duty increases on petroleum oils and other mineral oils made effective in France by the decree of July 8, 1937, are not applicable in Madagascar.

Samples:—Regulations governing the shipment of samples into Siam provides that samples of merchandise fit only to be used as such are exempt from duty, but a free-entry form must be obtained for such goods.

Syrups:—Denatured syrups for industrial use, formerly exempt from duty, have been made dutiable in Belgium at the rate of 154 francs per 100 kilos, the rate applicable to other syrups.

Vegetable Oils. — The Norwegian tariff schedule on vegetable oils made subject to permanent requirement imports of the following vegetable oils:—Hemp, linseed, uncooked rape, palm coconut, cottonseed, corn, castor, oil of rosin, and other fat oils not otherwise specified.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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What Is the Catalyst

Although actions taken in the recent meetings of organizations of labor and of business management appear to be pointed in the same direction of essential and much-needed cooperation between these two important elements of business, it is to be doubted, yes, feared, that the lines of approach converge too slightly to promise their meeting within a reasonable time. On each side there is still too much adherence to fetiches to which the other side is almost unalterably antagonistic. Labor looks too far ahead. Management clings too tenaciously to the past.

Words have a way of retaining for many, meanings that have been swept out of reality. One of these words is "normal." It is used prodigally in statements of positions—and seldom does it have the same meaning in any two of its applications. Often its use indicates all too clearly that the user has failed to recognize that what was normal — in a business sense — ten years ago cannot be regarded as normal under existing conditions. The term is relative, and all relatives are of indefinite meaning. Hence it is that the stating of a desire for the encouragement of "normal investing" inevitably brings connotations of conditions that should be gone forever. The use of the term, "respective," instead of "common," in reference to the interests of managment and labor is another throwback to the fallacy that these two elements of business are essentially antagonistic.

Management and labor must be brought more closely together. Their interests have diverged, largely because nobody has properly endeavored to point them where they should be pointed—in the direction of the welfare of business as a whole. Who is now to bring them together? Government has tried—and failed because of inadequate knowledge of the task and of the real nature of the factors involved. Management knows what is needed; so does labor. The need for a catalyst properly to control the essential reaction persists because neither side will fully admit wherein it is wrong or the other is right.

In the circumstances it must be recognized that the catalyst will be legislative. This must set up side-reactions that are fraught with peril, and, therefore, the necessity for it should be avoided.

Tax Burden Is Lightened

The newly enacted revenue bill, although of the usual complicated phraseology, appears to meet far more than halfway the demand for removal of the tax restrictions on the financial operations of business. It reduces the surplus profits tax to a very low rate, and it revises the capital gains tax provisions so that this levy is perceptibly less onerous.

The bill retains the principle of a surplus profits tax — a principle which in major purpose can be soundly supported —but it carries that which is more objectionable in its discrimination against business bigness by exempting retained funds out of incomes of $25,000 or less. It does not recognize that a corporation with large earnings may have a sounder reason for retaining a portion of its income than can be offered by one of smaller income. It does not appreciate that the aggregate retained surpluses of the exempted corporations may amount to a sizeable sum.

With the reduction of the surplus profits tax to a very low rate and the substantial mitigation of the alleged effects of the capital gains tax, the enacted revenue bill puts squarely before business the necessity of showing that the existing taxes in these categories have been a major factor in the handicapping of recovery. This is not going to be an easy task; but it may confidently be expected that the demonstration will be successful. There are imperative reasons why it must be.

Various recent developments in different sections of the business world indicate that recovery can be effected under existing conditions. It may be that achievement in this respect could be only sporadic; that each gain would be offset by a loss in a less enterprising sector. But, evidence has grown that the public will buy, will invest, when appealed to with confidence and with recognition of the undeniably reduced capacity to buy. The main point in the efforts to recover, now that the tax burden has been lightened, is the necessity of removing the greater handicap of an inadequate buying capacity.

—O-P-D—

If It Works It Is Good

Several lessons, useful in this day, are to be learned from the experiences of the relatively large retailing organizations which have been hunting, with much publicity of their efforts, for bargains—and have been getting them in plenty. Although it is still a little too soon to find proof of the actual value of this practice, enough evidence has been offered to indicate that, at least, it has shattered one group of economic theories.

Which is the biggest lesson of the bargain-hunting experiences, which the best, is largely a matter of point of view. Because of the widespread belief that the current, unsatisfactory condition of business is the result solely of fear and uncertainty with respect to the future, the greatest encouragement of these experiences is in their demonstration of what can be done if business will but display confidence in its own ability to carry on. The bargain-hunters actually have given substantial strength to the once-popular belief in the effectiveness of "Business as usual." They have shown that, by disregarding the frightening array of bogeymen, business can be, at least, almost "as usual."

Applied to economic theories, the bargaining experiences appear to prove that the belief that prices should be increased, for one purpose or another, does not hold up well. The bargaining retailers want to buy at lower prices, in order that they may sell at lower prices. They have bought at lower prices, and they say that the public has responded gratifyingly to their offers of lower prices. The conflicting and confusing pronouncements of economists about inflation, deflation, and reflation have been reduced by the bargainers' experiences to words of one syllable not difficult to understand—goods can be sold at low prices when they can not be sold at prices thought to be high.

Yes—the bargaining is working. It is putting money into circulation—how much of this is spendable profit cannot yet be known. It is said to be stimulating buying by the public. These things have been regarded as essential to business recovery. If the bargaining is doing these things, its benefits should spread. If, however, it is only a profitless spree for needy manufacturers, their tomorrow will be worse than yesterday. Still, something may be learned of whether the new method of buying cuts the cost of distribution.

—O-P-D—

Painting the World Fair

The world fair to be opened in this city next year is not to be a congeries of whitewashed walls. The management of the fair says that the buildings will be colorfully decorated—"We are taking off our gloves and are plunging both hands deep into paint pots." An enthusiastic and inspiring purpose is that—but with full knowledge of what two paint-smeared hands can do, the paint industry cannot find full assurance therein that the results will be in keeping with its endeavors to make the color-consciousness of the public a better one, not merely a different one.

Colors can run riot into psychic disaster and, more practically viewed, into extremely bad taste. Intending no reflection on the good taste of those who plan to give the world a colorful fair here, it must be averred that the fair management needs practical guidance in its painting purpose; that it must accept practical guidance.

Whether by invitation, which is to be desired, or of its own initiative, the paint industry must join its two hands to those which are being plunged into paint pots. There is a task in this colorful purpose for the Council for Paint Styling, and that task must be regarded as a duty. The good work that the council has done and is doing culturally must not be undone by a possible outbreak of manifestations of some of the many so-called "modernistic"adaptations of color as a medium for the expression of psychoses.

It is good that the New York world fair is to be a thing of colors, even though it be as many-hued as was Joseph's coat. But, let there be also due regard for sanity in the selection of colors and for harmony in the variegated array. Flame-hued facades and purple pavilions may have a place in the color schemes of certain schools of expressionism. But, as an interpretation of national culture they have no place before the eyes of an already depreciative world.

The paint industry of the United States has little need to regard what views others may have with respect to American culture. It has, however, large need to give consideration to what Americans may get as an impression of the effects of paint. New York's world fair must be properly styled in its painting.

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Heavy Chemicals

Caucasian Manganese Dioxide Lowered — Barium Carbonate Reduced—Tin Derivatives Slightly Higher—Anhydrous Ammonia Firm—Saltcake Steady—Blue Vitriol Continues Active

The market for industrial chemicals continued spotty last week. Demand from manufacturing consumers was on a hand-to-mouth basis, but indications of low inventories strengthened the conviction that any pick-up in industrial activity would be immediately felt. In the interim seasonal movement of certain chemicals assisted in taking up the lag from basic consuming industries. Confidence was buoyed somewhat by passage of the conference tax bill by congress and the naval expansion program. Labor news from New England, Kentucky and Illinois were encouraging factors.

Effective May 16, prices for Caucasian manganese dioxide were reduced five dollars per ton. Barium carbonate, natural, was lowered. Other price changes included lower quotations for antimony needle powder, fractionally higher prices were registered for the Straits tin, soda stannate, anhydrous tetrachloride of tin and tin crystals. The steadiness for tin could be ascribed to the efforts of leading producers to establish a buffer tin pool at their next meeting in Paris shortly to stabilize the market.

Anhydrous ammonia, carbon dioxide and methyl chloride led the refrigerants in seasonal activity. Paper chemicals such as saltcake, chlorine, alumina sulphate and soda sulphide were moving fairly steady. Paper output registered a gain last week, reaching the 70 percent of capacity level, compared with 67.8 percent in mid-April. Price situation was more stabilized, and the buying held up because of this uncertainty has been dissipated. Insecticides and fungicides were moving in normal seasonal volume. A better inquiry was uncovered for arsenic, soda chlorate, blue vitriol, lead arsenate and paradichlorobenzene.

Copperas was a firm feature, available supplies were easily absorbed for sanitation purposes. Steel operations last week were 30.4 percent of capacity, compared with 91.2 percent a year ago. Cyanides continued to reflect automotive output, although production increased slightly from the preceding period. The outlook for magnesite and copper oxides was better in view of the upturn in activity at American shipyards, together with prospects of government naval expansion. Alkalies were highly irregular. Sulphuric acid continued dull.

Alums.—The call for the various alums was spotty last week. Prices were well sustained. The paper and water treating channels provided the chief interest in the market. March imports of alumina sulphate totaled 395,306 pounds, valued at $3,642, all of which came from Belgium. A Marseilles factory was reported to be producing an artificial zeolite "silicalit" from aluminate of soda. This was said to be the first commercial production in France of artificial zeolite for use in water-softening.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Producers report a normal seasonal demand for this material for refrigerating purposes, and in some instances better business than a year ago were reported. Prices were without alteration.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Some seasonal acceleration was noted last week, with the call for agricultural and refrigerating purposes holding up comparatively well. Prices were well sustained. March imports aggregated 134,459 pounds, valued at $1,724, of which 111,994 pounds came from Belgium, and 22,465 pounds from Poland and Danzig.

Ammoniac Sal.—Only fair interest was displayed in the market for the white and gray materials. Prices were well maintained at previous levels. March imports amounted to 623,118 pounds, valued at $14,182, of which 523,911 pounds came from Germany; 77,161 pounds from Poland and Danzig, and 22,046 pounds from Belgium.

Antimony Metal.—Prices were retained at the levels announced the preceding week. There was little disposition on the part of battery trade or other consumers to make substantial commitments. Domestic spot antimony was 12¾c. per pound.

Antimony Needle.—The market continued in the doldrums, with occasional small orders making up the call. Prices were lower at 12½c. to 14c. per pound, and the lower prices were not confined to the past week.

Arsenic.—Withdrawals for insecticidal purposes showed some activity, but commercial demand was narrow, particularly from the ceramic trade. Prices continue the same. March imports of white arsenic totaled 2,335 919 pounds, valued at $60,614, of which 2,042,757 pounds came from Mexico; 111,994 pounds from Belgium; 65,256 pounds from France; 55,165 pounds from Sweden, and 60,797 pounds from Canada. Imports of red arsenic were 27,558 pounds, valued at $3,646, of which 22,046 pounds came from Germany, and 5,512 pounds from Belgium.

Barium Salts.—Prices for natural barium carbonate were lower at $41 to $43 per ton for the 90-96 percent materials. The 99 percent through 200 was listed at $43 to $45 per ton. The precipitated material remained unchanged. The call for barium chloride, carbonate, nitrate, hydrate and sulphide remained spotty. March imports of barium compounds aggregated 89,957 pounds, valued at $3,501, of which 55,236 pounds came from France, and 34,721 pounds from Germany.

Bleaching Powder.—A fair interest was in evidence throughout the past week for disinfectant and water treating purposes. Prices were in conformity with the previous week. March imports amounted to 93,059 pounds, valued at $2,040, of which 69,059 pounds came from Germany and 24,000 pounds from the United Kingdom. A revised federal specification (O-B-441a) for bleaching material (chlorinating agents) has been approved by the director of procurement of the Treasury Department. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, government printing office, Washington, at 5 cents each.

Blue Vitriol.—Interest in the market was well maintained, with seasonal movement for agricultural purposes displaying a good trend. Shipments to other consuming channels was holding up well, and the export market was active. Prices were unchanged.

Calcium Chloride.—The season for heavier withdrawals for dust control activities has begun, sellers were reporting a good interest in the market for this purpose, stressing the favorable weather conditions as a beneficial factor. Prices were steady to firm. March imports of crude calcium chloride amounted to 136,687 pounds, valued at $1,295, all of which came from Germany.

Carbon Dioxide.—A better inquiry was witnessed in this direction. Seasonal factors were responsible for the increased interest, and warmer weather

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Soda stannate, ½c. per lb.
Straits tin, ¾c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhy., ¼c. per lb.
crystals, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Antimony needle pwd., 1½c. per lb.
Barium carbonate, natural, $3 per ton.
Manganese dioxide, Caucasian, $5 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
153.4	153.4	153.4	154.3

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

was expected to accelerate the demand. Prices were unchanged.

Chlorine. — Business was reported holding up fairly steady. Shipments for sanitation purposes were making their appearance for the account of municipalities and counties. The paper industry also was making fair sized commitments. Prices were well sustained at previous levels.

Cobalt Salts.—The market continued along routine lines for cobalt acetate, carbonate, hydrate and oxide, with interest confined to small amounts. Prices were steady to firm. March imports of cobalt oxide totaled 24,864 pounds, valued at $34,012, of which 23,100 pounds came from France and 1,764 pounds from Germany. Imports of cobalt compounds were 6,600 pounds, all of which came from Belgium.

Copper.—Domestic copper remained quiet. Prices continued at the 10c. level. Export market quotations ranged around 9.65c. to 9.70c. level. There is a good possibility April statistics will show no increase in refined stocks. This is based on, probably, decrease in stocks abroad and a lessened gain in domestic supply.

Copper Salts.—The call for copper carbonate, chloride and cyanide were along quiet lines. Copper oxides were in fair demand, reflecting an upturn in activity at American shipyards, with 181 vessels under construction or contract for private shipowners. The passage of the billion-dollar government naval program was expected to strengthen the market for the oxides.

Copperas.—Demand for copperas was sufficient to absorb the small quantities available. The majority of the material was moving into sanitation projects. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 30.4 percent of capacity, compared with 30.7 percent last week and 91.2 percent a year ago. Steel operations in April were equivalent to 33.44 percent of capacity, which compares with 33.85 percent in March and with 90.25 percent in April, 1937.

Magnesite.—The outlook seemed improved by virtue of the government's naval expansion program, and the upturn in activity at American shipyards. Other consumers, however, were making only small withdrawals, and prices were well maintained.

Manganese Dioxide. — Effective May 16, prices were reduced $5 per ton for the Caucasian, 85-90 percent grades. Prices in barrels range from $61.50 to $69.50 per ton, according to quantity; burlap bags, $59.50 to $67.50 per ton; paper bags, $57.50 to $60.50. Market was quiet.

Methyl Chloride.—A better seasonal inquiry was noticed in the market for refrigeration purposes, sellers were adhering to quotations previously in effect.

Molybdenum Metal Powder. — The market was quiet as the result of the lack of interest from the metallurgical trades. Prices were well held. Reports of improvement in American production were general, and in recent years about three-quarters of the world production has emanated from this country.

Nickel Salts.—Conditions in the market were influenced by reduced operations in the plating trade, which could be accounted for by lessened activity in the automotive industry. Production last week rose to 53,385 units, compared with 50,775 units in the preceding week, and 141,275 units a year ago. April production was 57 percent under the corresponding month a year ago, while four months output declined 51 percent from the same period a year ago.

Phosphorus.—The call for yellow and red phosphorus was spotty. Curtailments in the match industry were instrumental in narrowing the demand, however, clarification of the excise taxes next month should relieve some of the prevailing uncertainty. Prices were unchanged. March imports totaled 1,100 pounds, valued at $163, all of which came from Japan.

Potash Carbonate. — Quiet continued to characterize the dealings in this market. Prices were well sustained. March imports totaled 5,813 pounds, valued at $355, of which 4,409 pounds came from Germany; 1,104 pounds from China, and 300 pounds from Hongkong.

Potash, Caustic. — Shipments were moving at slow pace at times last week. No change was reported in the quotations. March imports were 125,154 pounds, valued at $8,441, of which 112,507 pounds came from Germany and 12,647 pounds from Sweden.

Potash, Chlorate. — Shipments were confined to nearby requirements only. The call came chiefly from the disinfectant, match and paper trades. Prices ruled firm. March imports of potash chlorate and perchlorate amounted to 924,504 pounds, valued at $53,946, of which 817,887 pounds came from Germany; 61,599 pounds from Switzerland; 33,818 pounds from Sweden, and 11,200 pounds from France.

Potash, Cyanide.—Demand continued along narrow lines, the call from the plating trade and other consumers was chiefly for small quantities. Prices were the same. March imports were 17,361 pounds, valued at $6,097, all of which came from Germany.

Salt.—Quotations were steady to firm, consumption of salt by chemical processors was holding fairly steady, while the mixed trend of operations in commercial consuming channels reduced the volume to some degree. Reports were to the effect that Japan has intentions of increasing her supply of industrial salt from Italy's African colonies. Of the 400,000 tons, which the country will need during the current year, in addition to the supply from China, 200,000 tons are to come from Italy's African colonies, Eritrea and Somaliland. The other 200,000 tons will be imported from Near Eastern countries and from the Red Sea region.

Saltcake.—The market was in a firm position. Supplies were none too plentiful. The Kraft paper industry in recent years has made heavy withdrawals because of expansion of operations, particularly in the Southern territory. Paper production was reported around the 70 percent of capacity level, compared with 67.8 percent previously. March imports totaled 12,727 tons, valued at $140,399, of which 10,604 tons came from Germany, 1,499 tons from Chile, and 624 tons from Canada.

Soda Ash.—Shipments were moving at a fair pace, and official prices remain unaltered. There was little tendency on the part of principal consumers to order beyond nearby production requirements. The United Kingdom exports of soda ash, one of the principal items in the British industrial chemical trade, declined in the first quarter of 1938 to 49,614 long tons, as compared with 71,776 in the corresponding period of 1937, the decline being due principally to the loss of trade in China and Japan. Deliveries to British India fell 40 percent.

Soda Caustic.—Interest in the market was only fair last week. Principal consumers were exercising caution in making withdrawals against contracts to correspond with current operating schedules. Prices were unchanged. Shipments of caustic soda by the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 1938 were reported at 24,419 tons, compared with 31,370 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. A substantial share of the loss was due to decreased shipments to Brazil.

Soda Chlorate.—A moderate interest was uncovered for insecticidal purposes for weed killing, and sellers reported no change in prices. March imports aggregated 210,923 pounds, valued at $7,308, of which 199,900 pounds came from France, and 11,023 pounds from Switzerland.

Soda Cyanide.—The demand for case hardening and electroplating purposes was confined to conservative amounts. Prices were firm at levels established previously. March imports amounted to 1,343,846 pounds, valued at $182,164, of which 1,277,910 pounds came from Canada; 397,936 pounds from Germany; 67,200 pounds from France; 33,600 pounds from the Netherlands; and 67,200 pounds from Switzerland.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — Business was described as spotty, and the withdrawals were for nearby requirements only. Prices continue steady to firm. March imports aggregated 54,877 pounds, valued at $5,586, of which 35,272 pounds came from Czechoslovakia; 4,409 pounds from France; 2,750 pounds from Germany; 1,600 pounds from Switzerland, and 10,846 pounds to the United Kingdom.

Soda Sulphide.—A fair interest was reported for the account of the paper trade, operations in paper have displayed an upward tendency recently, with some plants working at capacity levels. Prices remain the same. March imports totaled 424,824 pounds, valued at $10,562, of which 314,101 pounds came from Germany, and 110,723 pounds from the Netherlands.

Strontium Nitrate.—A steady demand was uncovered for the account of the railroads for signal flares, and prices

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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were the same as the preceding period. During March Germany shipped 44,092 pounds, valued at $2,950.

Tin Salts.—Tin derivatives tended slightly higher last week. Soda stannate was 26½c. to 29½c. per pound; anhydrous tetrachloride of tin 19½c. per pound; tin crystals 32½c. to 33c. per pound. Straits tin was quoted around 38¼c. per pound. The steadiness in tin could be ascribed to the expectations of a favorable referendum at Singapore regarding the tin pool. It is probable that the discussion of tonnages may be deferred to a later date. The next meeting of the international tin committee will be held June 2 in Paris. The committee is expected to act on the proposal that a buffer tin pool be created to stabilize the market. The proposal made by the committee some time ago has encountered strong opposition among the tin interests of Malaya with the result that a referendum of those producers will be taken to ascertain the majority opinion. The tin industry is on a quota of 55 percent of standard tonnages.

Acids

There was little disposition on the part of consumers to order out mineral acids beyond nearby production requirements. Price schedules remain intact. Sulphuric acid was dull, and the dullness could be attributed to the low industrial operations in some principle consuming channels such as steel, automotive and textile. Acetic acid displayed little improvement from the quiet conditions prevailing heretofore. Chromic was slow. Formic, gallic and muriatic acids continue to be influenced by curtailments in the textile divisions.

Acetic.—The market displayed little improvement from principal consuming industries. Sellers reported no change in official price schedules.

Chromic.—Interest from the plating trade and other consumers was lagging again last week. Prices were well sustained at previous levels.

Formic.—The call was confined to conservative proportions for nearby requirements only. Prices were without alteration.

Gallic.—Another slow week was the rule in this direction, despite the dull character of the call; prices were well maintained.

Lactic.—The textile, leather and foodstuff industries supplied the call for moderate amounts. Prices were in conformity with the previous period.

Muriatic.—Dealings in the market remained along quiet lines, reflecting conditions in the textile industry and rubber trades. Prices ruled unchanged.

Nitric.—Only routine interest was focused in the market for nearby needs. Prices were without alteration.

Phosphoric.—Quiet continued to characterize dealings in this direction. Prices were well maintained at previous levels.

Sulphuric.—Withdrawals against contracts were proceeding at a slow pace. The call from the fertilizer trade was dull. Industrial consumers were not making commitments beyond nearby requirements. Steel operations were lagging at the 30 percent level; automotive output, although slightly higher, was considerably below the corresponding period a year ago. Curtailments in the textile trade likewise had a tendency to limit the demand from this source. Despite the lethargy, sellers were adhering to price levels previously in force.

Baltimore, May 11.—Though this is not a time when orders for sulphuric acid are placed in any volume, this detail being concentrated largely in December, when the big consumers place business for the probable requirements of the year, the producers adhere to their quotations of $12 per ton for 69 degree and of $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. The acid makers realize that they would not get more calls if they reduced their figures, the needs of the users of acid being limited especially at this time, when industrial activities lag and when supplementary commitments are not likely to be necessary. Consequently, the producers adhere to the level that has prevailed, even though the demand has gone up to an appreciable degree. They are actuated by the fact that the cost of manufacture and the outlay for crude materials have advanced with the curtailment in output still further raising the overhead, so that any reduction in price would make for reduced income and perhaps turn the scale from a profit to a loss.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Insecticides

Movement of agricultural insecticides and fungicides was progressing along seasonal lines during the past week. Price schedules were steady to firm at previous levels. Sales in Argentina of agricultural insecticides are growing with the increased production of fruits, vegetables, cotton and tobacco. Some finished products are imported but the local industry is attaining self-sufficiency. Recent estimates of annual production indicate an output of three million liters of liquid sulphur and lime solution for tree sprays and also animal dips; 900,000 liters of oil emulsion sprays with hydrocarbon base and 500,000 kilos of carbon bisulphide. Import items include lead arsenate, copper sulphate, calcium arsenate, sulphur-lime powder, and petroleum emulsion sprays. The government continues to take an active interest in the eradication of locust. Considerable attention has been given recently to the possibility of killing the swarms by spraying chemicals from airplanes, according to the American commercial attache at Buenos Aires.

Calcium Arsenate.—Shipments were moving against contracts at a steady pace. Price schedules were unchanged, and a steady to firm tone governed the dealings.

Lead Arsenate.—Seasonal movement was well underway in most sections of the country. Prices remain the same as the previous week.

Nicotine Sulphate.—A good interest continued to be displayed in the market. Prices were in conformity with the previous period. The Algiers chamber of commerce has transmitted to the central government at Paris a petition for a substantial increase in the import duty on foreign nicotine and on the nicotine value of tobacco waste imported for nicotine extract.

Paris Green. — Chemical processors were displaying a better interest for this material, and prices were steady to firm.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Withdrawals for moth prevention purposes were proceeding at a good pace, and sellers reported no change in quotations.

Trade Briefs

Coty, Inc., stockholders elected to the directorate Leon Cotnareanu and Louis Keidel.

Stauffer Chemical Company will construct a new grinding plant at 3200 East Twenty-sixth street, Los Angeles, Calif. The structure will provide 11,000 square feet of floor space.

Industrial Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of cleansers and insecticides, 17-19 Conway street, Baltimore, has acquired the adjacent building at 13-15 Conway street, doubling its floor space.

Japanese Chemical production increased in value from 1,813,878,000 yen in 1935 to 2,110,915,000 yen in 1936. The number of chemical plants was 4,644 in 1935 and 4,998 in 1936. Chemical products represented more than 17 percent of the total value of industrial production in 1936.

Foster D. Snell, Inc., consultant chemist, Brooklyn, held its annual dinner April 21 in the Brooklyn Club, with twenty-six members of the organization in attendance. Elmer A. Sperry, jr., vice-president of Sperry Products, Inc., and of the Sperry Development Corporation, spoke on the various applications of the gyroscope.

Continental Turpentine & Rosin Corporation, Laurel, Miss., says that an erroneous impression was given by a recent item in the REPORTER about a fire at its plant. The fire did not destroy the processing plant, but merely caused a small loss in one detached unit where rosin was heat-treated. No interference with operations resulted.

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TRI-BASIC COPPER SULPHATE
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(Continued from May 9 issue)

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Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
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Trisodium phosphate
Turkey red oil
Vegetable colloidal substances
Vegetable oils, sulphonated

Lignin

Solvents for Extracting Lignin

Acid sulphites
Aliphatic ester sulphates
Alkali sulphites
Alkalies
Alkanol B
Aromatic sulphonic acids
Betasol OT
Borax
Calcium monosulphite with sodium carbonate
Castile soap
Castor oil, sulphonated
Diazopon A
Dioxychlorides
Emulphor EL, A
Emulsion of potassium soap, glycerin, and a sulphoricinate
Ethanolamine
Ethanolamine oleate
Gardinol WA
Igepon
Isopropylnaphthalsulphonic acid
Kalpinol
Leonil O
Magnesium bisulphite
Magnesium sulphite
Medialan
Merpentine
Naphthenes
Naphthenesulphonic acid
Olive oil soaps
Palatin
Peregalo
Potassium bisulphite
Potassium carbonate
Potassium sulphite
Sodium bisulphite
Sodium carbonate
Sodium carbonate with calcium monosulphite
Sodium hydroxide with perphosphates
Sodium hydroxide with potassium perborate
Sodium hydroxide with potassium perborate and calcium oxide
Sodium hydroxide with potassium perborate and hydrogen peroxide
Sodium hydroxide with potassium percarbonate
Sodium hydroxide with potassium perphosphate
Sodium sulphite
Sodium sulphoricinate
Soft soap emulsion
Soft soap emulsion with sodium sulphoricinate
Stearic acid
Sulphides
Sulphonated alcohols
Sulphonated aliphatic esters
Sulphonated oils
Sulphoricinates
Triacidic alcohol
Tricresyl phosphate
Triethanolamine

Linoleic Acid

Catalysts Used in Hydrogenating Linoleic Acid

Carbons
Charcoal
Chromium
Cobalt
Cobalt carbide
Cobalt, colloidal
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt silicide
Copper
Iron
Iron carbide
Iron, colloidal
Iron oxide
Iron silicide
Manganese
Molybdenum
Nickel
Nickel carbide
Nickel, colloidal
Nickel oleate
Nickel oxide
Nickel silicide
Palladium
Palladium, colloidal
Platinum
Platinum, colloidal
Platinum group metals
Potassium chloroplatinate
Selenium
Silica
Silver
Silver, colloidal
Tellurium
Thorium
Titanium
Tungsten
Vanadium
Zirconium

Catalyst Carriers in Treating Linoleic Acid

Charcoal
Coke
Kieselguhr
Pumice

Linolein

Catalysts Used in Hydrogenating Linolein

Carbons
Charcoal
Chromium
Chromium carbide
Chromium oxide
Cobalt
Cobalt carbide
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt silicide
Copper
Copper carbide
Copper oxide
Copper silicide
Iron
Iron carbide
Iron oxide
Iron silicide
Manganese
Manganese carbide
Manganese oxide
Manganese silicide
Molybdenum
Molybdenum carbide
Molybdenum oxide
Molybdenum silicide
Nickel
Nickel carbide
Nickel oleate
Nickel silicide
Palladium
Palladium carbide
Palladium oxide
Palladium silicide
Platinum
Platinum carbide
Platinum oxide
Platinum silicide
Selenium
Selenium carbide
Selenium oxide
Selenium silicide
Silica
Tellurium
Tellurium carbide
Tellurium oxide
Tellurium silicide
Thorium
Thorium carbide
Thorium oxide
Thorium silicide
Titanium
Titanium carbide
Titanium oxide
Titanium silicide
Vanadium
Vanadium carbide
Vanadium oxide
Vanadium silicide
Zirconium

Catalyst Carriers in Treating Linolein

Coke
Kieselguhr
Pumice

Linolenic Acid

Catalysts Used in Hydrogenating Linolenic Acid

Cobalt carbide
Cobalt, colloidal
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt silicide
Iron carbide
Iron, colloidal
Iron oxide
Iron silicide
Nickel carbide
Nickel, colloidal
Nickel oxide
Nickel silicide

Linoleum

Antiseptics Incorporated in Linoleum

Anthracene oil
Camphor
Chlorothymol
Chloroxylenol
Cresosulphonic acids
Eucalyptus oil
Metaxylenol
Ozonized turpentine
Parachlorometacresol
Phenol
Pine oil
Thymol

Binding Agents Used in Linoleum

Linoxyn
Oxidized linseed oil
Taylor oil

Components of Linoleum

Burlap
Chinawood oil
Ground cork
Kauri gum
Linoxyn
Linseed oil
Oxidized linseed oil
Pigment
Polymerized chinawood oil
Rosin
Woodflour

Driers and Flatteners for Linseed Oil in Making Linoleum

Aluminum linoleate
Aluminum oleate
Aluminum palmitate
Aluminum resinate
Aluminum stearate
Ammonium metavanadate
Calcium linoleate
Calcium naphthenate
Calcium oleate
Calcium resinate
Calcium stearate
Cobalt acetate
Cobalt carbonate
Cobalt chloride, anhydrous
Cobalt hydrate
Cobalt japan driers
Cobalt linoleate
Cobalt naphthenate
Cobalt nitrate
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt resinate
Cobalt sulphate
Cobalt sulphocyanide
Cobalt-acetyl acetone
Cobalt-benzyldioxime
Cobalt-lead linoleate
Cobalt-lead paste
Cobalt-2-nitroso-1-naphthol
Cobalt-nitrosoacetophenone
Copper erucate
Copper linoleate

(To be continued)

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NITRATION BENZOL	16c
INDUSTRIAL 90% BENZOL	16c
SOLVENT NAPHTHA	26c
INDUSTRIAL XYLOL	26c

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Coaltar Chemicals

Solvent Naphtha, Toluol and Xylol Sharply Reduced—Benzol Firm —Imported Pale Cresylic Acid and Crude Naphthalene Easier—Phenol Dull—Acids and Intermediates Quiet

Sharp reductions in the prices for toluol, xylol and solvent naphtha featured the coaltar chemical market last week. In an effort to stimulate the demand for the lacquer solvents, sellers lowered the quotations to correspond with prevailing conditions. The lethargy and competitive situation combined to bring about this situation. Other changes in the market included lower quotations for imported pale, 97-99 percent cresylic acid and crude naphthalene.

Despite the lower coke by-product operations prevailing for the past several months, inventories were increased for certain coaltar chemicals because of the unprecedented drop in demand. The drastically curtailed automotive output had a far-reaching effect on the demand from the lacquer trade for solvent naphtha, toluol and xylol. April factory shipments of passenger cars and trucks were estimated at 237,400 units, a decline of 57 percent from the same month last year. Shipments for the first four months amounted to 90,769 units, a decrease of 51 percent under the same period last year. Steel operations during April averaged only 33.85 percent of capacity, compared with 90.25 percent in the corresponding month a year ago. From these figures it could be gathered that although production was apparently below normal, stocks continued sufficient large because of the lack of interest in the principle consuming channels. Benzol, however, proved an exception with demand adequate enough to absorb available supplies, and prices remained firm.

Domestic producers were adhering to previous schedules for cresylic acid; the demand continued dull. The imported material was easier again last week. Crude naphthalene was slow, with domestic quotations unaltered. The imported crude material was freely offered at lower prices than the preceding period. Refined naphthalene was moving in fair seasonal volume. Phenol was a routine affair. Tar acid oils noted a fair inquiry, but the lack of floods this year limited demand from many sources. Coaltar pitch was quiet. Major consumers of creosote oil were not coming into the market for substantial quantities. Coaltar acids and intermediates were quiet, and the market concerned with small quantities for the most part. Coaltar colors continued to reflect conditions in the textile industry.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acid, cresylic, imported, pale, 97-99, 5c. per gal.
Naphthalene, crude, imported, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Solvent naphtha, water white, 5c. per gal.
high flash, 4c. per gal.
Toluol, pure, 8c. per gal.
nitration, 4c. per gal.
Xylol, indus., 4c. per gal.
nitration, 4c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
126.1	**127.1**	**127.1**	**126.7**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—The market remained firm, the call from chemical processors, lacquer trade and other consumers was absorbing the available stocks of benzol. Steel operations were still hovering around the 30 percent level last week, compared with 32 percent a month ago and 91.2 per cent a year ago. Steel output in April was equivalent to 33.44 percent of capacity, which compares with 33.85 percent in March and with 90.25 percent in April, 1937. Production of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingot during April declined slightly from March, amounting to 1,925,166 gross tons, against 2,012,406 gross tons in the preceding month, and 5,070,867 gross tons in the corresponding month a year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The Australian government is endeavoring to stimulate the production of benzol in that country. The Prime Minister has expressed the opinion that probably 3,500,000 gallons can be produced annually by the gasworks, bringing the total production in Australia to about 6,000,000 gallons a year. A certain amount of benzol is already being distilled by the various gas companies, but at the present time most of it is used by the companies themselves.

Creosote Oil.—Shipments were somewhat restricted from major consuming channels, with the railroads and public utilities pursuing a conservative policy. Prices were without change. March imports aggregated 2,351,867 pounds, valued at $273,188, of which the United Kingdom shipped 2,324,835 pounds; Canada, 18,777 pounds and Australia, 8,255 pounds.

Cresylic Acid.—Interest in the market continued at a minimum again last week. The synthetic resin industry and disinfectant trade were inclined toward small commitments. Prices were unchanged. Imported cresylic acid, 97 to 99 per cent, pale, was easier at 75c. per gallon. March imports amounted to 97,280 gallons, valued at $59,940, of which 63,502 gallons came from the United Kingdom; 28,900 gallons from Germany, and 4,877 gallons from Australia.

Naphthalene.—Refined naphthalene was moving in fair volume last week, prices were well sustained. Crude material was dull, and prices were unaltered. Imported crude naphthalene displayed an easier tone, and prices were freely heard at the $1.75 level per 100 pounds. March imports totaled 1,507,519 pounds, valued at $29,573, of which 663,818 pounds came from Czechoslovakia; 385,335 pounds from Germany; 301,480 pounds from the United Kingdom; 55,166 pounds from Belgium, and 101,720 pounds from the Union of South Africa.

Phenol.—The market continued along routine lines for the most part, withdrawals for the account of the synthetic resin industry and other consumers was for small quantities. Prices were without change. The export market showed shipments were made recently to Germany for fair-sized quantities; previously Japan was taking rather large shipments.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Price situation was firm, although business was slow. March imports amounted to 467 tons, valued at $1,872, all of which came from the United Kingdom. A new German hydrogenation process applicable to hard and soft pitch, pitch distillates and the like is believed to have solved the pitch problem of Germany, since even with marked increase in pitch production, due to expansions in the by-product coking industry the pitch should find a ready outlet by the hydrogenation technique.

Solvent Naphtha.—Prices were reduced 4c. to 5c. per gallon. Quotations for the high flash were 31c. per gallon in drums, and tanks, 26c. per gallon, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. The water white was listed at 31c. to 26c. per gallon, according to quantity, same basis. Market continued quiet.

Tar Acid Oils.—The various grades of tar acid oils were in fair demand, but the absence of floods in various sections of the country had a tendency to limit the demand from many sources. Prices were steady to firm.

Toluol.—Quotations were lowered 8c. per gallon for pure toluol at 27c. to 22c. per gallon, according to quantity, f.o.b. works. Toluol nitration in drums was listed at 31c. to 26c. per gallon, according to quantity, a reduction of 4c. per gallon. Demand was along routine lines.

Xylol.—Industrial xylol prices were

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

4c. per gallon lower last week. Prices follow:—Industrial, drums, works, 31c. per gallon; tanks, east of Omaha, 26c. per gallon. Nitration tanks, east of Omaha, 33c. per gallon; 5 degree, drums, works, 37c. per gallon; tanks, east of Omaha, 32c. per gallon; 10 degree, drums, works, 34c. per gallon, and tanks, east of Omaha, 29c. per gallon.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

The coaltar bases are quiet, and continue to hold their own fairly well. Buyers are willing to take fair amounts of material, in such classifications as motor benzol. Production is still considerably curtailed as a result of steel industry conditions. Toluol business is described as being of moderate proportions. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are: Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 33c.; solvent naphtha, 30c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Quiet continued to characterize dealings in this direction. Sellers reported that quotations were steady to firm at previous levels.

Cleve's.—Business continues highly irregular, and the call was confined to moderate withdrawals. No change was uncovered in the quotations from the preceding period.

H.—A steady to firm tone was in evidence throughout the week just closed. Sellers were not showing any disposition to order beyond nearby requirements.

Malic.—Sellers described the market as spotty. The demand continued to reflect operations in major consuming channels. Prices ruled firm.

Sulphanilic.—The call for the technical material continued quiet. Sellers reported that quotations were in line with the previous week.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil. — Shipments were highly irregular again last week. The disposition seemed to be one of ordering for nearby requirements only. Prices ruled firm.

Anthraquinone.—There was little incentive to change the attitude of consumers regarding the conservative policy, and the market remained quiet. Prices were without alteration.

Betanaphtol.—Another routine week was experienced in this direction. Shipments were made up of small quantities for the most part. Prices ruled steady to firm.

Dinethylanilin. — Sellers reported a fair demand was witnessed last week, but there was little disposition to order beyond nearby production requirements. Prices ruled unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene.—Interest was reported to be fair at times, the call was made up of small quantities for nearby needs only. Prices continued unchanged.

Nitrobenzene. — Another dull week was witnessed in this direction, despite the lethargy, prices were well sustained at previous levels.

Orthonitrotoluene.—Developments of importance were lacking in the market last week. The call was routine, and prices were in conformity with the previous week.

Phthalic, Anhydride.—The situation in the market remained about the same, with consumers content to mark time before coming into the market for sizeable commitments. Prices ruled the same.

Coaltar Colors

Demand for coaltar colors continued at a restricted level, reflecting the situation in the textile industry for the most part. Prices were well stabilized at preceding levels. Rayon production was around the same level as consumption, surplus stocks of rayon, however, at the end of April showed no reduction. Production for the first quarter was the lowest since 1934. Fall buying of textiles by wholesalers was reported to be cautious, with the disposition to limit commitments. Prices were around 10 percent lower on dress goods, and greater reductions were prevalent for women's dress fabrics for Fall. The government buying continued to make its appearance, with the treasury procurement division placing bids for 8,351,000 yards for June 30th. March imports of coaltar colors, dyes and stains totaled 209,896 pounds, valued at $335,125, of which 135,416 pounds came from Germany; 69,435 pounds from Switzerland; 3,023 pounds from France; 1,442 pounds from the Netherlands, and 580 pounds from the United Kingdom.

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When aluminum alloy pistons have worn or collapsed, it has been customary to replace them or install skirt expanders in the old pistons. The best skirt expander is only a makeshift, adding weight and an extra part which frequently works loose.

The American Hammered Piston Ring Division of Koppers introduced and patented a method of resizing these old pistons, called "Koetherizing." A blast of steel shot is directed against the inner surface of the piston skirt. The piston is thus expanded to fit the cylinder exactly.

Koetherizing also increases the hardness of the inner surface of the piston and thus imparts a tension which holds it in place.

Koetherizing old pistons costs less than most skirt expanders and only a fraction of the cost of new pistons.

KOPPERS COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sir Meek Here to Review Shellac Research Progress

Sir David Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner of Calcutta, India, and A. J. Gibson, special officer of Lac Inquiry and director of the London Shellac Research Bureau, arrived from London May 9 on the steamship Queen Mary to review the investigations upon shellac which have been carried out for the past four years at the Shellac Research Bureau of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, under the direction of Dr. William Howlett Gardner, supervisor of shellac research, and under the joint sponsorship of the United States Shellac Importers' Association and the Indian Lac Cess Committee, Calcutta. The latter body maintains an active research chemist in the Polytechnic Institute's shellac laboratory.

Following a luncheon which the United States Shellac Importers' Association tendered Sir David and Mr. Gibson on Monday, the two representatives of the British-Indian shellac industry began a series of conferences with the manufacturers of bleached shellac, and plans call, also, for interviews with other consumers of the India product. They intend to discuss means for coordinating the work of the three research centers in Namkum, India; London, England, and Brooklyn, N. Y. The Indian government, through this research, is endeavoring to expand the usefulness of lac, and thus to increase its consumption.

H. S. Rogers, president of the Polytechnic Institute, was host to the visitors at a luncheon May 11 in the Brooklyn Club. This gathering was attended by representatives of the importers' association and by various consumers of shellac who have been particularly interested in the Institute's studies.

The social side continued on May 12, when Sir David and Mr. Gibson were dinner guests at the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. The shellac industry in this country was well represented at the dinner, during which Sir David, who sat at the speakers' table, was introduced to the gathering and responded to his greeting by a short speech expressing appreciation for the warm reception accorded him on arriving here.

German Potash Salts 1937 Exports Set Record

Exports of raw potash salts from Germany amounted to 781,287 metric tons in 1937, against 643,495 tons in 1936. The 1937 total established a new peak. Processed potash totaled 741,522 tons, against 396,732 tons. The expanded exports were due in largest measure to the suspension of exports from Spain and activity of the German industry in supplying foreign orders which otherwise would have been filled by Spanish producers, especially the oldest Spanish producing company, Minas de Suria, which for many years has been closely affiliated with the German Potash Syndicate.

Potash and Potash By-Products

	Metric tons 1937.	1936.
Raw potash salts	781,287	643,495
Processed potash	741,522	396,732
Soda Sulphate	316,382	246,418
Magnesium chloride	16,881	14,844
Magnesium oxide	1,594	1,118
Bitter salts (magnesium sulphate	58,363	53,596
Bromine	12	38
Bromine salts	215	481
Totals	1,916,256	1,356,722

Monsanto Co. Earnings Lower in First Quarter

Net profits of the Monsanto Chemical Company and subsidiary companies for the first quarter of 1938 were $669,310. After deductions for preferred dividend requirements and minority interests, earnings applicable to Monsanto common stock were $583,281 or 52c. a share on the 1,114,388 shares outstanding at March 31, 1938. After allowances for minority interests the comparable period of 1937 net earnings applicable to common stock were $1,333,854 or $1.20 per share on the 1,114,408 shares outstanding at March 31, 1937. The acquisition of the Fiberloid Corporation was effected April 1, 1938, and their operations are therefore not reflected in the above earnings for 1938.

Chemists' Club to Golf At Mamaroneck June 9

A golf tournament for members of the Chemists' Club, this city, and their guests will be held at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 9, to which Charles Hardy, of Charles Hardy & Co., chemical importer, will be host. Play will be for the Carleton Ellis trophy, the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry award, and a prize donated by Charles Hardy. A feature of the tournament will be a contest between teams representing New Jersey, Westchester, and Long Island. The Westchester team has been the victor for the past two years. Arrangements are in charge of Robert J. Quinn, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, 60 East Forty-second street, this city.

Kreuger & Toll Dividend For U.S. Holders Denied

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a decision, May 9, rejected the claims of the Lee Higginson Trust Company, as trustee for the participating debentures and American certificates of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll, and individual holders, that they were on a par with the claims of general creditors. The court's order allowed but subordinated the claims, both as to principal and interest, of this issue to the general creditors. Claims of the Marine Midland Trust Company, as trustee for the debentures dated March 1, 1929, of which approximately $45,000,000 are outstanding as a general creditor were granted. Edward S. Greenbaum, trustee in bankruptcy for the Kreuger & Toll, said the case would be concluded soon. Mr. Greenbaum has $1,600,000 in cash for distribution to creditors in a final dividend.

Richardson Heads Goodrich Mechanical Goods Division

William S. Richardson, merchandising manager for the mechanical goods division of the B. F. Goodrich Company has been named general sales manager of the same division succeeding C. E. Cook, who died April 16. Mr. Richardson joined the Goodrich organization in 1926, was staff superintendent of mechanical rubber goods production and in 1931 was appointed merchandising manager. L. H. Chenoweth, with the Goodrich organization in mechanical goods sales capacities since shortly after his graduation from Harvard University in 1912 becomes merchandising manager.

H. B. Baylor, vice-president of the International Agricultural Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., has been placed in charge of all fertilizer operations.

Drug Wholesalers Sales Dropped 3% in March

Sales of drugs and drug sundries in March aggregated $16,460,000, a decrease of 3 percent from March a year ago, according to reports from 121 drug wholesalers to the Department of Commerce. With the exception of the Mountain and Pacific regions, which showed an increase of 8 percent, every area in the United States reported sales under a year ago. Reports from 2,600 independent retail drug stores in tweny-five States indicate a decrease of 2 percent in sales for March as compared with the same month last year.

Wholesalers' collections during March continued at a slower rate than during the same month last year, with March aggregating 77 percent of total accounts receivable outstanding on the first of the month as compared with a ratio of 83 percent last year, according to 130 firms reporting credit data. Total accounts receivable outstanding was $25,318,000. End of the month inventories amounted to $35,891,000, showing a decrease of 5.6 percent from March a year ago.

FIRST!
In 1845 Isaac Tyson built the first Bichromate plant in the United States, on the site of Mutual's present plant at Baltimore. Previous to this he had shipped his chrome ore to Europe for processing. But realizing the weakness in this procedure, he organized the Baltimore Chrome Works in 1845 and gave to America another wholly independent industry.
The Mutual Chemical Co. of America has continued and expanded Tyson's original idea. Today, with plants at Baltimore and Jersey City and its own chrome mines in New Caledonia, Mutual offers to users of chrome products an unusual protection. Uncertainties, at home and abroad, do not worry Mutual's customers for their requirements are protected by the only chromium chemical company having company-owned ore deposits and two completely independent plants.
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Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

General Demand Remains Quiet—Zinc Dust Lower—Bichromates Firm—Starch Delivered Prices Slightly Lower—Dyestuffs Dull —Egg Products Steady—Tanning Materials Unchanged

The market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was a routine affair last week. Demand continued along quiet lines, while prices were well maintained, zinc dust providing the only price fluctuation. Interest was attached to the character of Fall buying of clothing, which was cautious at 40 to 50 percent of requirements. Summer buying of goods was retarded somewhat by colder weather in most sections of the country. Labor news was mixed, the wages and hour bill was reported out of committee, while strikes were called in the Connecticut section. In the New England area a labor agreement was signed affecting 20,000 textile workers preventing strikes and lockouts.

Comparative Values

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Starch, corn, pearl, dlvd. N. Y., 1c. per lb.
powd., dlvd. N. Y., 1c. per lb.
Zinc dust, 3/10c. per lb.

Price Changes

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.1	152.1	153.1	154.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Bichromates were steady to firm, but there was little disposition on the part of textile and leather consumers to order beyond nearby requirements. Potash and soda prussiate were routine affairs. Zinc dust was quiet, and prices slightly lower because of the easier tone prevailing for the basic metal. Dyestuffs were dull, but prices were well sustained at previous levels. Raw tanning materials were featureless as far as prices were concerned, and buying was cautious in most instances. However, sellers were optimistic regarding a pick-up in the mid-summer.

Egg product prices seemed more stabilized because of the steadiness in the shell egg market. Sellers reported business still in the doldrums. Corn derivative prices were holding well, reflecting the firm tone displayed for the basic commodity. Corn grind during April declined 2,039,690 bushels from the same month last year, and for the first four months was 3,166,522 bushels below the corresponding period a year ago.

Labor news from the New England section was encouraging with the New Bedford Textile Council representing 20,000 workers and the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association signing an agreement outlawing strikes and lockouts. In Connecticut the CIO called a strike in a large carpet mill protesting the 12½ percent wage reduction. The wages and hour bill was voted out of committee last week, and was expected to come up for Congressional approval later this month.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — Another dull week was the rule in this direction. There was no disposition on the part of consumers to order out beyond nearby production requirements. Prices remain unchanged.

Potash Bichromate.—The call from the textile and leather industries was along routine lines, however, some pick-up was recorded in other divisions such as the paint and color field. Prices were without alteration.

Potash Prussiate.—Business in the red and yellow material continued spotty. Sellers were adhering to quotations previously in force.

Soda Bichromate.—Only moderate interest was focused in the market last week. Consumers were exercising a hand-to-mouth buying policy. Prices were steady to firm.

Soda Prussiate.—The market was rather quiet, with major consumers content to mark time for the most part. Prices ruled unchanged. March imports amounted to 77,222 pounds, valued at $4,801, of which 54,845 pounds came from the Netherlands, and 22,377 pounds from Japan.

Zinc Dust.—Quotations were slightly lower last week at 6c. to 6½c. per pound, according to quantity. The reduction reflected the easiness in the basic metal. Business continued dull.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Interest for the seed and paste materials continued to lag. Prices were without change. March imports on annatto and extracts totaled 185,053 pounds, valued at $7,323, of which 120,400 pounds came from Ecuador; 25,000 pounds from the Dominican Republic; 6,750 from Jamaica; 22,575 from British India, and 10,328 pounds from British Malaya.

Cochineal.—The market continued to be concerned with small quantities for nearby production requirements only. Prices were steady to firm.

Fustic.—Demand was along conservative lines again last week. Consumers were not disposed toward committing themselves beyond current needs. Prices were unchanged.

Indigo.—Business in the market for natural and synthetic indigo continued dull. Sellers were adhering to previous price schedules. Imports of natural indigo into Iraq for the calendar year 1937 amounted to 728 kilos valued at 162 Dinars, compared with 715 kilos valued at 175 Dinars in 1936, all of which came from India. Of the synthetic variety 63,465 kilos valued at 12,352 Dinars were imported during 1937.

Logwood.—Another quiet week was the rule in the market for the liquid, solid and crystal materials. Prices in all instances were steady to firm. March imports of logwood totaled 1,269 tons, valued at $16,632, all of which came from Haiti.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Sellers were adhering to last week's prices for edible egg albumen. In view of the stability of the shell egg market, there was no disposition on the part of the producers to alter prices one way or the other. General business, however, continued in the doldrums.

Dextrin.—Prices continued in a steady to firm position, reflecting the steadiness in the basic commodity. Business on the books was reported as only fair. A corn grind of 5,141,138 bushels in April for products going into domestic use was reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products of corn. This compares with 7,180,828 bushels in April, 1937. For the first four months corn grind aggregated 21,539,444 bushels, compared with 24,655,966 bushels in the corresponding period of 1937.

Egg Yolk.—Prices were unchanged from the preceding week. The market seemed steadier than was the case a few weeks ago, reflecting to some extent the more stable prices for shell eggs. Business was quiet.

Starch.—Delivered prices for pearl and powdered corn starch were one cent per pound lower. The lower prices were brought about by the revision of freight rates, bringing starch price in line with freight rates on dextrin. Prices were steady to firm, and business was described as spotty. Visible supplies of corn for week ended May 7 were placed at 37,589,000 bushels, compared with 37,897,000 bushels in the preceding week and 5,188,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago. Although domestic business in corn was not large, the demand from abroad was holding up well. Trade estimates indicate export clearances from the United States from November 1, last, to May 10, including shipments from lake ports to Canada have been in excess of 70,000,000 bushels. Wet and cold weather last week was delaying corn planting, according to the Weather Bureau weekly report.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Tanning Materials

Gambier.—There was little to report in the market last week. Shipments were on a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were without change.

Mangrove Bark.—Prices were in line with the previous week. Market was narrow, and sellers were looking to the mid-summer for a pick up in business.

Myrobalans.—The various myrobalans displayed a steady to firm price tone. Business was of a routine nature, with the outlook more promising this summer.

Quebracho.—The call for the liquid, solid and clarified materials was spotty. Sellers were adhering to previous price schedules in all instances.

Sumac. — Business continued only moderate last week. Tanners were not inclined to order out beyond nearby requirements. Prices were unaltered.

Valonia.—Prices were well-maintained at last week's level. The demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis for current needs only.

N.Y. Textile Chemists To Discuss Research

Research in the textile field will be one of the major topics at the meeting, May 20, of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The discussion will be started by Harold DeWitt Smith, of A. M. Henney Associates, with a talk on "The Trend of American Textile Research."

Ben Verity, of the Carbic Color & Chemical Company, also will speak at the meeting; his subject will be "Indigosols and Their Application in Dyeing and Printing."

The meeting will be held in the Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., beginning at 8:00 p.m. It will be preceded by the usual informal dinner at 6:30 p.m. The dinner charge will be $1.50 and the customary registration fee of 25 cents will be collected in the meeting.

The section will have its annual outing June 10 at the North Jersey Country Club.

Victor Blagden Co. Moves To New Quarters in London

Victor Blagden & Co., Ltd., tar, ammonia, cyanogen and wood products, the main office of which was located at 4 Lloyds avenue, London, E. C. 3, for some years, moved to new quarters in Plantation house, Mincing Lane, London, E. C. 3. The company maintains branch offices in Leeds, Paris and Cologne.

Tanners Council Meeting Discusses Inventory Values

White Sulphur Springs, May 12, 1938.

Sharply fluctuating prices for skins and hides have brought the tanning industry face to face with conditions which are likely to prove exceedingly dangerous, Carl F. Danner, chairman of the Tanners' Council, declared at the Spring meeting of the Tanners' Council, held in the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, May 12 and 13.

Mr. Danner asked that the tanners avoid overestimating the strength of the market and cease measuring raw stock requirements by temporary artificial demands. He pointed out that the shoe division of the tanning industry was faced an international commodity problem, being easily misled by war buying. He warned that war demand usually has increased prices, but with today's planned economy that law may not hold.

Edward L. Drew, statistician for the council, stated that future prospects for large volume and good profits were still favorable. He said that one of the encouraging factors for the industry was the greatly decreased demand for fabric uppers in shoes. He said that there was a possible increase in the use of rubber and composition coling in place of leather. He was, however, of the belief that it was more or less a novelty.

Merrill A. Watson, executive-vice-president, closed the meeting with a plea that the tanners put into effect a rigid control system that will minimize the necessity of making inventory adjustments. He suggested the use of the futures market in balancing off between rises and falls in hide and skin prices, through a system of hedging to maintain previously set stock valuations.

Eastern Can Co. Outing For Employees June 25

The Eastern Can Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer of containers for the paint, chemical and oil trades, is arranging an outing and dinner for its employees at Zachman's Pavilion, Massapequa, Long Island, June 25. Special busses will convey the group and elaborate entertainment is being arranged under the direction of David Migdale, president of the company.

Egbert Wins White Award

Robert B. Egbert, a senior at Cooper Union Institute of Technology, has won the A. MacLaren White award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The prize, which is the top honor in a national student contest, has been won by Cooper Union students for three successive years.

Fertilizer Industries, Inc., has taken larger offices at 55 Liberty street, this city. Telephone:—Rector 2-5361 and 5362.

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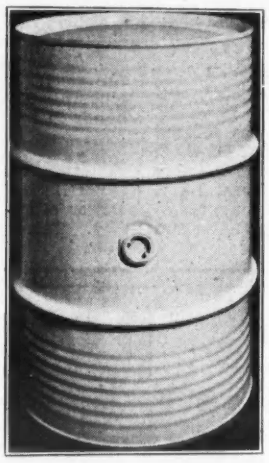

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Trade Continues at Recent Limits—Replacement Prices for Natural Gums Continue Downward—Rosin Sales Increase —Construction Lags Behind Last Spring

The sale of paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals held its own with the preceding week and some of the operators in the market were able to give a fair characterization to the week's trade. The purchase of raw materials is held very close to current requirements but trade has shown some gain over the earlier weeks of the Spring season under the favor of clear, dry, weather for exterior painting applications. While business for the season to date was considerably behind last year, sales for the past two weeks compared favorably with those of early May, 1937, as, it will be remembered, the recession of business commenced in April and May of last year.

Replacement market prices for natural resins continued their long and steady decline. Some of the Batavia and Singapore dammars, a group of Philippine Manilas and a few gradings in the Congo gums were included in last week's downward price movements.

Metallic pigments have been held in a steady price position despite the slow trade of the Spring months. Pig lead and the oxide derivatives in barrel packing have been without price shift since February.

Rosin and turpentine price movements were generally narrow, the prevailing tone in Southern markets being steady or firm. Reports were in circulation here to the effect that considerable rosin was sold on private terms to domestic and foreign buyers. Receipts in primary markets were liberal but daily offerings were light.

Building construction lags behind last year. Plans for construction projects accumulate as the actual contracts let on new work in contemplation have been far less than normal. The Dodge figures for April showed contract awards in 37 Eastern states of $222,016,000 or 18 percent less than April last year and 2 percent less than the total for March of this year. The number of small house units increased 5 percent over the March total but apartment contracts were smaller and the dollar total for April residential building was $74,577,000, off 6 percent from March and off 31 percent from April last year. Non-residential contracts in April totaled $80,435,000 against $96,326,000 in April last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 10c. to 20c. per 280 lbs.

Reduced

Gum, copal, Congo, 8, 9, 14, 16, ⅝c. to ½c. per lb.
E.I., bold black scraped, ¼c. per lb.
Philippine, Manila, bold, pale, scraped, nubs, chips, extra sorts, ⅝c. per lb.
dammar, Batavia, D, ½c. per lb.
E, ¾c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, ⅝c. per lb.
No. 2, seeds, ⅝c. per lb.
chips, ½c. per lb.
Zinc, slab, 0.15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.4	**130.4**	**130.4**	**132.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead sellers did a fair-sized business last week. On some days during the period some of the sellers were able to dispose of the equivalent of their daily intake. The price situation was quite steady at 4.35c. per pound, f.o.b. East St. Louis and 4.50c. to 4.55c. per pound in New York.

Zinc prices slipped back to the 4c. per pound mark Tuesday. Prior to the reduction to this basis it had been gossiped around the market that the buyers were ready to cover at 4c., but when the price reached that level there was not much buying interest in sight. The 4c. price represented a decline of 15 points from the week's opening, a return of the market to the level it occupied about a month ago. Zinc inventories in sellers' hands were not overly heavy, and any sustained buying would lift the prices.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from May 7 to May 13, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0450@.0455	$0.0435	..	..	..
Monday	.0450@.0455	.0435	14	12	6
Tuesday	.0450@.0455	.0435	14	17	6
Wednesday	.0450@.0455	.0435	14	12	6
Thursday	.0450@.0455	.0435	14	8	9
Friday	.0450@.0455	.0435	14	6	3

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from May 7 to May 13, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0455	$0.0415	..	..	..
Monday	.0455	.0415	12	17	6
Tuesday	.0440	.0400	13	1	3
Wednesday	.0440	.0400	12	18	9
Thursday	.0440	.0400	12	18	9
Friday	.0440	.0400	12	17	6

Pigments

The past week's performance in the pigment market was not materially different from that of a week ago. To say that the week's trade was fair might be speaking a little too liberally but in any event the market managed to hold some of the small gain of activity over the earlier weeks of the Spring but was considerably behind the tonnage of last year. Ordering is still conducted along hand-to-mouth lines. The rubber products manufacturers have not been giving the market much support and most of the modest activity reports is from the paint manufacturing industry.

White Lead. — Sales of dry pigments did not show any improvement during the week but managed to hold to the preceding week's rate of outgo. Lead-in-oil deliveries were described as having been fair. Pricewise, the market was lacking in new or important developments.

Red Lead.—Metal prices continued in an immobile position last week. The prices for the basic metal and for derivative oxides in barrel packing have not been changed since last February. Orders for deliveries have been light.

Litharge.—The position of this material was similar to that occupied by other lead oxides. Prices for barrel packing have not been shifted since the early part of February and have reflected the steady position of pig lead since that time. The demands of the market were light and considerably behind those of last Spring.

Lithopone.—Buyers continue to hold their orders close to their actual and immediate needs. Most of the orders received at the Eastern manufacturing plants were for small-sized amounts for quick delivery. There were no reports on Western business at hand but recent indications pointed to a livelier movement out of the Chicago factories than the delivery rate in the East. Prices continued without disturbance.

Titanium Pigments.—Purchasing activity was not very lively but so far the business done during the month was believed to be as good as that for the fore part of April. Demands are, of course, behind last year albeit May so far was not very far behind last May and in some instances ahead of last May. Prices continued in an unchanged and steady position.

Zinc Oxides.—The week showed very little change from a week ago. Business was described as having been slow to fair and orders were mainly from the paint manufacturing industry with very

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

little support from the rubber products trade. Prices for lead-free and leaded oxides remained unchanged. Prime Western zinc went down to 4c. per pound last week.

Fillers and Extenders

Extender materials, fillers and inert pigments continued in a quiet manner. Most of the week's business was constituted by less than car lot amounts as the buyers were taking in just enough materials to cover their prompt needs. Price developments were lacking during the week.

China Clays.—Prices for domestic clays continued without change. Miners did not have much to say about the condition of business but local jobbers reported the deliveries as having been light.

Graphite. — Producers reported that prices have not been changed for some time. The most recent reports on the state of trade in the article were not very cheerful.

Dry Colors

In company with most other types of materials used in the manufacture of paint, varnish and lacquer products, trade in earth and chemical colors was just about fair and some of the suppliers of these materials were unable to characterize business that well. Ink makers were also light buyers of colors and the manufacturers of other products using dry colors were also buying in mild fashion. Prices have been holding in rather good shape considering the dull state of business over the past several months.

Carbon Black.—Tire makers have not shown any sign of resuming activity and the black movement into the Akron shops continued very light. The price situation on standard grade blacks remained at the low levels established some weeks back and showed no tendency toward improvement. Some doubt that the prices will be increased when the current contracts expire at the half-year mark.

Chrome Green.—Prices continued in a steady position and the demand side of the market has not been able to register much of an improvement since the article was last reported here.

Eosin Toner.—A canvass of the producers showed divided ideas on price with some quoting $1.50 per pound while others quoted $1.60 per pound. The majority of the producers were posting the $1.60 price.

Iron Oxides. — Prices for synthetic oxides continued in an unchanged position. Withdrawals against contracts were rather spotty and the size of individual orders was small.

Ocher.—The movements of the French franc have not affected the position of French ocher as the importers have been trading abroad in United States dollars.

Varnish Gums

The decline of values for natural gums in the replacement markets continued through last week. Several gradings in the Congo gums were lower and prices were also reduced in the Philippine Manila ground and for some gradings of Batavia and Singapore dammars. There was very little business done for spot or replacement position.

Copals.—The declines in the Congo group embraced four gradings, No. 8 which was lowered ½c. per pound and Nos. 9, 14, and 16 which were cut ⅜c. per pound. Prices were now 11⅞c. per pound for No. 8; 9⅜c. per pound for No. 9, 17⅞c. per pound for No. 14, and 5⅜c. per pound for No. 16. Bold, black, scraped East India gum was ¼c. lower at 6⅜c. per pound. In the Philippine Manila group, pale bold sorts were named at 11⅜c. per pound, pale nubs at 10⅜c. per pound, pale chips at 8½c. per pound and extra pale bold sorts were 8¾c. per pound, all off ⅜c. per pound from the preceding week. All of the aforementioned prices were for replacement from abroad and were for car lot amounts which were subject to the usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Dammars.—Singapore No. 1 was reduced ⅝c. per pound to 18⅝c. and No. 2 grading was lowered ⅜c. per pound to 12⅝c. while Singapore chips were cut ½c. to the basis of 11⅝c. per pound and Singapore seeds were lowered ⅜c. per pound to 8¼c. per pound. The Batavia group contained two changes, both of which were downward. The Batavia D grading was lowered ½c. per pound to 15⅛c. per pound while E seeds were lowered ¾c. per pound to 7¾c. per pound. These prices were also for replacement in straight or mixed cars and subject to the usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Synthetic Resins

Synthetic resins were moving in about the same general fashion as other paint materials. Ester gum takings against contracts have been mild. The price for this gum has been holding steady around the basis of 7¼c. per pound for quantities.

Naval Stores

Rosin was more active last week though the improvement was not revealed in the official records from Savannah and Jacksonville where the published sales were still generally small. Reports were current here, however, that considerable business was closed during the week on private terms. These reports were more or less conflicting as to the extent of the takings for the week but it was said that the volume of business closed showed a noteworthy increase over recent preceding periods. Soap and paper makers were said to have been the principal buyers but it appears that there was also some purchasing for foreign account. Sales of turpentine in Southern markets officially reported were small throughout the week.

The tone of primary centers was generally steady or firm. Weather conditions were mainly favorable for production and marketing and receipts continued liberal. Daily offerings of rosin and turpentine at Savannah were light, however, and it was reported that the bulk of the movement was still going into storage under the provisions of the government loan program. Nothing of a definite character was heard concerning the reports current recently that efforts were being made by representatives of producers to secure additional funds from the government.

Shipments from primary markets were comparatively light as a rule and stocks showed a further increase, especially in the case of rosin. Supplies of turpentine in the three principal markets in the South are smaller than a year ago but the stocks of rosin are considerably larger than at this time last season.

Turpentine.—The local market was a small affair last week, consumers and dealers being disposed to limit their purchases to small lots in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in Southern centers where the prevailing tone was steady. Weather conditions were generally favorable for operations in the woods and the movement from the interior to the seaboard was large.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—The turpentine market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
Saturday...	23	72	554	75	29,639
Monday.....	23	56	434	82	29,991
Tuesday....	23	74	765	178	30,578
Wednesday..	23	53	512	115	30,975
Thursday ..	23	90	323	...	31,298
Friday	23	51	471	...	31,769

JACKSONVILLE, May 13.—The turpentine market had a steady tone. Sales continued small. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
Saturday....	23	20	399	41	11,347
Monday.....	23	47	433	...	11,870
Tuesday....	23	4	391	3	12,168
Wednesday..	23	12	174	...	12,342
Thursday ..	23	...	239	3	12,578
Friday	23¼	42	198	...	12,776

PENSACOLA, May 7.—The turpentine market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
Monday	228	82	22,308
Tuesday	187	...	22,495
Wednesday	82	...	22,577
Thursday	88	...	22,665
Friday	219	162	22,722
Saturday	359	...	23,081

CHICAGO, May 13.—Wholesale business in turpentine is slow, and retail trade reports indicated a none too active condition. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 30c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 35c.; single drums, 33c.; single barrels, 38c.

LONDON, May 13.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	31	9
Monday	31	9
Tuesday	31	9
Wednesday	31	9
Thursday	31	9
Friday	31	9

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	May 13.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	22,972	27,035	15,704

Rosin.—Considerable rosin was reported to have been sold last week on private terms, soap and paper makers as well as foreign interests having been the chief buyers. Price movements were generally narrow, the tone being steady or firm. Although production and marketing operations continued to expand under favorable weather conditions, daily offerings in primary centers were light.

PENSACOLA, May 7.—The rosin market was quiet. Receipts were liberal. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts..	526	629	253	367	641	394
Shipments	...	...	...	1,035	...	624
Stocks	..19,232	19,861	20,114	19,446	20,087	20,397

CHICAGO, May 13.—Rosin business remains at a slow level.—Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B

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grade, $6.40 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $7.30; M grade, $7.35; W.W. grade, $9.20.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Rosin prices continued to move within narrow limits. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.35	$3.35	$3.40	$3.45	$3.55	$3.55
D	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.75	3.70
E	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.75	3.80	3.75
F	3.95	3.95	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.15
G	4.22½	4.22½	4.30	4.45	4.55	4.45
H	4.22½	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.50
I	4.25	4.27½	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.50
K	4.25	4.27½	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.50
M	4.25	4.30½	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.50
N	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.95	5.00	5.00
WG	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.90	5.75
WW	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.35	6.20
X	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.35	6.20
	Barrels					
Sales	519	347	268	547	147	264
Receipts	1,837	2,118	2,177	2,210	1,504	1,931
Shipments	30	235	377	...	707	...
Stocks	88,365	90,188	91,988	94,198	94,995	96,926

JACKSONVILLE, May 13.—Rosin offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35	$3.45	$3.45	$3.45
D	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.65	3.65	3.65
E	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.75
F	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.10	4.10	4.15
G	4.22½	4.22½	4.30	4.45	4.45	4.45
H	4.22½	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.45	4.50
I	4.25	4.27½	4.35	4.45	4.45	4.50
K	4.25	4.27½	4.35	4.45	4.45	4.50
M	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.45	4.45	4.50
N	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.95	4.95	5.00
WG	5.65	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.75
WW	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
X	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
	Barrels					
Sales	213	220	57	66	...	198
Receipts	1,218	1,464	1,834	1,580	1,297	2,085
Shipments	38	5	...	2	2	630
Stocks	78,078	79,530	81,571	82,949	84,244	85,999

LONDON, May 13.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels			
	Common.		W.W.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	13	10½	17	9
Monday	13	10½	17	9
Tuesday	13	10½	17	9
Wednesday	13	10½	17	9
Thursday	13	10½	17	9
Friday	13	10½	17	9

Pine Oil. — The market retained a steady tone. There were reports of a fair inquiry, though as in recent preceding weeks consumers were disinclined to purchase ahead to any material extent.

Pitch.—Local quotations were generally stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Business lacked snap, but there was a fair movement of moderate quantities.

Rosin Oil. — Quiet conditions prevailed, such transactions as were reported being limited to moderate quantities to meet the current needs of consumers. The market was steady.

Tar.—The situation continued to be characterized by a steady tone and a fair movement into local and other consuming channels on contracts and new orders.

Shellac

Business in shellac showed little change from the not very satisfactory situation that had prevailed for a long time past. About the only encouraging feature was the report that buying at the furniture showings had become more brisk and a fair amount of purchases seemed to forecast a possible rise in the shellac requirements of the furniture industry. Specialties seemed to account for most of the very limited volume of trade. Prices showed no change here or in London to a late hour in the period.

Calcutta, May 13.—Shellac quotations, on the landed New York basis, ex dock net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound	
	May 13.	May 6.
May	10c.	10c.

Quotations were as follows from day to day:—

	Per pound.
May 6	10c.
May 7	No cables
May 9	10c.
May 10	10c.
May 11	10c.
May 12	10c.
May 13	10c.

London, May 13.—Prices quoted on pure T. N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	May 13		May 6	
	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
May	39	8.5	39	8.5
August	40	8.7	40	8.5

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight	
	May.	August.
May 6	39s	40s
May 7	No cables	
May 9	39s	40s
May 10	39s	40s
May 11	39s	40s
May 12	39s	40s
May 13	39s	40s

Lacquer Materials

Demand for lacquer materials and solvents continued along moderate lines. The disposition of most manufacturing consumers was one of ordering for nearby production requirements only. Price schedules were without alteration. Since the commencement of hostilities with China the solvents supply position in Japan has become somewhat acute among the many users of these materials. Acetone is produced by three major companies, but their total output is not yet adequate to cover the monthly demand for at least 100 tons. In regard to ethyl acetate, the difficulty is that of ethyl alcohol supplies, since synthetic acetic acid is in ample enough make.

Acetone. — Business progressed on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part last week. No change was uncovered in the price schedule. Acetone is produced by three major companies in Japan but their total output is not yet adequate to cover the monthly demand for at least 100 tons. It is expected, however, that by the end of this year Japanese acetone producers will have caught up with the demand.

Cellulose Acetate. — Shipments were moving out at an irregular pace, with consumers content to mark time in most instances. Prices were without alteration.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Only routine interest was displayed in this direction throughout the past week. Prices were in conformity with the previous period.

Ethyl Acetate.—Demand was limited to nearby requirements only. Sellers were adhering to quotations previously in force.

Isopropyl Acetate. — A steady tone governed the dealings last week. However, consumers were exercising a cautious buying policy in most instances.

Driers

The metallic soaps were ordered in limited fashion. Individual orders were small sized and generally enough to cover the immediate needs of the buyers. There was very little tonnage business in sight. Prices for stearates and others in this grouping were unchanged.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The market's position did not change during the week under review. The carlot price for domestic 20-30 mesh was 6½ to 7c. per pound with 6½c. representing rock-bottom and a general preference for the 7c. figure as the market's level. The fine ground product was ½c. per pound additional. Buying continued mixed with buyers continuing to evidence a close attention to the market's progress because of the low prices prevailing.

Hercules Powder Earnings Off in First Quarter

Wilmington, Delaware, Hercules Powder Company reports for the first quarter of 1938 net earnings of $656,027 after providing for depreciation and Federal taxes. This is equal, after payment of preferred dividends, to 40 cents a share on an average of 1,316,710 shares of common stock outstanding during the quarter. Figures for the first quarter of 1937 showed net earnings of $1,475,590, equal, after payment of preferred dividends, to $2.29 a common share on an average of 585,948 shares then outstanding.

Current assets, as shown at the quarter end, amount to $20,731,727. This represents a 10.3 ratio to current liabilities. Cash and marketable securities amount to $8,768,369.

Chatfield Memorial Tablet Unveiled in New Jersey Park

To the memory of the late Henry S. Chatfield, its first president, the Union County (N. J.) Park Commission has dedicated a garden and bench in Warinanco park, near Elizabeth. The memorial bronze tablet set in the bench was unveiled April 30 by Joan Chatfield, six-year-old daughter of the late park commissioner.

Park Commissioner Ambrose McManus, who succeeded Mr. Chatfield after the latter's death, presided. An invocation was pronounced by Rev. John J. Finnerty, of St. Catherine's church, and Mayor Joseph A. Brody, of Elizabeth, spoke in appreciative tribute to the personality and services of Mr. Chatfield.

Henry S. Chatfield was engaged in the shellac business in this city for many years up to the time of his death in October, 1932. He is appreciatively remembered in the paint industry for his activities in its national organizations, especially in his work for the liberation of the industrial use of alcohol.

LIQRO FATTY ACIDS INDUSOIL

...A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY

The Paper Industry is fast becoming an important source of raw materials for users of Fatty Acids. Industrial Chemical Sales is a pioneer refiner of these products and from its plants at Covington, Va., and Charleston, S. C., can offer large quantities of the following:

INDUSOIL

Excellent as a blend with red oil for textile soaps and can be used with red oil for most other applications required of red oil, including cutting oils, drawing compounds, soluble oils, pine scrubs, etc.

A blend of refined fatty acids, with the following specifications:

AVERAGE QUALITY OF INDUSOIL, MARCH 15, 1937

Specific Gravity 60°/60° F. 0.95-0.98
Viscosity (Saybolt)
@ 100° F. 300-400 Sec.
@ 210° F. 55- 65 Sec.
Flash Point 350-385° F.
Fire Point 410-430° F.
Moisture Practically None
Ash Practically None

Completely Soluble in Petroleum Ether
Acid No. 170-185
Saponification Value 170-185
Color (Rosin Scale) G-I
Fatty Acid 55-65%, Average about 60%
Rosin Acids 28-35%, Average about 32%
Sterols 6-10%, Average about 8%

LIQRO

A blend of crude pine fatty acids, with the following specifications:
Acid No. 150 to 160
Rosin Acids 40 to 50%
Fatty Acids 35 to 45%
Sterols 15 to 20%

This material is available in large quantities both from our Covington, Va., mill and our new mill at Charleston, S. C. Indicated uses are for asphalt emulsions, cutting oils, low priced soaps, and many other applications where a low price fat is a requirement.

Present prices on contract F.O.B. Charleston, S. C.
Tank Cars $35.00 per ton
Carloads, in drums $45.00 per ton

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

April Cottonseed Oil Consumption Down Sharply—Soybean Oil Reduced by Producers—Refined Fish Oils Lower—Copra And Coconut Oil Firmer—Stearic Acid Steady

No broadening of business was noticeable in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. Consumers manifested little interest in futures, and although there were reports of a fair inquiry for small or moderate quantities of spot product, the total movement of such lots for the week was apparently unimportant. Changes in quotations were not very numerous but there were more reductions than advances, and the index number of the REPORTER showed a further decline. A development of interest was the publication late in the week of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This indicated that the consumption of refined oil during April was only 231,975 barrels against 359,577 barrels in the previous month.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, 1-10c. per lb.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, ½c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Sardine oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow oil, ½c. per lb.
Teaseed oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
110.4	110.8	112.6	143.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chinawood oil remained in an easy position, supplies being available at further concessions. Oiticica oil was easier in company with chinawood. Copra was scarce and firmer and crude coconut oil was advanced by local interests. Soybean oil was lower. Perilla oil quotations were unchanged, but the tone of the market appeared to be easy. Menhaden and sardine oils were reduced by refiners, the easier situation being attributed to lack of demand of importance. Tallow oil was reduced by producers but quotations on other animal oils were maintained at former levels. Changes in cash lard prices were generally moderate. Tallow was somewhat more active.

The Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a warning that it will institute legal action against all interstate shipments of any product falling within the statutory definition of filled milk. The warning follows the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States against Carolene Products Company, which upheld the Federal filled milk act of 1923 as constitutional.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood. — The prevailing tone in domestic centers continued easy, competition among sellers still being rather keen in the absence of any improvement in demand. Occasional inquiries were noted but there were apparently few transactions although some business was reported to have been closed at around 11c. per pound in tankcars on spot. That figure was generally quoted late in the week but there were reports of offerings at 10.8c. Business in oil in drums was said to have been closed at from 11¾c. to 12c. per pound, the quantities involved apparently being unimportant.

Coconut.—Crude oil prices were advanced ⅛c. by local interests, the firmer tone being a reflection of the strength of copra, which was still scarce. Consumers manifested little interest in the oil situation, but sellers were not in a position to seek much new business in view of the shortage of copra offerings. Refined oil was quiet and unchanged. Production of crude oil in the United States during the first quarter of 1938, according to official statistics, was 74,655,516 pounds; consumption, 122,112,551 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of March, 197,129,705 pounds; refined oil production, 70,287,534 pounds; consumption, 63,432,580 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks, 12,392,253 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Coconut oil is quoted today on the basis of 3⅛c. to 3¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills for delivery in nearby and forward positions. Copra was quiet, neither buyers nor sellers being inclined to engage actively in business. The situation is purely routine; crushers have fairly comfortable inventories, and their present attitude towards purchasing is being guided by the sale of oil.

Corn.—Offerings of crude oil were light and the market was steady though quiet. According to official statistics production of crude oil during the first quarter of 1938 was 31,972,613 pounds; consumption 40,320,541 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of March 7, 123,374 pounds. Refined oil production 36,859,616 pounds; consumption 17,025,513 pounds; stocks 9,584,032 pounds.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil was in fair demand and the market retained a steady tone, selling schedules being held at former level by refiners.

Oiticica.—The market was easier in company with chinawood, quotations being shaded ¼c. per pound. The inquiry was light.

Palm.—Demand was slow but offerings were light and the market was steady at the recent decline. Importations of palm oil for consumption during the first quarter of 1938 were 75,376,103 pounds. Consumption of crude oil during the quarter, according to official statistics, 69,842,945 pounds; refined oil 27,442,140 pounds.

Peanut.—A steady tone prevailed in Southern markets for crude oil. Production of virgin and crude oil in this country during the March quarter was 22,187,962 pounds; consumption 16,034,835 pounds. Refined oil production 14,782,890 pounds; consumption 14,573,648 pounds.

There was no trading in shelled peanut futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 7 to May 13, inclusive. Following is a price record of the week:—

	Cents per pound— High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	5.60@5.80
July	...	...	5.50@5.70

Perilla.—Quotations were stationary but the inquiry continued light and the tone of the market appeared to be easy.

Soybean.—The market was easier, quotations being reduced ½c. per pound by one producer. The inquiry was slow although consumption was said to have increased to some extent recently. According to official statistics production of crude soybean oil in this country during the first quarter of 1938 was 81,570,327 pounds; consumption 59,905,734 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of March 60,007,073 pounds. Refined oil production 51,864,348 pounds; consumption 49,635,343 pounds; stocks 19,271,227 pounds.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, May 10.—Buying throughout the entire list of vegetable oils was on the light side, most sellers here reporting conditions as very quiet. Neither side of the market was putting forth much effort to do business.

COTTONSEED. — Japanese semi-refined oil quoted on the basis of 7⅝c. per pound in tankcars, duty paid, f.o.b. San Francisco for early shipment out of the Orient.

PERILLA.—Crude oil quoted at 9⅝c. to 9¾c. per pound in tankcars for prompt or deferred shipment, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

RAPESEED.—Quiet. Refined and denatured oil quoted at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for entry to the United States after July, subject to final passage of bill containing elimination of current excise tax.

TEASEED.—Quoted at 6¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, May/July shipment from the Orient.

Chicago, May 13.—Tone of vegetable oils inclined to be more stable. Buyers are fairly willing to place business on the present levels where the material is needed.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, in tanks, May-forward, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 9½c. to 10c. per pound, car lots; and 10c. to 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling nominal, 12½c. to 12⅝c. per pound, prompt; and 11½c. to 11¼c., deferred.

PEANUT.—Crude, 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter, traders being disposed to curtail operations pending further developments in other commodities as well as in the crop outlook. Prices were irregular in company with grain, the trend being upward at one time early in the week after which there was a setback. Offerings of cash beans and future contracts were light much of the time. Cash interests were fair buyers on recessions. It is contended by some that the acreage this year will probably be considerably smaller than last season owing to the decline in prices. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing— May 13.	May 6.
Cash, No. 3..	$0.92	$0.90	$0.90	$0.88¼
May	.92¾	.90	.90	.90¼
July	.94½	.91⅝	.91⅝	.91
October	.88	.86	.86	.88

London, Apr. 30.—Soybean oil, crude, 22s. 6d. per cwt.; rapeseed, crude, 32s. 3d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 26s.; peanut, Bombay, 21s. 6d.; sardine, Japanese, 16s.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 13s. 9d.

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations were generally moderate. Linseed oil, cake and meal steady.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, May 13.—While a stronger tone has been given the flax market here in the last week, it is but a reflection of demand elsewhere for a vanishing seed, as scarcely anything is left for trading purposes at this time of the year.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
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(OLEIC ACID)
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Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

The principal interest in flax at present is the acreage which will be used this year for its production. Some claim more seed sold than was expected, while a recent report by one of the grain houses claimed that 2 to 3 percent less acreage will be sown than last year.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.85½	$1.85½	$1.85½
Monday	1.86	1.86	1.86
Tuesday	1.85	1.85	1.85
Wednesday	1.86	1.86	1.86
Thursday	1.86	1.86	1.86
Friday	1.85	1.85	1.85

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
This week..	.....	25	....	....
Since Aug. 1...	930,485	952,597	1,141,374	926,968

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13.—Flaxseed receipts of the past week were fair in volume for this time of the year and shipments were moderate with the result that local public elevator stocks increased 20,000 bushels in three days. Demand held indifferent and came from elevator operators almost entirely. An out of town crusher picked up an occasional car and one car of fancy quality that was free of dockage was purchased for seed purposes. Seed houses are not trying to do much local buying because of the lateness of the season.

Deliveries to date 207,000 bushels and so far none of the seed has been ordered out. Some of it is expected to move to outside mills, but very little of the total was really of desirable quality. At the close of the Monday session there was a total of 76,000 May, 196,000 July and 534,000 September open. The small May open interest suggests small deliveries from now on. Total stocks on hand 610,187 bushels and total open interest 806,000 bushels.

Country movement of seed is small and interior elevator stocks are very light. Weather conditions have been cold and unsatisfactory for a week with considerable snow on the ground in sections. Soil conditions remain good except through the northwestern portion of South Dakota and the southwest portion of North Dakota.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.94½	$1.90½	$1.90½
Monday	1.94	1.90	1.90
Tuesday	1.93	1.89	1.89½
Wednesday	1.94	1.90	1.90
Thursday	1.95	1.91	1.91
Friday	1.92½	1.88½	1.88½

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
This week..	34,680	56,000	7,800	2,000
Since Sept. 1...	3,515,000	3,224,410	793,960	319,470

WINNIPEG, May 13.—The flaxseed market was quiet. Changes in quotations were mainly in company with grain. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.50½	$1.50½	$1.52
Monday	1.50½	1.50½	1.52
Tuesday	1.51	1.51	1.52
Wednesday	1.51½	1.51½	1.52½
Thursday	1.53½	1.53½	1.54
Friday	1.54½	1.54¼	1.54

BUENOS AIRES, May 13.—Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.25⅞	$1.33⅜
Monday	1.26	1.33⅜
Tuesday	1.25½	1.32¼
Wednesday	1.24½	1.30⅝
Thursday	1.24⅝	1.32⅜
Friday	1.23⅞	1.32⅜

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Export

To—	Bushels Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	304,000	280,000	457,000
United Kingdom	4,000	4,000	.....
Continent	929,000	524,000	524,000
Orders	.....	47,000	224,000
Totals	1,327,000	855,000	1,205,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United States	5,373,000	14,799,000
United Kingdom	1,054,000	472,000
Continent	10,806,000	9,481,000
Orders	5,413,000	10,873,000
Others	860,000	2,383,000
Totals	23,506,000	38,008,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	6,693,000
Previous week	6,299,000
Last year	7,087,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	312,000	144,000	244,000
Continent	16,000	.....	.....
Others	.....	32,000	12,000
Totals	328,000	176,000	256,000

Since April 1—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	1,560,000	568,000
Continent	56,000	48,000
Others	52,000	52,000
Totals	1,668,000	668,000

HULL, May 13.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£11⅞	£13¼
Monday	11⅞	13¼
Tuesday	11⅞	13⅛
Wednesday	11⅞	13
Thursday	11⅞	13¼
Friday	11⅞	13¼

Linseed Oil.—The market retained a steady tone, selling schedules being held by crushers at former levels in the absence of any wide fluctuations in flaxseed prices. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry, but the volume of business closed for the week was generally disappointing for this period of the year. Some increase in withdrawals on unfilled contracts was reported here, and advices from outside milling centers were of a similar nature. With better weather for building and painting in some sections, a further expansion in the movement into consuming channels is anticipated in the near future.

Demand for cash flaxseed from crushers in the Northwest was reported as quiet, and seed houses were less in evidence, the falling off in the call from the latter being attributed to the lateness of the season. Receipts showed some increase though the expansion was not very pronounced. Unseasonably low temperatures were reported in the Northwest, with snow on the ground in some sections. The condition of the soil was generally declared to be very favorable.

The market for flaxseed futures on the New York Produce Exchange was nominal, no transactions being reported during the week. Local receipts of flaxseed were small.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13.—There has been a fair demand for oil recently and a few cooperage and tankcar lots were picked up for nearby shipment. Compared with normal trade is light and buyers are not interested in deferred supplies to an important degree. Most of them are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis and will continue to do so until signs of business improvement are more definite than they are at present. Small lot business is fair and is expected to improve when weather conditions are clear and warm.

Shipping instructions are inclined to be a little slow on the average because of widespread rains. Mills are operating about 20 percent of capacity this week. Stocks of oil on hand are plentiful but crushers want more meal.

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Codes: Yoppe, Robinsons, Bentleys, A. B. C. 5th Edition

Cottonseed Crushings Increase

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and held, August 1 to April 30, 1938, and 1937, amounted, according to the Bureau of Census, to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed

Received, Crushed and Held

	Tons Received at mills* Aug. 1 to April 30. 1938.	1937.	Crushed Aug. 1 to April 30. 1938.	1937.	On hand at mills April 30. 1938.	1937.
United States	6,393,166	4,515,982	5,839,749	4,280,927	594,992	156,746
Alabama	423,962	330,699	404,504	328,125	19,739	3,291
Arkansas	613,391	442,933	541,519	426,627	71,756	16,932
California	288,956	173,785	207,945	151,786	86,479	23,107
Georgia	599,295	466,889	563,637	453,409	37,986	15,122
Louisiana	278,499	231,419	271,253	231,112	7,450	1,981
Mississippi	994,508	817,635	858,139	745,813	144,335	73,858
North Carolina	284,859	231,090	275,068	229,663	10,202	2,117
Oklahoma	275,244	82,903	274,171	83,024	1,575	934
South Carolina	274,255	218,313	269,921	218,127	4,984	1,371
Tennessee	428,014	352,933	404,990	345,997	23,437	7,747
Texas	1,665,740	905,477	1,535,358	906,424	153,254	8,929
All other states	266,443	161,906	233,244	160,820	33,795	1,357

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 42,394 tons and 21,926 tons on hand August 1, nor 133,862 tons and 82,779 tons reshipped for 1938 and 1937, respectively.

Cottonseed Products

Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand August 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to April 30.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to April 30.	On hand April 30.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1937-1938	*11,141,266	1,797,603,640	1,752,378,786	*133,010,043
1936-1937	19,191,508	1,292,718,670	1,286,198,554	67,788,768
Refined oil, pounds—				
1937-1938	†441,052,343	‡1,510,937,491	.....	†600,340,454
1936-1937	318,873,305	1,182,516,616	.....	588,058,091
Cake and meal, tons—				
1937-1938	41,952	2,603,141	2,360,521	284,572
1936-1937	65,053	1,923,688	1,887,319	101,422
Hulls, tons—				
1937-1938	43,422	1,496,566	1,364,004	175,984
1936-1937	23,893	1,089,369	1,017,899	95,363
Linters, running bales—				
1937-1938	61,547	1,348,218	856,113	553,652
1936-1937	43,819	1,065,814	959,285	150,348
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1937-1938	1,828	58,619	29,506	30,941
1936-1937	88	44,460	42,036	2,512
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1937-1938	7,379	72,108	32,652	46,835
1936-1937	2,991	49,677	41,606	11,062

* Includes 4,272,188 and 58,042,381 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments, and 4,369,480 and 27,243,210 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1937, and April 30, 1938, respectively.

† Includes 13,349,453 and 8,349,736 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 7,957,878 and 2,705,760 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1937, and April 30, 1938, respectively

‡ Produced from 1,657,299,011 pounds of crude oil.

Exports and Imports for Eight Months Ended March 31

	1938.	1937.
Exports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	2,202,686	178,789
Oil, refined, pounds	4,337,600	1,581,083
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	82,881	4,004
Linters, running bales	199,476	176,971
Imports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	*42,912	14,554,259
Oil, refined, pounds	*28,208,849	86,262,322
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	3,531	18,446
Linters, bales of 500 pounds	10,679	36,498

* Amounts for April not included above are 4,971,251 pounds refined "entered directly for consumption," 2,912,817 refined, "witrdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 1,340,689 refined, "entered directly into warehouse."

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcar lots 9.1c. per pound, cooperage car lots 9.7c. per pound, warehouse lots, 10.1c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week	1,963,067	2,152,734
Since Sept. 1	42,717,665	49,951,520

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Business in linseed oil is of a hand-to-mouth affair, buyers feeling there is no point in committing themselves at this time. Quoted: Tankcars, 9c. per pound; drum car lots ex mill, 9.6c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 10c.

CHICAGO, May 13. — Little difficulty seems to be encountered by sellers of linseed oil in holding a fairly steady market price structure. Buying is reflecting no great rush on the part of purchasers to order, but there is a fairly steady flow of business. Ruling prices of representative sellers are: Tankcar, 9.1c. per pound; car lots, 9.7c.; less than car lots, 10.1c.

LONDON, May 13.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	24	4½
Monday	24	4½
Tuesday	24	0
Wednesday	23	10½
Thursday	24	0
Friday	24	0

Cake and Meal.—The market retained a steady tone, spot quotations remaining where they stood at the close of the previous week. There was a fair movement of both cake and meal on contracts and transient orders.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13.—Demand for meal continues good and in excess of supply with prices advancing. Crushers are sold up for two to three weeks in advance and are losing ground daily because of very light operations. Capacity was increased to 20 percent this week in order to catch up with orders. Buyers want immediate delivery and instructions usually accompany orders. The situation is very tight and supplies are hard to get.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, $45 to $45.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week	1,230,865	1,954,550
Since Sept. 1	105,727,356	82,626,685

CHICAGO, May 13.—Continued strength and stability have been felt in linseed meal. Market price conditions are reported entirely firm. Feeders have continued to show some interest. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $42 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $42.50 to $43; less than car lots, $44.50 to $45.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures was quiet. Changes in prices were narrow. Southern markets generally steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures was a comparatively small and rather featureless affair last week. Trading showed a further slowing down, not a few local and other operators being inclined to curtail operations pending further developments in business and political affairs in general as well as in the progress of the cotton crop. The fact that the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau was due late in the week also had a tendency to make traders disposed in some cases to do little more than look on. Refiners bought to some extent and there was a certain amount of commission house buying, sentiment in some quarters apparently being influenced by an upward trend at times in securities and the Chicago market for lard futures. On the other hand local traders and tired longs sold in a small way. Fluctuations in prices were narrow.

The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau was received on Thursday. The consumption figures were disappointing to believers in higher prices, the indicated disappearance of oil during the past month being only 231,975 barrels against 359,577 barrels in the previous month. Owing to the narrowness of the speculation, however, the report had little effect aside from causing some scattered selling of the distant months. The April figures brought the total consumption for nine months of the season up to 3,378,859

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page *

barrels against 2,273,327 barrels in the same time last season. The visible supply showed a decrease during the past month of 160,000 barrels against a decrease in the same month last year of 163,000 barrels. The total visible at the close of April was 2,233,700 barrels against 1,734,900 barrels a year ago.

Receipts of seed at the mills during the period from August 1 last to April 30 this year were 6,393,166 tons against 4,415,992 tons in the same time last season; crushed 5,839,749 tons against 4,280,927 tons. Production of crude oil during the first nine months of the season was 1,797,603,640 pounds against 1,292,718,670 pounds in the same time last season; refined oil 1,510,937,491 pounds against 1,182,516,616 pounds. Stocks of seed at the mills at the close of April were 594,992 tons against 156,746 tons last year; crude oil 133,010,043 pounds against 67,788,788 pounds; refined oil 600,340,451 pounds against 588,058,091 pounds.

Southern markets for crude oil were quiet but with offerings light, the prevailing tone was steady. There were reports of a fair demand for cash refined oil. Trade in lard compound was reported as quiet. The export movement of lard was fair although new business was slow. Shipments of lard from Atlantic and Gulf ports from November 1 to May 7 were 86,219,600 pounds against 54,626,744 pounds in the corresponding period last season. Copra was still scarce and coconut oil was advanced by local interests although demand continued slow. Crude soybean oil was reduced by one producer to 5½c. per pound at mills. Crop accounts from the cotton belt showed improvement, weather conditions being more favorable.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 7 to May 13, inclusive, comprised 394 contracts, a total of 23,640,000 pounds. Folowing is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.44	8.28	8.44 Sale
July	8.21	8.07	8.21@8.22
September	8.11	7.99	8.10 Sale
October	8.03	7.91	8.02 Sale
December	7.98	7.96	7.96 Sale

Crude, Southeast, .0675c., nom.

Chicago, May 13.—The cottonseed oil market has been reported as doing a little better than barely holding its own recently. Business is reported spottily improved here and there. Good, off-Summer yellow fig oil is 8⅜c. per pound. Refined edible oil is 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 10c. to 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, May 13.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	20	6	17	6
Monday	20	6	17	6
Tuesday	20	6	17	6
Wednesday	20	6	17	6
Thursday	20	6	17	6
Friday	20	6	17	6

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed in Southern markets, spot quotations undergoing little change. According to official statistics, production of cake and meal during the first nine months of the current season was 2,603,141 tons, against 1,923,698 tons in the same time last season. Stocks at the mills at the close of April, 284,572 tons, against 101,422 tons a year ago.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 11.—Cottonseed products are steady. Planting is only getting under full way in the upper part of the cotton belt. Lack of rain in the southeastern part of lower belt is retarding germination. Too much rain has interfered with planting in the upper belt.

Prime crude oil is quoted at 7c. to 7¼c., with no large offerings.

Meal is held at $23 to $23.50 per ton at mills on a slow market.

Memphis, May 13.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet in this section throughout the week. Last sales reported at 6¾c. That figure is now bid. Some lots are available at 7c. The Census Bureau report was about in line with the expectations of mill men here and was considered satisfactory. Meal steady at $21.50 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis basis. Slab cake, $18.50 per ton at Valley points. Hulls, $2 per ton at mill points. Many complaints over the continued backward start of the cotton crop. Planters are reporting poor germination with the crop three weeks late. Nights continue very cool. Some sections complain that extreme dryness makes planting difficult. Considerable acreage still unplanted. Demand for cake increasing with sales recently of 2,500 tons.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	May 5.	May 13.
May	$20.25@20.60	$21.00@21.25
July	21.00@—	21.50@21.75
August	21.25@21.50	21.85@22.10
September	21.70@21.90	22.25@—
October	21.90@22.10	22.75@—

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid. — A steady tone prevailed, but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. There was a fair movement to local and other makers of chemical bases and compounds, but new business was quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in other commodities as well as in business affairs in general.

Castor Oil.—No broadening of trade was noted in this fatty acid, makers of synthetic resins and cosmetics being inclined to adhere to a very conservative course in purchasing operations in the absence of any increase in demand for their products. The market retained a steady tone.

Coconut Oil. — This fatty acid remained in a steady position. Basic material was slightly firmer, but there was not sufficient change in prices to find reflection in the market for coconut oil fatty acid. So far as new business was concerned, there was apparently no improvement in trade, but the movement on contracts was sufficient to prevent any accumulation of supplies in the hands of sellers.

Corn Oil.—A firm tone continued to prevail in the market for this fatty acid. There was little change in the character of business, consumers being disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs. Production has been on a curtailed scale for some time past, however, as a result of the smallness of supplies and high cost of basic material and stocks in the hands of producers are apparently light.

Linseed Oil. — The market for this fatty acid had a steady tone. There was a fair movement into consuming channels in the manufacture of synthetic resins and soaps, but new business was reported as quiet, buyers being inclined in some cases to hold off for further developments in other similar commodities.

Stearic Acid.—The market remained in the same steady position it has occupied for some time past. Basic material appeared to some to be steadier, although prices were unchanged. Consumers were not disposed to purchase in advance of current needs, but there was a fair movement to makers of soaps and candles on contracts. Selling schedules were unchanged.

Tall Oil.—Quotations were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be firm. The inquiry from local and other buyers seemed to be holding up well and there was a steady movement into consuming channels in the production of soaps and various chemical and oil compounds.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 13.—The market for fatty acids has been quiet, but in the main seems to have a fairly good tone.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7½c. to 8c. per pound, tankcar; 8c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots; 8½c. to 9c., less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8¼c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8¾c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soapstock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c.; boiled down soapstock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to

—*Continued on page 66*

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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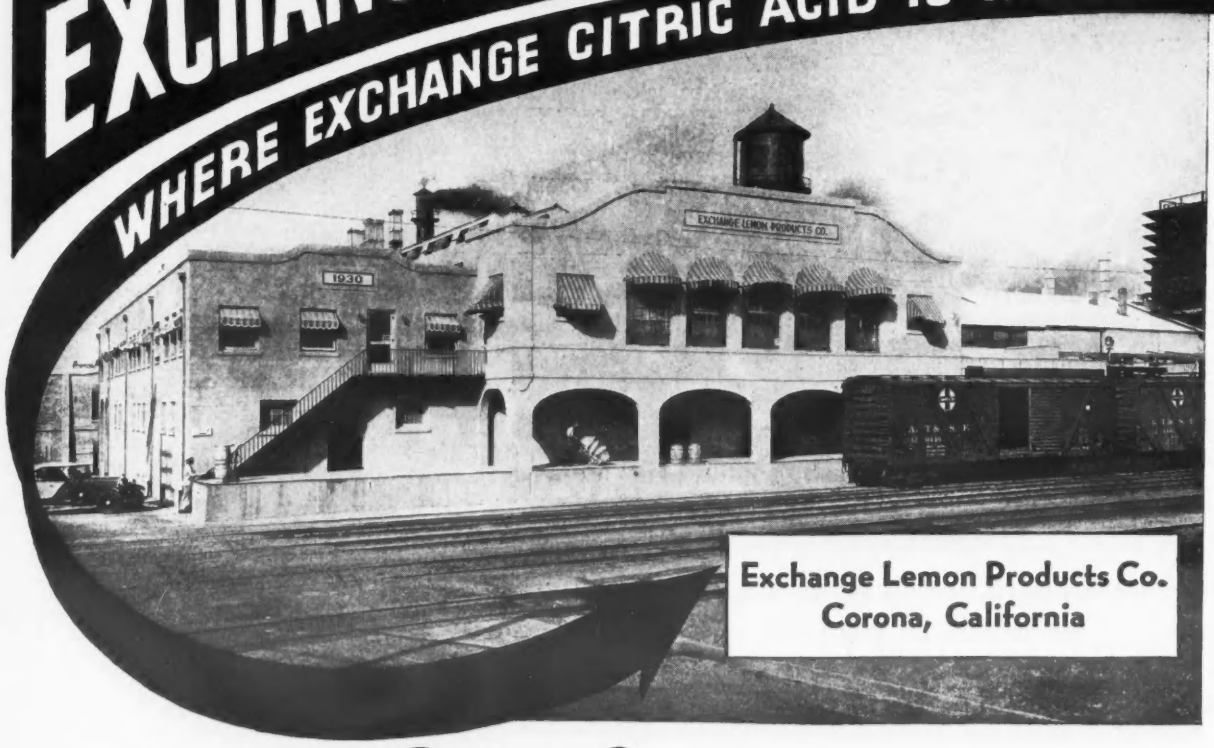

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Codliver Oil in All Norway 5,300 Barrels Behind Last Year—Less Competition in Sulfanilamide—Glycerin Stocks Rise —Mercury Sales Rise in West

New developments were few in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. Price changes were lacking in the major departments of the market and, on the surface, at least, quotations were apparently steady. However, just enough information was in hand to suggest that when large orders were in the balance, trade conditions were more favorable to buyers than sellers.

Good progress with codliver oil production in Norway was noted. Lofoten fishing was at an end and ran but 1,760 barrels behind that of a year ago to April 25. For the whole country, the production was but 5,300 barrels less. Production in Finmarken has started and a good output will likely make production in 1938 normal.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
180.6	**180.6**	**180.0**	**181.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Glycerin trade lagged. Latest statistics on crude, refined, and dynamite glycerin showed that on March 31, stocks of all three were larger than a year ago at the same date. Also, production and imports of the three forms of the article were substantially less than a year ago.

Sulfanilamide was in less competitive position than it was, and the new, higher price set up in the previous week are expected to be maintained. Menthol was lower on the spot and competition was very keen in market of comparatively restricted needs.

Alcohol in all its forms was steady as to price but not especially active as to demand. Bismuth salts still failed to reflect the higher prices paid for raw material. Quinine moved very well at the recent advance. All tartar products were firm, reflecting the situation in raw material. Tartaric and citric acids had yet to receive major stimulus that warm weather may provide the sale of those beverage acidifiers.

Late in the week it was learned that the San Francisco bank that recently bought 1,100 flasks for the account of a foreign buyer took 1,600 flasks out of the New York and San Francisco markets for the account of the same purchaser. The business about eliminated domestic metal from the markets, the purchase having engaged production during June, July and August on the Coast.

Acetanilide. — Consuming requirements were less than what had come to be the normal movement of the article, but they were still substantial in size and kept the general undertone of the market very steady, while prices were well held.

Acid, Boric.—Routine business that reached a fair volume contributed to general market stability in this material. Values were fully held and all sales were made subject to the recent rise in freight rates being for the account of buyers. The producers have not included said rise in their price schedule. There was a March import of 220 pounds of this material.

Acid, Citric.—Unseasonable weather came again to the eastern market, cool and cold temperatures tending to hold back the expansion of demand for beverages featuring this material as an acidifier. However, the article lacked development. Prices were the lowest ever, and stocks were ample.

Acid, Mandelic.—Reasonable stability surrounded the price of this merchandise and with a moderate but also steady call being experienced by suppliers, values were well held in all directions.

Acid, Tartaric. — Expansion in consumption still awaits the arrival of settled and seasonable temperatures. The market was quiet and uneventful last week, prices being firm and in line with the total lack of weakness in quotations on new material.

Agar.—Prices have worked down very well, leaving little opportunity for further shading if the profit motive is not to be laid aside entirely. Competition was keen because, mainly, of the very conservative demand for the item.

Alcohol. — With blackstrap molasses costing 6c. per gallon at New Orleans, or 6½c. per gallon New York, in tanks, the cost of manufacturing pure alcohol has shifted slightly in favor of the distillers. However, the savings have been moderate and insufficient to affect the general price structure of either ethyl or denatured alcohol. Grain prices have been reasonably steady but uncertainty concerning the future was not entirely absent from the market. Demand for alcohol of all sorts was moderate in volume but generally steady so far as the conservative needs of most buyers were concerned. Stocks seemed to be ample in all quarters.

Aloe.—Cape gum was lower because of some imports being released for consumption. Curacao gum was in light supply, hard to get at the source, apparently destined to be produced on a smaller scale at the next crop, and hence, definitely strong in prices.

Aloin.—Production costs seemed more likely to rise than to fall, this because of the situation in raw material permitted use in the manufacture of the U.S.P. derivative. Recently advanced prices on aloin were well maintained regardless of the routine kind of buying that prevailed last week.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Salts held free from change in the price schedule and it seemed likely that, because of competition, the quotations would not soon reflect the 5c. per pound advance recently put through on metal. Competition for business in the salts was very keen. Demand was routine and less than normal in some items in the group.

Cadmium Metal. — Slackness in the plating industry kept this metal subject to less than normal consumption, and hence made for continued instability of prices. However, no open change in the schedule was reported last week.

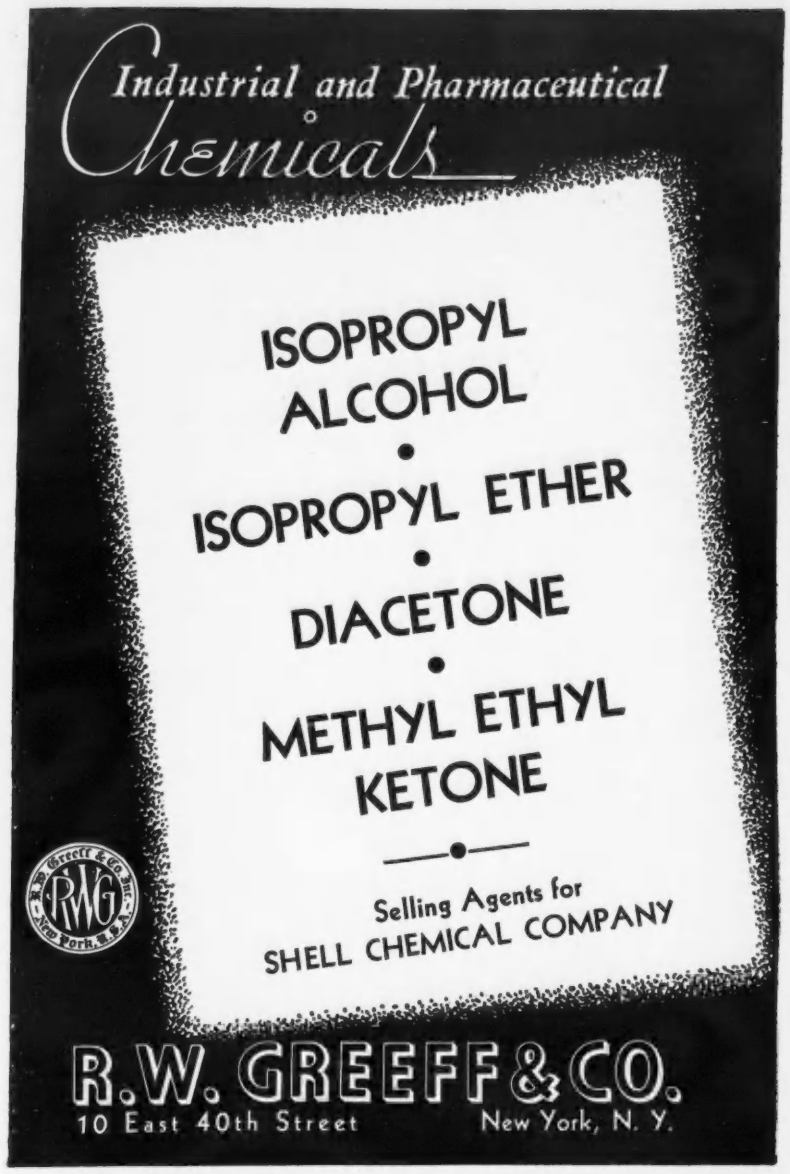
Castor Oil.—Leading and long established producers of this oil are doubtful of success crowning the movement to grow castor beans in this country on a scale large enough to cover the major part of domestic requirements. Those doubtful of the venture being successful base their views on what past attempts have taught them. The oil was quiet on spot last week, lacking new development from the generally inactive, certainly none expansive, situation noted for some time past.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Castor oil shows little change. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 10⅛c. per pound; less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; less than car lots, 10⅝c.; tanks, 9⅞c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; less than car lots, 10⅜c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅜c.; less than car lots, 10⅛c.; tanks, 8⅞c.

Chloroform.—Price stability and routine demand prevailed in the market for this article. Small lots of both technical and U.S.P. goods moved to buyers from day-to-day but on the whole trade was said to be under normal volume most of the time.

Codliver Oil.—Conditions in Norway suggest that if production of oil from the fishing in Firmarkan prove normal, the output of Norwegian oil will at least reach the total of last year. According to latest reports, the Lofoten production to April 25 was but 2,000 hectoliters, or 1,760 barrels less than last year at the corresponding time. For the country as a whole, production ran 6,023 hectoliters, or 5,300 barrels behind. Reports from production in other centers were lacking. The spot market was quiet as

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7



to demand but reasonably steady as to price.

BERGEN, Apr. 25.—Market report No. 9—Fishing in Lofoten has now terminated with a total production of 43,190 hectoliters of crude medicinal codliver oil, which is about 2,000 hectoliters less than last year. The total catch and production so far compare as follows with previous year:—

Fish

	Kilos	
	Lofoten.	All districts.
1938	89,500,000	136,500,000
1937	82,500,000	130,500,000
1936	52,800,000	95,400,000
1935	55,100,000	86,300,000
1934	87,200,000	119,400,000

Oil

	Hectoliters*	
1938	43,190	62,288
1937	45,231	68,311
1936	31,361	50,258
1935	38,971	54,684
1934	59,742	74,989

* To convert into barrels, multiply by .88.

In Finmarken fishing so far has been going on on a rather small scale, but now some of the fishermen who have been catching in Lofoten have proceeded to the Finmarken district and it remains to be seen whether fishing there will be so good that we will have an average year as far as the catch of cod and production of codliver oil are concerned. At this time the market is quiet here.

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Glycerin.—An uneventful spot market prevailed last week. Consumption lagged to a substantial extent and some accumulation of stocks was noted. Statistics covering production, stocks, and imports of crude, refined, and dynamite glycerin in the first quarter of 1938 provided the following interesting data when comparison with 1937 figures was made:—

	Pounds	
	More.	Less.
Production:—		
Crude	....	7,996,486
Refined	....	2,995,501
Dynamite	....	5,153,226
Stocks:—		
Crude	2,345,179	....
Refined	19,066,410	....
Dynamite	3,311,298	....
Imports:—		
Crude	....	3,275,467
Refined	....	2,456,819

The full statistics follow:—

January-March*

	Pounds	
Crude, 80 percent basis:—	1938.	1937.
Production	39,169,657	47,166,143
Stocks*	13,411,721	11,066,542
Imports	1,852,477	5,127,944
Refined:—		
Production	22,232,421	25,227,922
Stocks†	35,342,664	16,276,254
Imports	666,243	3,123,062
Dynamite:—		
Production	10,618,713	15,771,939
Stocks†	18,718,582	15,407,284

* Preliminary.
† Bureau of the Census.

CHICAGO, May 12.—C.p. glycerin business is fair but the market as a whole is quiet. Ruling prices are:—C.p., drums, 15½c. per pound; less than car lots, 16c.; cans, 17½c. to 19½c., according to quantity; dynamite, 15½c.

Magnesia Carbonate.—Price stability prevailed. Regardless of whether goods were of domestic or foreign origin, the quotations were solidly maintained and few if any instances of shading were noted. Calcined magnesia, on the other hand, was competitive and the official quotations of the domestic producers were being shaded by at least 5c. per pound, according to salesmen's reports.

Menthol.—Natural menthol would not bring more than $2.95 to $3.10 per pound on the spot, the price varying some according to seller and quantity. Domestic synthetic was freely offered at $3 per pound for the USP article, at $2.25 for the technical item, and at $1.25 per pound for liquid menthol. According to reports, the volume producers of domestic synthetic continued to drive hard at the market for USP goods formerly exclusively supplied by the Japanese and large contracts could be placed to advantage.

Methanol.—A routine market prevailed on spot. Decrease in production activities in numerous consuming industries has naturally curtailed methanol sales in some measure but on the whole prices displayed substantial stability and sellers apparently felt hopeful for the future.

Methyl Acetone.—Prices on the natural product was very low, yet competition still persisted and the way toward warranted profit and stable prices was still unrevealed. No change in values was made last week.

Phenolphthalein.—Price stability prevailed. Although sales volume has suffered by the general contraction of business, there were still substantial requirements that were being supplied at steady prices and in full volume.

Quicksilver.—Late last week it was learned that foreign interests operating in the San Francisco and New York markets had bought about 1,600 flasks.

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The buying was done by a bank in San Francisco and the price paid was $69.50 per flask. The transaction took up practically all the unsold domestic quicksilver in both markets. For any domestic metal available on spot, $71 per pound would have to be paid. Foreign metal was quoted at $50 per flask, in bond, or $69 duty paid, either spot or future.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Buying in large quantities has been renewed here and during the past week about 1,400 flasks were purchased at $69.50 per flask. Shortage in spot stocks made it necessary to spread deliveries over June, July, and August. Prior to this business, 1,100 flasks had been bought. Both transactions were for the account of a San Francisco bank which acted for a foreign buyer, identity not definitely disclosed. Following the business done last week, the bank withdrew from the market, leaving it devoid of prompt delivery stocks to care for domestic business.

Quinine.—Conditions were routine. A fair though not enlarged sale was reported here and full prices were obtained. The undertone seemed to be firm and conditions favored maintenance of the higher schedules set up in

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Europe and promptly reflected here in the recent past.

Santonin.—Although the season when sales volume should gain was at hand, business has proven disappointing thus far this Spring. rices have remained low, being on the whole more attractive here than the official quotations abroad. However, it was understood that price concessions were the rule in most markets.

Sulfanilamide.—The establishment of $1.50 per pound as the minimum price for this article—a development featured in the previous week—can be attributed to an end having been made to excessive competition that, for a long time past, had made price shading the common practice regardless of profit. Some now look for an era of price stability.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 500 ounces, small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	31½	42¾	18⅛
Monday	31½	42¾	18⅛
Tuesday	31½	42¾	18⅛
Wednesday	31½	42¾	18⅛
Thursday	31½	42¾	18⅛
Friday	31½	42¾	18⅛

Balto. Production Club Elects Fineberg President

The Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club elected the following to take office in November:—President, Harry Fineberg, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company; vice-president, Dr. Leroy W. Shuger, of the Baltimore Paint and Color Works, and secretary-treasurer, Dr. S. Ira Wilbur, of the Crown Cork and Seal Company.

David Finck, of Hanline Brothers, and George Sutherland, of William Graham & Co., presented a resume of Dr. F. L. Brown's paper on "Classification of House Paint," which caused a spirited discussion at the April meeting. It was contended that the greater number of classifications of paints would only be confusing to the consumer due to the lack of information as to the relative merits of various classifications. Moreover, it was argued that in the various gradings under each classification it is deemed impossible to evaluate such facts as particle, size and shape, freedom from brush marks, etc.

Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Finck in their summary said the greatest objection to any attempt to classify or grade paints lay in the fact that the rapid advances in new pigments and vehicles might render such grading as Dr. Browne proposed obsolete within a short time. Karl W. Flooks, Washington, discussed "Patents." The Sleight Bituminous Products Company, represented by Lee Sleight, was elected to membership, and announcement was made of a joint meeting with the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Club, to be held in Philadelphia June 3.

Thurlow Campbell Heads N.Y. Paint Ass'n

—Continued from page 5

lowing detailed preambles which outlined their many activities in industrial and outside life, Mr. Schnell offered resolutions which were adopted by a rising vote.

The resolution to Mr. Cornish was as follows:—

BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of Edward J. Cornish, the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has lost one of its most useful and highly respected friends, whose uniform advocacy on progressive and equitable principles rendered invaluable service to our industry. He always had the best interests of the association at heart with a view to maintaining its high character and dignity.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association record its high appreciation of Mr. Carnish's enviable character and cherish the memory of his many virtues as an inspiration to fidelity, to duty and nobleness of purpose.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and a copy forwarded to his widow and to the organization of which he was chairman of the board.

The resolution to Mr. Cheesman's memory was as follows:—

BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their fellow member and past president, who, during his long connection with the industry he served, was keenly alive to whatever even indirectly affected its welfare and zealously labored for the promotion of its best interests along lines consistent with its responsibilities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the members of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association express their deep sympathy to his bereaved widow and children in the more intimate sorrow which is theirs and that this preamble and these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of this association and a copy sent to Mr. Cheesman's family.

Stanley C. Dunning, the retiring president of the association also paid tribute to Hendrick E. Hendrickson, who has held the post as treasurer of the association for so many years, and on behalf of the association presented Mr. Hendrickson with a silver fountain pen and pencil set.

Sir David Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner, with headquarters in London who is in this country on a visit in the interests of the shellac industry, was introduced and spoke briefly. A. J. Gibson, special officer of Lac Inquiry and director of the London Shellac Research Bureau, who accompanied Sir David here, was also introduced. Others who took bows from the floor were Renshaw Smith, regional vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association; Fletcher Rockwell, president of the National Lead Company; Frank E. Cornell, a former secretary of the association; Ralph M. Roosevelt, of the Sherwin-Williams Company; Phillip Rowe, president of the United States Shellac Importers' Association; and Victor Hunter, also a former secretary of the association, who won the "jackpot" prize of the evening.

Committee reports were given by Louis Gillespie, of Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, Inc., chairman of the program-entertainment committee, who announced that the association's annual outing will be held, June 9, at the Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y. H. B. McCreary, reporting for the golf committee, announced that the monthly golf meetings of the "Save the Surface" golfers of the New York association would be resumed with a tournament May 26 at a site to be named later. Thomas J. Starkie, of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., chairman of the membership committee, reported the favorable application for membership of D. E. Sherman, of the National Chemical Manufacturing Company. Elliot S. Phillips, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, introduced Paul Moss, License Commissioner of the City of New York, who spoke on behalf of the Greater New York Fund Drive. Mr. Phillips who is the paint industry's representative in the drive seeks contributions to the amount of $98,000 as the paint industry's share in the work and has appointed M. J. Merkin, of M. J. Merkin Paint Company, Inc.; Harry R. Hillman, Thurlow J. Campbell and Stanley C. Dunning as vice-chairman of the committee.

Thurlow J. Campbell, the new president of the association, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born July 19, 1891, and attended elementary and business schools in Brooklyn. He entered the paint industry in 1917 as a salesman with Berry Brothers, Inc., varnish manufacturers, working out of their Brooklyn office, and in 1925 was made branch manager. Three years later, Mr. Campbell was appointed superintendent of the Eastern branches of the company. In 1931, Mr. Campbell was called to Detroit as assistant general manager of Berry Brothers. In the following year he was chosen vice-president and general manager and in February, 1935, he became president of the company. In November of that year he was chosen president of the Valspar Corporation and the Valspar subsidiaries, Valentine & Co., the Detroit Graphite Company, and the Con-Ferro Paint & Varnish Company.

Gypsum Output Shows Sharp Gain in 1937

Apparent supply of crude gypsum, not including crude byproduct gypsum, in 1937 was 3,955,650 tons, or 16 percent higher than 1936. Domestic crude production of 3,058,166 tons was the highest since 1930. Crude gypsum was mined in seventeen States with New York, Michigan, Iowa and Texas leading. Crude gypsum imported in 1937 was 897,484 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

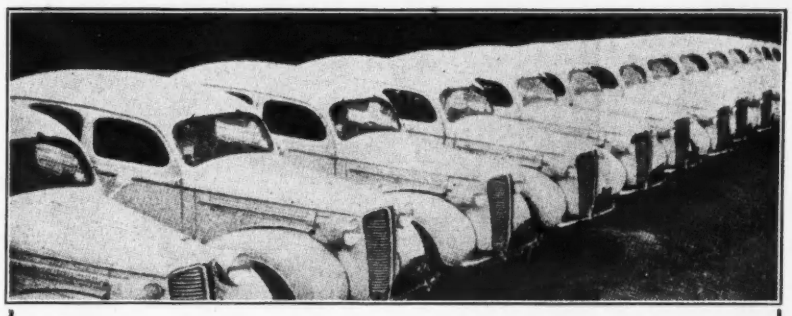
Calcined gypsum produced or kettle and kiln output, including calcined byproduct gypsum, was 2,411,362 tons, with a plant value of $11,076,205 estimated by producers.

Domestic and Imported Used in U.S.[1]

	Short tons	
	1937.[2]	1936.
Uncalcined—		
Portland cement retarder.	770,004	666,876
Agricultural gypsum	74,932	74,410
Other uses[3]	15,889	89,397
Total uncalcined	860,825	830,683
Calcined—		
For building uses—		
Plasterers—		
Base coat	1,288,539	1,032,110
Sanded	129,029	121,965
Gauging and molding[4]	123,292	.....
Prepared finishes[4]	29,291	.....
Insulating and roof-deck[4]	24,658	.....
To mixing plants[4]	24,532	.....
Other[4]	15,549	.....
Keene's cement	36,266	32,167
Lath[4]	469,970	.....
Wallboard[4]	241,096	.....
Tile	137,006	102,401
Total for building uses.	2,519,228	2,073,915
For manufacturing uses—		
To plate glass and terra cotta works	60,620	35,506
To pottery works[5]	19,415	.....
For other manufacturing uses	45,818	100,917
Total for manufacturing uses	125,853	136,423
Total calcined	2,645,081	2,210,338

[1] Data on gypsum products made from domestic and from imported crude gypsum not reported separately in 1937.
[2] Includes byproduct gypsum produced at chemical plants.
[3] Includes uncalcined gypsum sold for use as filler and rock dust, in paint manufacturing and for miscellaneous purposes.
[4] Included in 1936 under "Total for building uses."
[5] Included under "For other manufacturing uses" in 1936.

International Agricultural Corporation has purchased the building in Atlanta, Ga., formerly occupied by the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. The building will be vacated about August 1.



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Purchase of your present equipment at fair appraisal value.

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	Per month Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedans or Coaches
Dodges (slightly higher per month)	$45.00
Rental cost per year based on $45.00 per month	$540.00
Based on 24,000 miles, the average yearly mileage of salesmen and 18 miles per gallon or 1c per mile for gas	240.00
Average fleet cost Public Liability and Property Damage insurance	30.00
	$810.00

This total of $810.00 divided by 24,000 miles gives you a total operating cost of .0337 cents per mile. As mileage increases, your cost per mile decreases because our rate remains standard. At 30,000 miles per year your cost would be .029 cents per mile.

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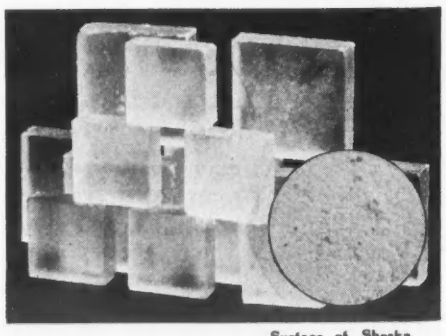

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Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting

American Drug Manufacturers Association

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 2 to 5, 1938

The general sessions of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association began Tuesday forenoon, the first session being convened by the president, Dr. John F. Anderson, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, not more than usually later than the scheduled hour.

Delegates from a number of other organizations in the drug industry presented greetings and felicitations in person, and messages of similar import were read.

President's Address

A concise review of legislative activities in the past year with comment on

Dr. John F. Anderson
Presiding Officer at A.D.M.A. Meeting

business conditions—the business recession was attributed to fear of what the future may hold—composed the first part of the address delivered by President Anderson. Noting the relative absence of marked events during the period, Dr. Anderson commented on Federal laws that had been added but shortly before. He recalled the position of the association in favor of the enactment of a new food and drugs law "that will protect the consumer of foods, drugs, cosmetics, and devices, and which will not cause hardship to honest manufacturers," adding his personal conviction that enactment of the main provisions of S. 5 "would be of benefit to every member firm."

With respect to the Robinson-Patman act, Dr. Anderson expressed doubt that it had resulted in higher costs to the consumer. The Walsh-Healey public contracts act, he felt, had not placed an undue burden on members of the association. The Miller-Tydings act was but briefly mentioned as to its purpose. With reference to the Wheeler-Lea act, he said that it might well be viewed as the "most drastic legislation of its type ever enacted," adding that what its long-range effect would be could not then be foretold.

Commenting on State legislation, but leaving details to the report of the legislative committee, the president pointed out that 695 new measures or amendments affecting the drug industry had been introduced in State legislatures during 1937.

After reviewing the activities of the association and its sections and committees, President Anderson commented on particular subjects as follows:—

Co-operation in Research

Some of our group have discussed from time to time, informally and in a very general or indefinite way, the possibility of cooperative research, both investigative and clinical. Actually this has been done in a number of instances, and I believe with great satisfaction to those interested. It has seemed to me that an extension of such cooperative activities would be greatly to the benefit of our industry.

Among the problems which have had cooperative study by some of our members have been the assay of vitamins, activation of sterols, usefulness of bismuth preparations, protamine zinc insulin, fish-liver oils, and problems concerning biological products. It would appear that, while this idea is not one for association action, it has such large possibilities for good to our members that this brief mention is advisable.

Medical Patents

In the past year there has been a renewal of discussions, largely on the part of the medical profession, concerning medical patents, or, as it should more properly be stated, patents for medicinal substances, particularly when discovered by members of the medical profession. This subject has been discussed during the past year at public meetings and in printed articles. According to the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the principles of ethics of that association state:—

"That it is unprofessional to receive remuneration from patents for surgical instruments or medicine; to accept rebates on prescriptions for surgical appliances or perquisites from attendants who aid in the care of patients."

This quotation applies to the membership of the American Medical Association.

It is to be noted that there is nothing in this quotation from the principles of ethics of the association which prohibits medical men applying for a patent for surgical instruments or therapeutic products, but only prohibits financial benefit therefrom. In other words, the association apparently does not consider it unethical for a member to obtain a patentt as long as there are no personal profits or benefits therefrom. The editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has stated on different occasions that it would be desirable to have such patents, and he is of the opinion that they should be administered by some central body, wholly altruistic in character, and he suggests the American Medical Association as such a body.

This subject has been studied by a special committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which reached the conclusion that it is not unethical to apply for medical patents; rather, on the other hand, that they are highly desirable in order to protect the discoverer, the manufacturer, and the public. It was suggested that income received for the use of a patent might be used to help defray the expense incurred in further research and, possibly, the control of the product.

Practice Well Established

The practice of obtaining medical patents seems to be already well established. A number of institutes and universities have set up the necessary measures to administer such patents. Criticism has been made of some of these but in general it is believed that they have accomplished good and that both the manufacturer and the public have received protection which otherwise might not have been obtained.

Certain objections to medical patents have been advanced and these have been widely stressed by the opponents. Among the cited objections is the possibility that the owner of the patent may demand high royalties and, as a result, the public will have to pay exorbitant prices for the product. Another objection is that a relatively few people may be able to establish an absolute monopoly and may use it to the detriment of the public. Others object on the ground that the basic nature of the patent claims may be so broad that they would control improvements in the product and thereby discourage further studies by others.

These objections are recognized, but it is believed that they cover what are more in the nature of abuses than valid objections, and do not necessarily mean that the system of medical patents is wholly wrong. In most cases the advantages far cutweigh the cited disadvantages.

One of the most intelligent discussions of this subject is contained in a paper by Mr. Arthur G. Connolly, patent attorney of Wilmington, Del., who states that in his opinion it is unethical for one not to patent medical discoveries. He gives a number of reasons in support of his contention. He says that if the discoverer refrains from applying for a patent for his discovery, this does not prevent others from obtaining a patent, because anyone may apply for a patent on a new discovery which was made within two years of the date of application and, although publication of the original discovery may be cited by the examiner, the applicant need only make an affidavit, signed by himself, stating that the discovery was made by the applicant before the date of publication of the other investigators; the examiner is then compelled to ignore the previous publication. In some cases the applicant may not be dishonest but may actually have made the discovery before publication of the article. A number of instances of patents having been issued under above circumstances may be cited. Patents issued under these circumstances may be exploited in a manner definitely detrimental to the interests of the public and may even prevent the original discoverer from using his process. A physician or investigator should therefore apply for patent on his discovery and if he does not wish to be concerned in its administration, he may dedicate it to public use. One of the great advantages of a medical patent is that it places in the hands of an individual or group a definite means for the control of the product. Standards for its manufacture and control may be established, and provisions made that the product be sold at fair and reasonable prices.

There seems to be little doubt that a patent for a product having medical application is at this time one of the most effective means that can be offered for the protection of the public, the reputable manufacturer and the medical profession, because without legal means of control, manufacture of the product and its distribution may fall into the hands of unprincipled individuals or groups.

Matter Is Important

This question of medical patents is one of great importance to the members of the association as a number of them are now operating under license to use patents for a variety of products.

One of the difficulties in connection with this question has been the efforts made by the owners of some medical patents to have manufacturers who may be interested therein bid one against the other for its use. This may well be avoided if manufacturers could agree upon some plan by which licenses would be granted to a number of firms rather than to a single one.

I have brought up this subject because of the large amount of research that is being carried on in institutions all over the country with the not remote possibility of the discovery in the immediate future of new products of importance in the prevention and treatment of disease.

Socialization of Medicine

Any question affecting the practice of medicine touches our industry closely. Among such questions is that which is somewhat loosely termed the socialization of medicine. For the past five years this subject has been exciting the increasing interest not only of the medical profession, but also of social and welfare workers, economists, and more recently of Congress and the administrative officers of the Federal government.

State medicine in one form or another is not new among European nations, but only in the past five years has it received serious consideration and study in this country. The medical profession in the United States is by no means a unit, not only as to the broad question of state medicine, but also with respect to the application of some phases thereof.

The publication early this year of a survey of sickness in the population of the United States by the United States Public Health Service has again focused attention on this question. This survey showed that on an average winter day a total of six million persons are unable to work, attend school, or pursue other usual activities on account of some illness or physical impairment resulting from disease or accident. The survey also showed that on a per capita basis every individual in the nation suffers at least ten days of incapacity annually from illness lasting one week or longer. These figures are appalling and must impress upon everyone that some plan should be set up by which those unable to pay for medical advice and medi-

S. DeWitt Clough
Vice-Chairman of A.D.M.A. Meeting

cines may have such made available to them.

A second report from the Federal government this year was that by the Technical Subcommittee on Medical Care. Time will not permit me to more than mention this report and to venture the opinion that everyone who is at all interested in the subject should read it, and no one should offer any opinion on the subject without having given the report careful study.

The Federal government is already furnishing medical care to large numbers of our population, such as the army and navy personnel, those enlisted in C.C.C. camps, under emergency relief administration, and some civilian employees of the Federal government. The social security act has four provisions dealing with health, all involving financial support by the Federal government. From this it is quite clear that some form of state medicine is already here.

The American Medical Association, by resolution of the board of trustees, in January of this year proposed a plan to apply on a nationwide scale with the best features of the numerous plans stated by them to be already in effect.

Effect on Drug Industry

Now, just how does all of this affect our industry?

Any plan for the care of the sick which limits in any way the complete freedom of the physician to prescribe whatever he considers best for the patient is bound to restrict the medicines used very largely to official preparations. This will result in a decrease in the use of many of the specialties that members of our industry have developed after spending large sums of money for research. It will, if carried as far as in some European countries, so seriously limit the physician in his prescribing as to possibly deny to the sick, except under special conditions, important and at times even life-saving preparations.

This subject has been considered by your executive committee which appointed a special committee to study the question as it relates to our industry. The committee has already rendered a progress report.

It would appear, certainly at least for the present, that any action as an association on this matter is not advisable. In closing this brief discussion of this important question, I should like to quote from a recent address by a prominent physician in New York city concerning the most satisfactory way in which medical service may be rendered to the sick:

"Thoughtful leaders have recognized for

A.D.M.A. Officers for 1938-39

President, Dr. John F. Anderson, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.
First vice-president, S. DeWitt Clough, of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.
Second vice-president, Frederick S. Stearns, of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit.
Third vice-president, John G. Searle, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.
Executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey, Albee building, Washington.
Treasurer, Robert Lincoln McNeil, of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia.
General counsel, Horace W. Bigelow, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.
Additional members of the executive committee, George W. Merck, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Dr. A. W. Lescohier, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Dr. L. N. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John S. Zinsser, of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia; A. C. Boylston, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

centuries that the well-trained, honest and competent physician is the most important single element in a satisfactory health service for the country, however that service may be organized or financed."

President Anderson commented on the sound financial condition of the association and expressed particular appreciation of the "able and painstaking assistance and guidance" he had received from the executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey. He closed with a quotation of the principles set forth in the preamble of the association's constitution, asking that these be ever kept in mind with relation to its affairs.

Report of Executive Vice-President

The business of the headquarters office of the association—in which there had been no "recession"—was given in the report of the executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey. As part of this business ninety-five bulletins had been issued, covering 650 topics. In addition a large number of matters applying to individual member firms had been handled in voluminous special correspondence. Particular mention was made of collective service in relation to export trade with Latin America, this having cleaned up a number of uncertainties.

Mr. Frailey reported the completion of a revised list of trademarks. He summarized the year's activities of the association's sections and the committees on contact and catalog simplification. Trends in state legislation were mentioned, special emphasis being given to proposals of new taxes and the compulsory registration of trademarks. Commenting on the worldwide popularity of tariff bargains, he said that time alone could prove the practicability of their objections.

With reference to other matters, Mr. Frailey said:—

Marihuana Tax Act

The marihuana tax act went into effect October 1, 1937. Its operations thus far in the legitimate field have been attended with remarkable smoothness. A number of adjustments had to be made, of course, but these were consummated with a minimum of inconvenience, and at the present time the program appears to be moving along with entire satisfaction, both to the industry and to the government. Whether the law will ultimately accomplish all that its sponsors hope for is an aspect beyond the scope of this discussion. Suffice it to say that our association cooperated to the fullest extent with treasury and narcotic officials when the bill was under consideration by Congress, and assisted in working out administrative problems following enactment.

Carson P. Frailey
A.D.M.A. Executive Vice-President and Secretary

Army Medical Department

Throughout the year our office has closely collaborated with the medical department of the army, not only on problems touching the industrial preparedness program, but those incident to peacetime functions of the medical supply division of the military establishment. Our advice and suggestions have at all times been gratefully received.

Services have also been rendered in various capacities to other branches of the Federal government and it is a pleasure to state that our relations with all of these agencies are most cordial.

Social Security

Nationwide operation of the social security act was achieved in 1937 for the first time. In summarizing the progress of the twelve-month period, the chairman of the Social Security Board stated that more than thirty-six million wage earners now have social security accounts under the old-age insurance program. It is estimated that approximately 21,000,000 workers are employed in jobs covered by the approved unemployment compensation laws of all the States, and over 2,100,000 of the needy aged, the blind, and dependent children are receiving regular allowances from Federal, State, and local funds.

Among other outstanding developments was the supreme court decision handed down May 24 upholding the constitutionality of the act's social insurance provisions. In addition, it is to be noted that the five parts of the statute directed by other government agencies—public health, vocational rehabilitation, and the three child welfare services—are also in effect on a substantially national basis.

The law's economic purpose is in what it attempts to do for the people collectively by storing up a reservoir of purchasing power to be siphoned out in unemployment insurance benefits in future depressions, and by setting aside old age reserves that will enable workers of this and future generations to continue to the end of their lives as cash customers of American industry. Thus does the law seek to protect, not only individuals, but our society as a whole, against the adversities of a complex and uncertain world.

Health Insurance Program

The total purchasing power of this country is so great that local changes with an adverse trend may go unnoticed for a long time. However, the cumulative effect of local disturbances occurring simultaneously holds the possibility of causing serious dislocations in the basic structure. Such changes have become rather numerous and widespread within the past two years.

Reference is made to the health insurance program, and the observation applies to the drug field for this discussion. The movement is not to be regarded lightly since it is being carried forward by a group with ballot power—always a potent force At one time it may have been considered merely a sporadic outbreak that would soon be corrected by its own immunizing action, or starved through the lack of proper nutriment. That is hardly a true diagnosis of the prevailing condition. The idea has buried itself in the consciousness of the masses. It is a novel and welcome experience for many. The background is largely, if not solely, economic. One must assume, therefore, that the remedy should spring from that source. However, if the political aspect is overemphasized or made to transcend all other considerations, there is no telling how far the program may go, for there is an old saying, but true, that "The wheel that screeches the loudest gets the grease."

Monopolies

"Monopoly" seems to be the word of the year. A great many people confuse it with "bigness." While by no means synonymous, certain critics apparently like to create such a misunderstanding in the public mind. "Big" business may be operating in a highly competitive field, and a "small" unit may constitute a rigid monopoly. Upon a little reflection, therefore, one gains the distant impression that big business, rather than monopolies, is the real target at which charges are being hurled of late. It is an old battlecry, but a new audience.

The administration, early in the year, undertook to revise its policies to meet new conditions which arose from the slower space of business activities. What the final outcome will be, is still in the realm of the speculative. Often when the tide seems to be running strongly in the opposite direction, it is well to maintain a spirit of optimism and a sense of humor. The expedient followed by an executive of a large industrial concern may be cited as an illustration. Everything was going wrong and orders were being canceled, right and left. Most of the letters read—"Cancel our order immediately." Taking over the correspondence he replied "Your order cannot be canceled immediately—you must wait your turn."

Notwithstanding the fact that our national and international affairs are kept floating in an atmosphere of indecision, it is encouraging to observe a growing number of people who are content to know less than God. That in itself is a hopeful sign. If the influence spreads far enough, it may do much toward leading us out of the economic wilderness.

Treasurer's Report

A balanced budget, with something to spare, was the picture presented in the report of the treasurer, Robert Lincoln McNeil. The figures were:—

Receipts	$35,020.00
Expenditures	31,944.00
Balance on hand	13,158.00

Receipts in the ensuing year were estimated at the 1937-38 figure. Expenditures were budgeted at $34,072, the increase resulting from plans for extension of certain services.

Legislative Report

The report of the committee on legislation, presented by its chairman, Hor-

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ace W. Bigelow, general counsel of the association, began with an explanation of the construction and functioning of the reorganized committee comprising chief executives and attorneys of fifteen member firms, together with the executive vice-president and the general counsel. This committee was assisted in an advisory capacity by a committee of six technical men. Legislative work was divided among one group for special consideration of Federal legislation and seven groups to consider State legislation in as many regions.

Mr. Bigelow said that the plan appeared to be working very effectively.

In its definitive and commentary reference to Federal legislative developments during the year, the committee referred to the Wheeler-Lea act, the Borah-O'Mahoney bill, proposals for the control of wages and hours, the Wagner bill on government contracts, and the continuation of the movement for a revision of the food and drugs act. In connection with the last-mentioned, the report dealt particularly with the efforts to enact legislation purposed to set up barriers against the introduction of new drugs of improved safety in use.

When this proposal had been introduced as a part of the pending drug bill (S. 5) the committee, considering the proposed licensing system to be objectionable for several reasons, prepared and submitted an amendment of this provision, substituting for licensing a requirement that a manufacturer before placing a new drug on the market—

Conduct full investigations to determine whether or not the drug was safe for use, such investigations to include tests by existing methods reasonably applicable thereto; the results of such tests to show that such drug was safe for use as prescribed, recommended, and suggested in the labeling thereof; that the methods used in and the facilities and control used for the manufacturing and packing of it were adequate to preserve its identity, strength, quality, and purity.

Failure to take this procedure would subject the manufacturer to heavy penalties in fine or imprisonment.

This suggestion was not accepted, but the committee was given a hearing March 24, whereat the amendment was presented and urged, together with a proposal providing for the licensing of manufacturers with the requirement that they show personnel and equipment adequate to the manufacture of drugs. The outcome was the deletion of the licensing clause and the revision of the certification plan so as to require specific disapproval of a product to bar its introduction, an applying manufacturer to have an appeal to the courts from an adverse ruling by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The pending provision was regarded by the committee to be indefinite and by implication to be of greater apprehension to the public than to manufacturers. It will be the committee's endeavor to correct the objectionable features of the "new drug" provisions, as well as to restore to the "variation clause" exemption of differences in quality and purity.

Memorials

Heartfelt tributes to four deceased members—W. A. Sailer, H. K. Mulford, A. D. Armstrong, and Oscar W. Smith—were voiced by George Simon, reporting as chairman of the committee on memorials to deceased members.

The convention stood in silent tribute to the memory of the four departed members.

Insurance

The report of the committee on insurance problems, presented by Dr. P. S. Pittenger, discussed nonownership automobile insurance, fidelity insurance, and group life insurance. The committee explained that nonownership automobile insurance covered legal liability of an employer for bodily injuries and property damages caused by automobiles of private pleasure type not owned by the employer but used in the course of his business by salesmen and other representatives, who own the cars. The importance of having such insurance and individual policies on each car in the same insurance company was pointed out. Automobiles hired by a concern are not covered by nonownership insurance, and the report said that carrying hired car insurance was the best assurance of safety.

Citing conditions under which actions of even minor employees can bring injury to an employee, the committee discussed various plans of insuring fidelity on the part of employees. For all but the smaller concerns blanket insurance was said to have distinct advantages, and this form of protection was explained.

Group life insurance and group accident and health insurance were explained in major particulars, and some information was given on group hospitalization and retirement funds plans. The extent to which such polices are a part of industrial life was pointed out, and the value of this system of "private" social insurance was appreciated.

Employment Problems

On the premise that "the regulation of labor disputes is one of the major problems confronting the American people today and will continue to increase in importance," the committee on employment problems, through its chairman, Wilbur F. Campbell, presented a concise analysis of the purposes and performances of the national labor relations act. This statute was declared to have stimulated labor disturbances at least as much as it had mitigated them. Employers were urged to get better knowledge of the theory of the act, of its administrative processes, of its definitive provisions, and of the official attitudes related to its enforcement. The committee said:—

The National Labor Relations Board is doubtless trying to administer the law in conformance with the spirit and intent which the members believe to be inherent in it, although, it would seem that better results would obtain if they sought as much impartiality between employer and employee as seems to be consistent with the expressed purpose of the measure.

Most of the board's work so far has centered around the problem of protecting the workers' right to organize, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, of preventing unlawful interference with the right of union organizers to enroll members and win recognition.

With reference to the attitude of employees toward the labor act, the committee said:—

Employers generally fall into four classes as to the attitude they take toward the labor relations law:

The first, and probably the smallest group, includes those who feel that if they make an alliance with a particular labor organization, either a national union or an employee union, they will forestall trouble and be able to deal with people who will be reasonable. The results have not always been as expected.

A second, and larger, group includes those employers who prefer to fight rather than to surrender their liberty of action and perhaps their principles.

The third and largest group of employers includes those who believe it possible and advisable to deal with their employees in a fair, reasonable, and persuasive manner, to preserve mutual respect, good-will, and efficient operation. These employers realize that they are competing with labor leaders for the confidence of their employees.

A fourth class of employers includes those who pretend to conform to the requirements of the act while attempting to render it ineffective. This attitude is likely to lead to serious trouble.

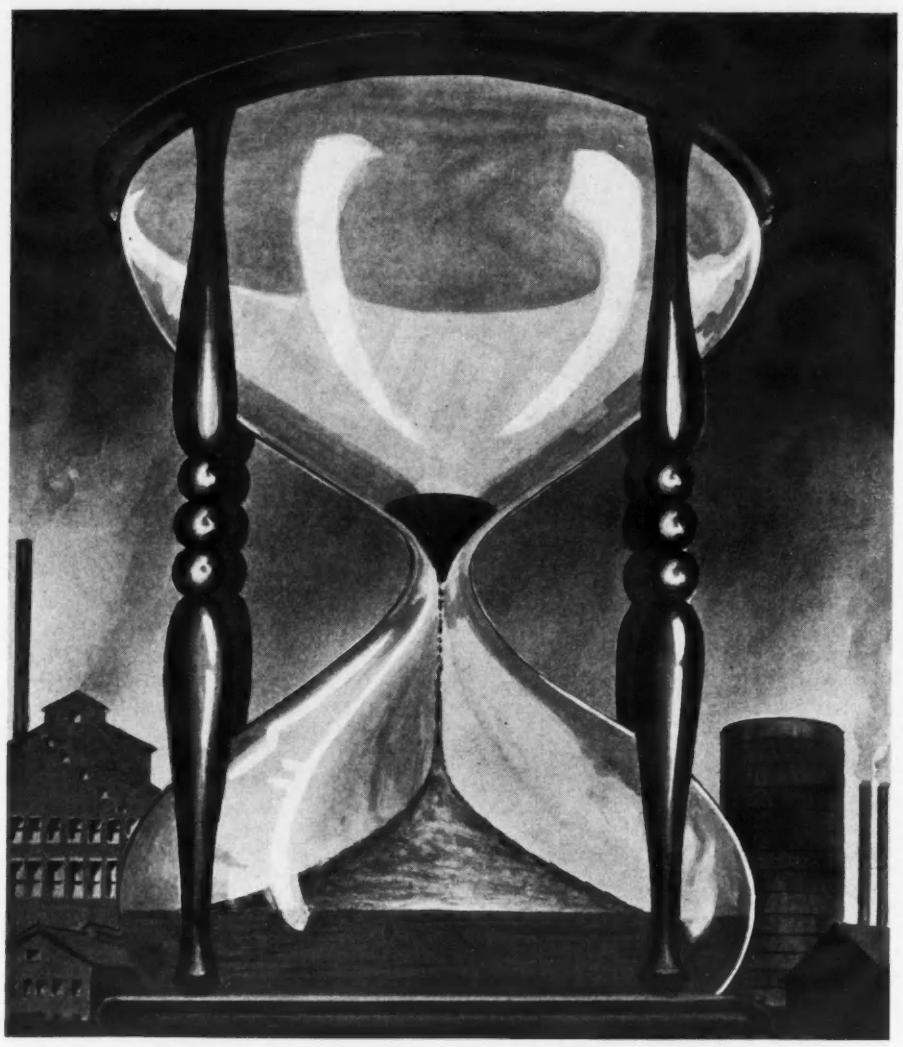
Various points interpretative of the act were presented by the committee, caution being sounded with respect to the danger of attempting to interpret the act to one's employees. Pointing out that employees might legally be discharged for reasons not discriminatory in respect of union activities, the committee said:—

The National Labor Relations Board has held that the following listed types of discrimination constitute violations of section 8 (2) of the labor disputes act and are prohibited:

Requiring employee to join a particular union.

Requiring employee to give up membership in outside union.

Requiring employee to sign a power of attorney authorizing company union to represent him.



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Benzoic Acid
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chalk, Precipitated
Citric Acid
Copper Chloride
Copper Nitrate
Copper Sulphate
Cream of Tartar
Epsom Salt
Formaldehyde
Glycerine
Lead Acetate
Lead Nitrate
Lead Oxide
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Oxide
Magnesium Silicofluoride
Magnesium Stearate
Manganese Dioxide
Manganese Sulphate
Mineral Oil, White
Naphthalene
Oxalic Acid
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Nitrate
Potassium Permanganate
Rochelle Salt
Seidlitz Mixture
Silver Nitrate
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Nitrate
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Silicofluoride
Stearates
Tartaric Acid
Tin Crystals
Zinc Acetate
Zinc Carbonate
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Silicofluoride
Zinc Stearate
Zinc Sulphate

Shifting union employee to undesirable working hours.

Reducing pay and assigning less desirable work.

Paying union employees less than company union employees for similar work.

Failing to give essential help in doing work assigned to union employee.

Discharging or laying off group of employees to eliminate union members included in group.

Letting out work to independent contractor to eliminate members of a labor union.

Removing plant to another city to discourage unionization and collective bargaining.

Discrimination against union members in lay-off and discharge.

Discrimination in reinstatement following lay-off, lockout or strike.

Refusal to reinstate union strikers guilty of violence when other strikers also guilty of violence were reinstated.

The committee's report closed with a commentary on the Wagner bill (S. 3390) designed to apply the labor relations act to all transactions to which the government is party. S. 3390 was characterized as "a most dangerous bill to industry," which should be "vigorously opposed as an unfair and unwarranted restriction upon the rights of management and industry."

Patents, Trademarks

In largest part the report of the committee on patents and trademarks, presented by Walton M. Wheeler, consisted of a comprehensive series of abstracts of material published in various records having to do with such protective measures and comprised virtually all Federal court decisions relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights affecting the drug industry.

In addition the committee said, with reference to relevant legislative activities:—

No important Federal or State patent or trademark legislation has been enacted.

Passage of a compulsory-registration law for trademarks was apparently imminent only in New Jersey, where the representatives of industry, by vigorous assault at a hearing, succeeded in eliminating the threat.

Congressmen have introduced a number of patent and trademark bills, but none of them, in view of the graver problems confronting the nation, seems likely to be voted on by both houses.

One of the patent bills (H.R. 9259), said to be part of the administration's attack on monopoly, would subject all patents to the issuance of licenses by the Commissioner of Patents, upon application therefor and after other proceedings. One of the trademark bills (H.R. 9041), about which there have been hearings, is a rather thorough revision of, and a considerable improvement over, the present statute.

Drug Advertising Control by F.T.C.

Beyond question the greatest interest in the proceedings was that which attended an address by James A. Horton, chief examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, on "Modern Aspects of Federal Regulation in the Field of Advertising." This address had to do chiefly with the provisions and objectives and processes of the recently enacted Wheeler-Lea law, which gives the Federal Trade Commission specific regulatory supervision over the advertising of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, and cosmetics. Mr. Horton spoke as follows:—

We are all familiar with the statement that progress is born of cooperation. It has been impressed upon me during the past few years but more particularly since the adoption of the Wheeler-Lea amendments to the Federal Trade Commission act, that the more responsible manufacturers and business men subject to its provisions have evinced a most sincere desire to cooperate with the commission. This is as it should be—for the commission, on the one hand furthers the public interest by defending and protecting the consumer from the predatory practices of fraud and avarice, and on the other it protects honest competition against the onslaughts of dishonest competitors.

While the commission's interest in consumer protection springs primarily from the law which created it, and while your association's interest derives from a knowledge that protection of the public is plain good business, it is upon this common ground of mutual interest that I should like to discuss the recent changes Congress has made in the Federal Trade Commission act.

Perhaps a few of you have been alarmed in the past few years by statements made during the course of the legislative progress of the Wheeler-Lea amendments, to the effect that they would constitute the commission a virtual dictator over business. In refutation of this I read you a portion of the report submitted by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee in August, 1937:—

"To summarize, this legislation is needed to give the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over unfair acts and practices for consumer protection; to relieve the government of unnecessary time and expense in proving an injury to a competitor as a prerequisite to consumer protection and to the suppression of an unfair method in commerce, and to give more effective and necessary control over false advertisements of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics.

"The legislation seeks to establish no new bureaus or to take on new fields of activities, but rather to provide more effective methods of accomplishing that, which broadly speaking, are the purposes of the existing law."

Derived from Public Opinion

It cannot be denied that the conservation and protection of the public health is of fundamental importance to our nation. The food and drug provisions of this legislation are the result of an aroused and enlightened public opinion that has caused the consuming public to insist that it be extended complete protection against false, misleading and fraudulent representations in the advertisement and sale of all products and devices affecting its health and well-being.

The real and permanent value of any law must depend upon the wisdom of the principles it applies. These must be based upon experience and conceived with justice. The law must contain effective rovisions to apply those principles in an efficient manner. Its true merit must rest upon the equitable and vigilant application of those principles. Its justice must not be alloyed or weakened through the undue pressure of opportunism. Its enforcement must be impartial, vigorous and vigilant.

The legislative policy of the Congress is clearly stated in the amended act, and the commission is charged with the duty of enforcing its provisions within the intent and meaning therein expressed. You may be assured that the commission in the exercise of its powers acts with entire impartiality and as stated by the supreme court is "charged with the enforcement of no policy except the policy of the law."

The Wheeler-Lea act may be divided roughly in two parts. The first few sections restate in amended form provisions of law which have been on the statute books since 1914. In the second part, however, several new sections are added giving the commission further power specifically over food, drug, and cosmetic advertising.

Regarding the first part of the amendment: As you may know, section 5 of the original act, approved in 1914, declared "unfair methods of competition in commerce" to be illegal and vested the commission with a formal procedure against those engaged in such methods, culminating in an order to cease and desist. In construing this phrase "unfair methods of competition in commerce" the supreme court ruled that three essential jurisdictional elements must be present in each proceeding, namely:

(1) That the methods complained of are unfair;

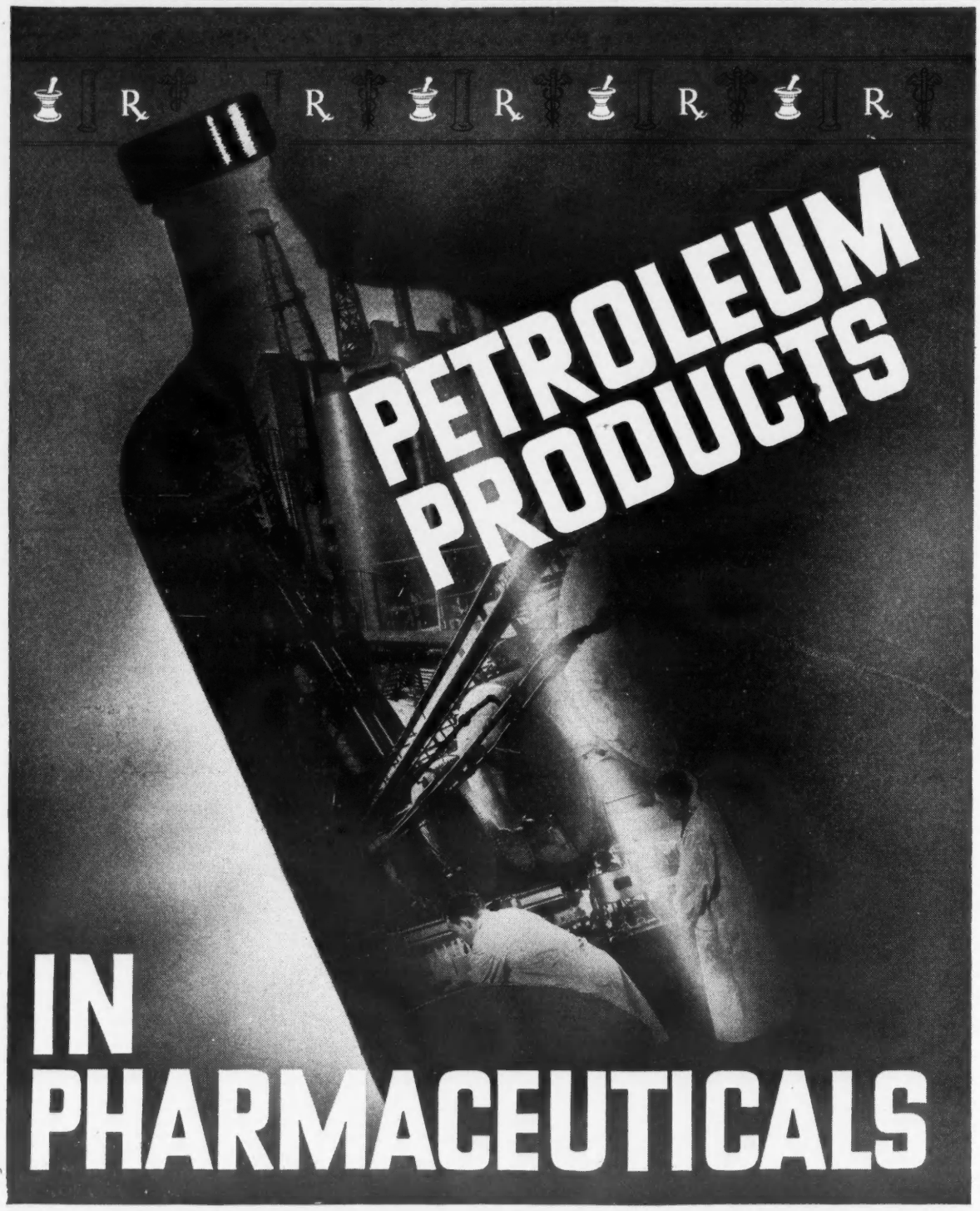
(2) That they are methods of competition in commerce; and

(3) That a proceeding by the commission to prevent the use of the methods appears to be in the interest of the public.

The court held that although a method was established as unfair, and as injurious to the public, unless it could be shown that actual or potential legitimate competitors were injured by its use, the commission was without jurisdiction.

Directed to Public Welfare

Principally the amendment to section 5 was drawn to remedy this situation by removing the requirement of showing injury to competitors and to emphasize rather than change the commission's duty primarily to protect the public. This was done by adding the words "or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce" to the phrase "unfair methods of competition in commerce." Section 5 is also amended so that an order to cease and desist from an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce becomes final either by an



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order of court or within sixty days if no petition for court review has been filed. The provision making orders final after sixty days is similar to one found in the revenue act of 1926 dealing with orders of the Board of Tax Appeals.

The redrafted section 5 further provides a civil penalty of not more than $5,000, recoverable by the United States, against any person, partnership or corporation failing to obey a cease and desist order of the commission after it has become final and while it is in effect. Similar provisions are also contained in the packers and stockyards act and in the securities and exchange act.

The second part of the amending act adds new sections 12, 13, 14 and 15, which contain both civil and criminal provisions and relate solely to false advertising of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics. Section 12 (a) provides:—

"It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to disseminate, or cause to be disseminated, any false advertisement:—

"(1) By United States mails, or in commerce by any means, for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics; or

"(2) By any means, for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase in commerce of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics."

Subsection (b) of section 12 makes such dissemination "an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce within the meaning of section 5."

Section 13 empowers the commission to apply to the District Courts of the United States for a temporary injunction or restraining order pending a formal proceeding under section 5 whenever it has reason to believe that a party is engaging in, or about to engage in the dissemination of an advertisement in violation of section 12.

Section 14 (a) provides criminal penalties for violation of section 12, if use of the commodity advertised may be injurious to health, or if violation is with intent to defraud or mislead. Offenders may be punished with a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both except that if conviction is for a violation after a prior conviction punishment may be either or both a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year.

Section 14 (b) exempts publishers, radio-broadcast licensees, advertising agencies and other agencies or mediums for the dissemination of advertising from the criminal penalties of 14 (a), unless they have refused to furnish the commission with the name and post-office address of the party causing the advertisement to be disseminated.

'Consequences' the Crux

Representations on labels are specifically exempted from these provisions by section 15 (a), which also defines the term "false advertisement" to include "not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the commodity to which the advertisement relates; . . ."

Two qualifications are made to this definition of the term, "false advertisement." One relates to representations which are subject to a substantial difference of scientific opinion; the other to advertisements disseminated solely to members of the medical profession. The act provides that no representation about which there is a substantial difference of qualified scientific opinion shall be considered misleading if the fact of the difference of opinion is stated clearly and prominently. Failure to so state the difference does not of itself make a controversial representation misleading but renders it subject to proof that it is false or misleading. If an advertisement of a drug is disseminated only to members of the medical profession, contains no false representations of material facts, and is accompanied by a truthful disclosure showing quantitatively the ingredients of the drug, it may not be considered false, under the act.

Medical Advertising Responsibilities

It should be noted in this connection that the above exemption does not permit a drug vendor to escape the penalties of the act when advertising to physicians. If any false representations of material facts are made to the physician, the exemption would not appear applicable.

The provisions of the new section 14 containing the criminal penalties for dissemination of false advertising relating to foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics become effective May 21, 1938, sixty days after the President approved the bill.

It will be seen that a number of different procedures and penalties are now provided for by the amended act. The commission may still follow its regular procedure looking toward a cease and desist order when the advertising involved is of a less serious nature, and where no intent to defraud is present and the respondent is honestly desirous of correcting any abuses.

In cases involving more serious misrepresentations the commission may, if it deems it in the public interest, apply for a temporary injunction.

In those cases where the use of the commodity may be injurious to health, or where there is an intent to defraud or mislead, procedure may be of criminal process punishable by imprisonment or fine or both. Such criminal proceedings will be conducted by the Department of Justice after presentation of all the facts by the commission to the Attorney-General.

Burden Not on Buyer

May I emphasize to you again that, the fundamental policy of the law requires absolute honesty and fair dealing on the part of those engaged in business. In the words of Justice Black in the recent supreme court decision in Federal Trade Commission vs. Standard Education Society, et al:—

"The fact that a false statement may be obviously false to those who are trained and experienced does not change its character, nor take away its power to deceive others less experienced. There is no duty resting upon a citizen to suspect the honesty of those with whom he transacts business. Laws are made to protect the trusting as well as the suspicious. The best element of business has long since decided that honesty should govern competitive enterprises, and the rule of *caveat emptor* should not be relied upon to reward fraud and deception.

And the sharp incisive language used by a Federal judge in a recent case completely expresses my opinion of traffic in fraudulent medicinal preparations, and the "vandal practices" used in their advertisement. The court said:—

"There is no meaner or more despicable fraud than that of persuading those afflicted with a disease to buy something on the promise that it will cure them or help them when the hope aroused is wholly delusive, and the statements made fraudulently misleading. Anyone would feel the call to aid in the suppression of frauds of this character."

The manufacturer of drugs, it appears to the public. The public feels, and justly so, that in dealing with it you should use the same standards of honesty and professional ethics that are used by the physician. In other words, as has been stated:—

"Manufacturers and distributors of medicines are under no less moral obligation to give primary consideration to the health and welfare of their customers than are licensed physicians."

This may sound too idealistic to some, but it impresses me as sound logic—sound from the moral as well as the commercial viewpoint. The acceptance of this obligation on your part will beyond doubt enhance the value of pharmacopeial preparations, sold and distributed under truthful therapeutic claims, and further assist in the creation and extension of that most valuable of all business assets—good will.

Tydings-Miller Act

I would like to mention another legislative development during the past year which is also of vital concern to you—the recently enacted Tydings-Miller bill. As so much has been written concerning it, no extended analysis need be made.

The provisions of this act make no longer unlawful contracts between individual producers and individual distributors involving goods which bear the trademark, brand, or name of the producer or distributor in commerce between those states which sanction such contracts locally. The privileges accorded under this act must be exercised with due regard for the established conceptions and interpretations of existing antitrust laws. The adoption of resale price agreements among or between competing manufacturers or competing distributors where the parties are engaged in interstate commerce or where their activities in this respect directly affect interstate commerce are positively not sanctioned. Coercive action by organized groups seeking or compelling the adoption of resale price agreements, or which result in price fixing, are likewise not permitted.

In connection with what interpretation the courts may place upon activities purportedly done under the authority of the Miller-Tydings act, may I read you a quotation from the supreme court's opinion in Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, et al vs. United States:—

"But it is said that in order to show a combination or conspiracy within the Sherman act some agreement must be shown under which the concerted action is taken. It is elementary, however, that conspiracies are seldom capable of proof by direct testimony, and may be inferred from the things actually done; and when, in this case, by concerted action the names of wholesalers who were reported as having made sales to consumers were periodically reported to the other members of the associations, the conspiracy to accomplish that which was the natural consequence of such action may be readily inferred.

"The circulation of these reports not only tends to directly restrain the freedom of commerce by preventing the listed dealers from entering into competition with retailers, as was held by the district court, but it directly tends to prevent other retailers who have no personal grievance against him, and with whom he might trade, from so doing, they being deterred solely because of the influence of the report circulated among the members of the associations. . . ."

Cooperation Invited

In closing, you will agree with me that no law can ever be truly successful unless the administering agency has the support and cooperation of the public and of those affected by it. I can assure you that the commission in the administration of the amended statutes from which its jurisdiction is derived will act with sympathy and understanding of business problems, but primarily to carry out the policy of the law.

There has been placed on each of you a definite and a serious responsibility. I can only say to you that you must be ever vigilant and in your efforts to achieve fulfillment of this responsibility membership in your organization must constitute a guaranty to the public of the honesty and integrity of the individual member, as well as the quality and safety of the product he distributes. That is your duty.

(Mr. Horton answered a number of questions by members. He desired to revise the record of his answers but has not yet completed this task. The questions and answers will be published in next week's REPORTER.)

Transportation

In a report presented by title by Secretary Frailey, who urged its careful study by traffic managers, the committee on transportation said that, notwithstanding the tendency to increase freight rates, it had been able, through conferences with carriers, to retain most of the favorable rates which drug manufacturers had enjoyed. Exceptions were a slight increase in the l.c.l. rating in O.C. territory and an increase of 12 percent in transcontinental and intercoastal c.l. rates. A proposed increase in interterritorial l.c.l. rates was still pending.

A reduced rate on eastbound carloads of ground cascara sagrada had been obtained. Reduced l.c.l. rates on drugs in Pacific coast territory were being held up by California authorities. Stabilization of motor truck rates had been substantially accomplished during the year.

Attention was called to the movement for general revision of I.C.C. regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by rail, to which the committee was giving careful consideration.

Sales Problems

A program prepared by the committee on sales and advertising problems occupied almost the whole of the third half-day general session. E. V. Fraenkel, of Frederick Stearns & Co., chairman of the committee, presided.

The first feature was an address on "Science Points the Way to Progress," by Carl B. Fritsche.

Farm Crops for Industry

Mr. Fritsche, until recently prominently active in the farm chemurgic movement, told interestingly of what has been done and what is being done and what can be done to develop utilization of farm crops as materials for the chemical process industries. He argued that the theory of legislating for prosperity had been shattered by facts, leaving some 16,000,000 youth with no place in the economic commonwealth—"the tragedy of depression." He saw need for industrial spending for recovery, declaring that the time had come to stand against the policy of miracle-working through government spending.

Setting forth the objectives of the farm chemurgic movement, Mr. Fritsche said that the importance and potentiality of the farm income. Farm income and factory payroll are practically equal in amount, he said, but the farm dollar circulates far more widely and rapidly and farm income is new, while factory income is but the turning over of the dollars of production and distribution. He urged that industry make a reciprocal trade agreement with rural America.

Foreign markets lost to American agriculture and the greatly diminished demand for horse feed resulting from the introduction and spread of the automobile and the tractor had put 100,000,000 acres out of business since the World War, Mr. Fritsche said. These could be restored, he declared, because industry could use $1,150,000,000 worth of soil crops.

The larger promise of farm chemurgy lies in the South, he said, because the South is growing faster than any other section, has a larger proportion of youth, has cheap power, and can offer the new materials. The chemical industry is going South, he continued, citing the growth already in the use of pinewood as a paperstock, the production of starch from sweet potatoes, the development of a tung oil industry. In its immediate future he saw wealth, through 3,000,000 workers on 30,000,000 acres, in plastic wood that needed no painting, in alcohol motor fuel—the chemurgic movement does not believe that any one group has a monopoly on making gasoline work better, does not believe in legislative mandates, asks no tax subsidy, he declared.

The possibilities in domestic production of drug plants—licorice, ephedra, belladonna, and others—were presented by Mr. Fritzsche, and he invited those interested to tell what they wanted, promising that their needs would have careful study through land-grant colleges. In response to a question by A. C. Boylston, Mr. Fritzsche told about the development of soybean products, plastics and thermolized soybean oil with tung oil as a superior paint vehicle being emphasized. Soybeans are not a crop for the South, he explained.

A future of industry in small, decentralized plants was foretold by Mr. Fritzsche. For the security of this he urged intelligent co-operation of government, finance, science, management, agriculture, and labor, declaring that the time had come to declare war on unemployment and to stop waging war on business.

Selling Technic

Two motion pictures with sound were presented by Mr. Fraenkel's committee. In one of these—"How to Make a Sales Presentation Stay Presented"—a group of sales counselors gave lessons in selling. The major theme was that a salesman's process should be like that of a popular lecturer, building his presentation with avoidance of round-about starts, jumping from one thing to another and back again, presenting examples illustrative of points, and clinching the usefulness of the goods with the direct and evident needs of the prospect.

The other picture—"The Lady Who Couldn't Say No"—depicted the importance of stimulating by proper display the habit of impulse buying already reaching close to planned buying in volume of goods bought.

Nominations, Election

The nominating committee reported through Charles G. Merrell. Its selections—all but one of them were returns to office, the exception having been necessitated by the death of Oscar W. Smith, a vice-president—were unanimously endorsed by the convention.

The list of officers elected is given on page 45.

Scientific Section Discusses U.S.P.

In two sessions, forenoon and afternoon, May 2, the scientific section of the association discussed the customary topics having to do with standards for drugs and the related methods of assay. Dr. F. F. Berg, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, chairman of the section, presided.

For the sake of convenience and expedition the committees previously reporting to the pharmaceutical section presented their reports to the scientific section.

Contact Committee

Reporting the year's work of the contact committee, its chairman, Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, mentioned briefly the investigations on digitalis, mydriatic alkaloids, aloe, aspirin tablets, methylene blue, and ephedrine salts covered in subcommittee reports summarized above. He reported also the devising of a satisfactory method of estimating sulphanilamide in tablets; this method and a suggestion of tolerances had been submitted to the Food and Drug Administration.

In the matter of aloe, the committee, in its meeting March 28, adopted a resolution calling for the recognition of cape aloe in the National Formulary because of the extensive use of this variety in veterinary medicine and as a bitter agent in many popular drugs.

Airtight Containers

The committee reiterated its opinion that the pharmacopeial requirement that ergot and digitalis be packed in airtight containers was unnecessary, undesirable, and impracticable. The report went on to say:—

The subcommittee appointed to investi-

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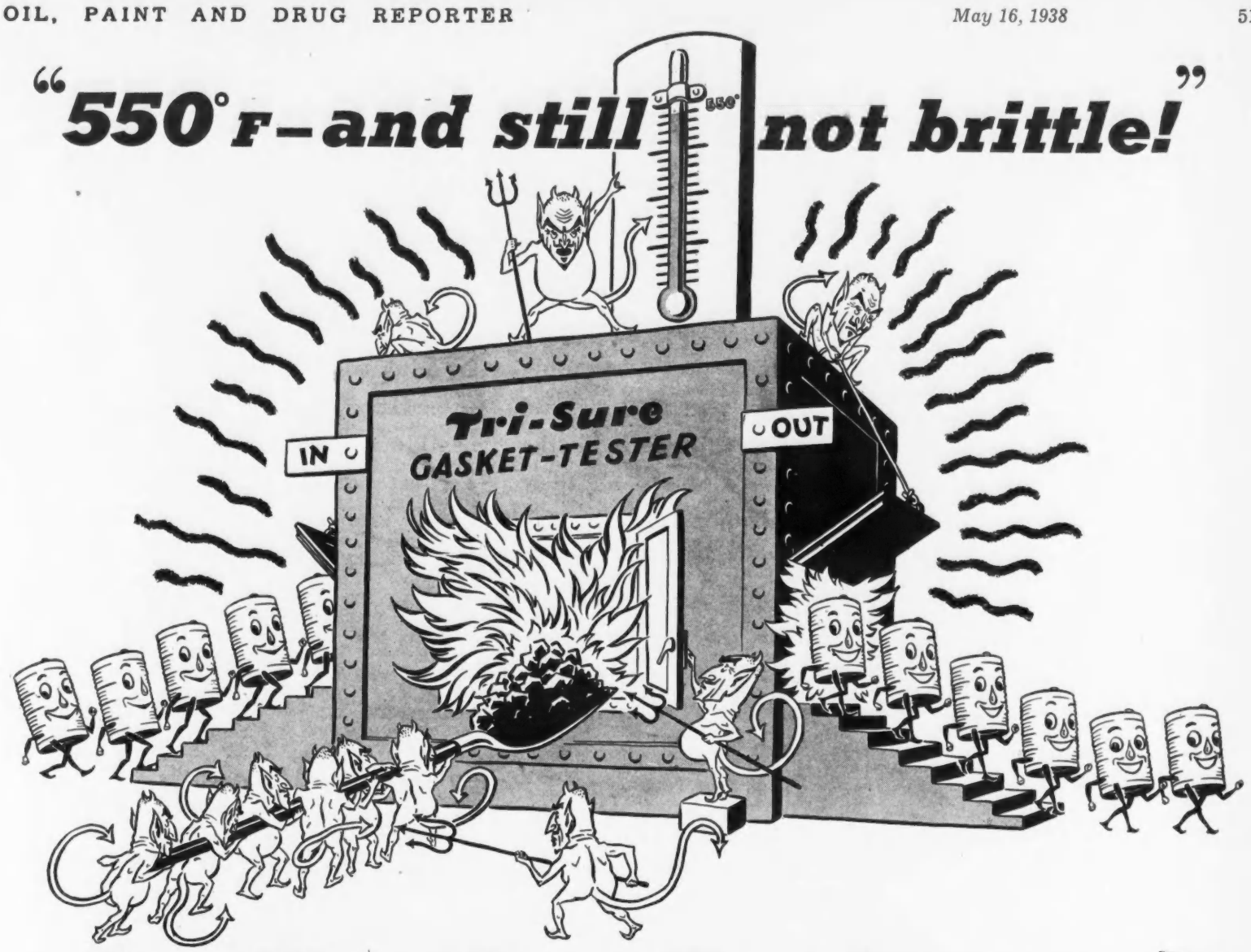

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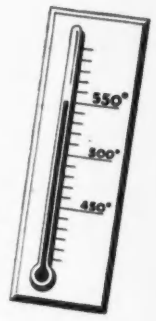

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gate this situation has been unable to unearth any experimental data that would lead to the conclusion that such a method of handling these drugs has any advantage. On the contrary, they report and present very definite evidence that such requirements are not only unnecessary but actually deleterious to these drugs.

The situation is becoming acute, insofar as importations of these drugs is concerned. Several members have been unable to obtain any supplies whatever because of the restrictions. Others are experiencing serious difficulties. Exporters, not realizing any real need for airtight containers, are unsympathetic to the whole matter and so are often indifferent. Unless they can be given some logical reason for the inclusion of such requirements in the pharmacopeia we may expect continued apathy toward the whole matter.

At our December meeting, although we had previously expressed the same opinion to the revision committee, the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to the revision committee of the pharmacopeia:—

"Resolved: That the requirement that ergot and digitalis should be shipped and stored in airtight containers must be eliminated from the United States Pharmacopeia monographs for these drugs."

Dr. E. F. Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, discussing this point in Dr. Snyder's report, said that it was desirable that digitalis be protected against the deleterious effects of moisture. He pointed out that pharmaceutical manufacturers advise that tablets, capsules, and other products of digitalis be kept in sealed containers, and said that tests of such products two years old showed them to be worthless. Dr. Cook referred to the Swiss practice of requiring the presence of lime in containers for digitalis, and said that protection against moisture was necessary when the drug was not kept in a dry place. Relief from import conditions was promised, he said, by the increasing cultivation of digitalis in this country.

Dr. Snyder differed with reference to the deleterious effects of moisture on digitalis, declaring that no method of assay was accurate enough to establish a difference from this cause. Dr. Viehofer argued that the deleterious effects of moisture were widely recognized. He advocated preventive stabilization of the drugs by heating to 60° C. to stop enzyme action.

Dr. E. L. Newcomb, of the U.S.P. subcommittee on botany and pharmacognosy, defended the requirement of effective protection of ergot and digitalis against moisture. He pointed out the disregard of proposals of moisture minimums—mentioning acacia—until the Food and Drug Administration began to apply the adopted requirements. Some drugs may be physiologically better when they are rotten, he said, but he questioned the advisability of taking chances with deteriorating influences. He agreed as to the limitations of the biological tests for ergot and digitalis, declaring that these cannot detect the influence of moisture, whether for good or for bad, but, he said, if the contact committee would prove that moisture was not harmful, the packaging requirement would be changed. The hygroscopic character of digitalis was cited as necessitating protection against moisture.

Dr. Newcomb said that the domestic crop of digitalis was 10 tons last year and that double that quantity would be available this year. He said that the proper collection and drying of the drug to 8 percent of moisture and subsequent protection against absorption of more moisture was essential to therapeutic uniformity. It was his position that proper drying up to 100° C. was not injurious to the drug.

Dr. W. J. Rice emphasized the view that exudation, condensation, and reabsorption of moisture take place when ergot is transported in an airtight container, with the result that the section of surface of the drug exposed to the greater condensation of moisture absorbs so much as to rot. This is avoided when ergot is packed in a bag, he declared. He cited experiments showing that after two years' storage ergot in bags held its potency best. Dr. Newcomb contended that the trouble from moisture in a sealed container was caused by an excess of moisture in the drug when packed. There must be a movement of moisture, but he felt that this would not be serious if the content was not above the official limit. Dr. Snyder held that the proportions of rejections because of excess moisture reported by the Food and Drug Administration were misleading because many import lots were passed without inspection because of the inadequate force of inspectors.

Dr. F. O. Taylor said that fifteen years of experience had convinced him that the best way to dry digitalis was to air-dry it. He had found wide variations in the moisture content of different portions of the drug in sealed containers, and he believed that these did more harm than good. He admitted that greater stability was assured if the drug was dried to 5 percent of moisture and then keep sealed, but held that packing in large bales, not too tightly pressed, maintained the stability under normal conditions. This led Dr. Newcomb to say that the necessity was to guard against abnormal conditions.

Dr. H. S. Adams added his opinion that the shifting of moisture in a sealed container hastened the deleterious effects through uneven reabsorption. He held that protection by airtight sealing was a fallacy. Dr. George D. Beal opined that the important need seemed to be improvement of physiological assays and especially "standardization of investigators."

Pharmacopeial Supplements

The contact committee's report brought up the criticism voiced with respect to the discontinuance of the issuing of annual supplements to the pharmacopeia. Criticism had also been directed to the "impracticable" methods of interim N.F. revision. The necessity for keeping the drug industry currently informed of progress in standards and methods had been emphasized in resolutions in which the contact committee called upon the revision committees to issue supplements to the official compendiums. This necessity, it was declared, was aggravated in respect of the importance of prompt information on changes in official monographs.

It was the belief of the commitee that the U.S.P. and N.F. revisers were in sympathy with its position, and noted the reference to the expense involved as a reason for discontinuance of supplements. Dr. Snyder expressed difficulty to believe that, as had been stated, retail druggists were averse to paying $1 a year for U.S.P. supplements, and he urged the practicability of supplements for the development of satisfactory standards. He suggested that members of the association cooperate with the revision committees toward re-establishment of the annual supplements..

Dr. E. F. Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, said that there was no question of the merit of the supplement plan, but that a practicable means of financing it was needed. The effects of the depression were being felt in the sale of copies of the pharmacopeia, and the cost of the vitamin program, the study of digitalis, and other necessary projects diminished available funds. He also did not believe that there would be difficulty in getting retailers to pay $1 a year for supplements, but he pointed out that the first issue had cost $9,000. It was his belief that some means of endowing the issuing of supplements could be found. He did not consider it practicable to maintain a list of all purchasers of the pharmacopeia—a list of 80,000—for the purpose of disseminating information on changes. The U.S.P. trustees are considering placing coupons in each copy, to be used in applying for supplements.

(Discussions of drug standards and other topics by the scientific section will be summarized in next week's REPORTER.)

The Entertainment Side

With impressive records before it, the entertainment committee strove mightily and succedeed with all-round satisfaction in setting a new high mark. The men in attendance were rewarded with an individual souvenir—a decorated brass ashbowl. The souvenir for the women was a bronze sundial.

Many conventioners arrived Sunday as usual and while the committee functioned chiefly in an organizing role, all found enjoyment in golf, equitation, strolling, chatting, visiting, listening to a pipeorgan recital in the afternoon and a program of concert music in the evening.

The formal program started with a

—*Continued on page* 65

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Keen Competition Prevails—Volume Conservative and Made Up of Special Needs—Price Unsettlement Fairly Broad—Tendency In Values Favors Consumers—Stocks Ample

Reports in the local botanical market indicated the presence of considerable price unsettlement because of the narrow outlets for consumption at this time. It was evident that numerous articles were selling very close to actual replacement cost, but the competitive character of trade was productive of price schedules made without due regard for profits. Most of the market unsettlement was traceable to the fact that most dealers on spot held stocks in excess of their apparent requirements, and with regard to the chance that new stocks may be acquired at lower prices as the season advances.

The number of open price changes was substantially smaller than it had been in the recent past. Most of the open shifting of values came in the condimental entities. Transactions in that group were hampered by the fact that the national association of the trade was in session and numerous departmental heads with power to buy were away from the home plants.

Medicinal items, however, bore the brunt of price unsettlement that took the form of willingness to shade when buyers were presented with firm orders. Everything seemed to favor consumers with actual orders to place, and while oftentimes open quotations on items under negotiation lacked open change, concessions on the same were granted.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1938, the detentions of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	179	604
Belladonna	51	218
Caraway	684	2,888
Cardamom (cases)	...	852
Celery	...	408
Coriander	980	2,010
Cumin	312	1,037
Digitalis leaves (cases)	68	68
Dill	...	168
Fennel	132	160
Henbane leaves (bales)	42	107
Mustard	260	14,884
Poppy	300	17,376
Sage leaves (bales)	...	187
Sesame	354	3,552
Stramonium (bales)	419	419
Thyme (bales)	9	176

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, lemon, ¼c. per lb.
Peppermint, foreign, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Tellicherry, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Aloe, Cape, 2c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ⅛c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 10c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, ½c. per lb.
Tunisan, ½c. per lb.
Millet seed, yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, medium, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ½c. per lb.
white, Java Muntok, ¼c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 3c. per lb.
powdered, 3c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Tonka beans, Angostura, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.1	**129.0**	**130.4**	**130.3**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—The market was mainly quiet and lacking in important events. Prices were fairly steady on the whole, and both varieties of the material was considered to be cheap and in a price position highly advantageous for manufacturing consumer operations.

Fir.—Trade was not very active, consisting for the most part of jobbing requirements of a not large number of buyers for consumption. Stocks of Canadian balsam was moderate and held in strong quarters. Oregon balsam was in fair supply.

Barks

Buckthorn.—The routine character of the market for some time past was emphasized last week by the inconsequential sales volume in local circles. Stocks were reported to be ample in all respects.

Elm.—The stocks actually on spot were not large and were not spread widely among the leading suppliers of selected bark. Prices were set in practically one quarter, which also supplied competitors from time to time. No change in the situation is likely to develop until another crop shall be in hand.

Sassafras.—Collection was reported to be well under way, but results obtained thus far were not determinable. Price-wise, the spot market on select bark was very steady, notwithstanding the inconsequential demand for prompt delivery supplies. This is the season when the trade centers its activities mainly on acquiring stocks to meet the active season many months in the future.

White Pine.—The year was none too satisfactory, and some sellers indicated last week that the stocks in hand represented a very fair-sized carryover. Nothing was doing last week, save that new collections were under way in the primary market.

Wild Cherry.—Activity centered mainly in the primary market, where replenishment of stocks was under way. A fair-sized carryover is already in hand, but substantial activity is hoped for, that reserves become normal.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—So far as could be learned, sales were lacking last week. However, the market displayed a steady to firm position that was in keeping with replacement cost and the lack of excessive spot stocks of the item.

Tonka.—Angostura beans were slightly lower at $2.40 to $2.50 per pound, the result of a broader competition in a market notably limited in its actual volume of transactions.

Vanilla.—New developments were lacking, but the situation was still one basically firm because of the virtual certainty of stocks being less than normal reserves. Demand in local circles was moderate, but also fairly steady, and it seemed likely that some manufacturing consumers have decided that stocks in warehouse might prove valuable later on, since most suppliers look for advancing prices if demand be normal. Local qutations were well maintained.

Berries

Fish.—Sufficient jobbing business was done to effect a confirmation of prices recently quoted. Stocks were ample in all quarters.

Sloe.—Inquiry was not very active, but there was a fair prospect for increased consumption because of seasonal influences at work in the sloe gin industry. Consumption of the latter usually rises in Summer. Prices were steady.

Flowers

Borage.—Trade has been very light, but still sufficient to keep prices to a steady position and to moderate substantially the element of competition.

Lavender.—Although competition was still an active component of most transactions, no further easing of open quotations on select flowers was reported last week. Activity was well in line with the conservative volume common to the market at this time of year.

Mullein.—Some sellers reported a broader call, and in such directions prices were said to have strengthened considerably. At least, there was less of the recent tendency toward shading of open quotations. The supply was ample.

Pyrethrum.—Considerable forward business has been placed in Japan. Reports from the primary market indicated that the Japanese shippers were determined to maintain prices, if possible. The estimate covering 1938 production was placed at 11,439 tons. The carryover was expected to be sixty-five percent less, stocks were up six percent, and acreage under cultivation was reported to be off by eleven percent..

Saffron.—Spanish flowers retained all of their recent strength and the market as a whole was well maintained, notwithstanding the fact that most transactions were confined to single tins. Stocks were small and in strong hands, and replacements were not readily obtainable.

Gums

Aloe.—Release of some Cape aloes brought a reduction of quotations to the basis of 20c. to 23c. per pound. Curacao gum remained very firm and in low supply that gave little promise of being relieved in the nearby future.

Arabic.—Prices held mainly steady. Demand was not very active, feeling the confining effect of a lack of normal activity in the major consuming industries. No change was reported in the foreign market; prices for shipment held, and the call, so far as the United States was concerned, remained light.

Benzoin.—Competition seemed to be generally active, and some dealers continued to report loss of business when quoting 17½c. per pound on Sumatra gum. Others declared that they had received the same inquiries and the business was not placed. Basically the market was steady because of the absence of excessive supplies.

Camphor.—Trade during the Spring months has not been especially good. Powder and tablets moved in conservative volume, the orders being usually somewhat smaller than might have been expected. Synthetic material of domestic and foreign origin took care of the major requirements of manufacturers of plastics. Importations of natural and synthetic camphor in the first quarter of this year were as follows:—

	Pounds		
	Crude.	Refined.	Synthetic.
1938	223,414	284,665	250,960
1937	805,556	432,676	293,567
1936	846,032	220,988	573,312
1935	455,424	491,648	275,345
1934	931,085	509,324	106,496

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Acacia Gum
Aloes
Aniseed
Buchu Leaves
Chamomile
Dandelion Root
Doggrass
Elm Bark
Ergot
Fennel Seed
Ipecac Root
Irish Moss
Jalap Root

Kava Kava
Lavender
Myrrh Gum
Papain
Quince Seed
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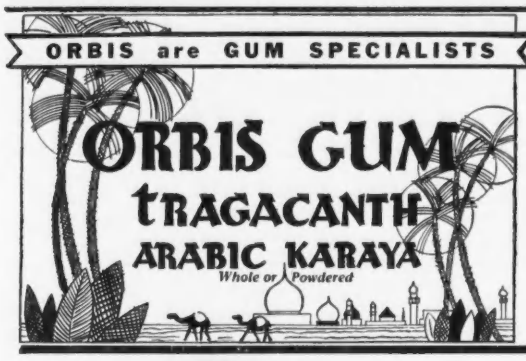

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Karaya.—Fair trading was noted, but most of the orders were for quantities that indicated a less than normal consuming requirement on the part of manufacturing consumers. Still, prices were very steady, and no unsettlement prevailed at any time.

Tragacanth.—The control of prices at the source of supplies was absolute, the government policy of price maintenance and crop production being effective to the end that, regardless of current demand on spot, local dealers held quotations firm and in line with the primary market situation. Demand was moderate last week, and the situation lacked signs of immediate change in that aspect of the market.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Under competition, sales at 41c. per pound were reported on the spot last week, and, while business done was not large, it still compared favorably with trade in the recently quiet period. Competition was somewhat in contrast with the steady position of the primary market.

Digitalis.—A stable market prevailed, being mainly the result of stocks being far under normal. However, actual consuming requirements of manufacturers seemed to be taken care of at very steady prices.

Marjoram. — Quotations eased back slightly, the French material being priced lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. While Tunisian herb was offered at 15½c. to 16c. The call was light and irregular most of the time.

Peppermint. — Foreign material was higher at 48c. to 50c. per pound, but there was no change in the quotation on domestic goods. Not much business was reported last week, but the market was firm because of the absence of oppressive spot stocks.

Uva Ursi.—It was doubted that production would amount to much in Spain this year, regardless of the outcome of the civil war, which of late has appeared to be in its final stages. Most local sellers were entirely willing to hold their present stocks rather than to accept bids of buyers at this time.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds. — Fair carryover of old crop goods was reported, but, in view of the low prices at which new crop goods have come on the market, some felt that the price position of old and well-dried merchandise was continuing to show some price unsettlement.

Ergot.—Interest in the probable production in Spain was naturally quite keen, but the general opinion was that no more than last year would be marketed through Portugal. The market abroad was moderately easy, continuing a situation noted for some time past.

Lycopodium.—The market was down to $1 to $1.05 per pound. This reflected the continuation of lower prices in the foreign markets and gave evidence of substantial competition in the not very active spot market.

Manna.—A market of routine proportions was noted last week. During the month of March, 5,325 pounds were imported from Italy. The available supply on spot was moderate in size, yet it was also apparently adequate for present needs of the consuming trade.

Papain. — Apparently the primary market has continued to retain the firmer and somewhat higher price position reported a fortnight or so ago. The spot has not strengthened substantially, but at least sellers were no longer taking a competitive and easy view on values. March imports totaled 20,078 pounds.

Roots

Golden Seal.—Prices held steadily. In view of the fact that the major stocks were held practically in one quarter, the situation was felt to be lacking in the competitive element that might result eventually in price unsettlement. It was doubted that the 1938 crop would exceed that of last year to any substantial extent.

Ipecac.—Prices failed to decline further, and for the most part they seemed to have at last taken on some degree of steadiness. However, in the absence of competitive striving for orders, the real situation remained but partially developed, according to some. March imports totaled 1,602 pounds.

Jalap.—Routine business was noted, and the market as a whole compared favorably in volume with the movement into consumption in recent weeks. Prices were steady. March imports totaled 3,336 pounds.

Rhubarb.—Late in the previous trading period quotations were lowered to 40c. to 41c. per pound for whole and to 45c. to 46c. for powdered material. No further developments came last week. In some quarters it was felt that the spot price was much too close to replacement cost.

Senega.—Quotations at 60c. to 65c. per pound arrived late in the previous week, and, while the price was close to replacement cost and hence considered to be too low by several suppliers, the value continued to be named in a quiet market.

Seeds

Cardamom.—Only green goods underwent change in price, dropping to the basis of 58c. to 60c. per pound under competition. Bleached and decorticated

—*Continued on page* 56

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Local Competition for Sandalwood Business Brings Spot Price Below Replacement—Peppermint Firmer in Middle West—Outlook For Spanish Oils Not Good—Trade Light

Fundamental, basic changes in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals were lacking last week. In the main, trade was well down to the comparatively low limits prevalent for a considerable period of time, and prices obtained on the business successfully negotiated were, in the main, favorable to buyers.

Articles bought in the francs of France continued to show that unsettlement which developed when the official value of the franc was reduced by proclamation of the Premier. However, no further extention of price declines came locally.

Sandalwood oil was the object of sharp competition. A purely local situation, hinged to the absence of sustained demand, kept prices on the decline and they finally reached a position under replacement cost. The condition was expected to continue until reserves have been reduced substantially.

The first favorable news on peppermint oil came last week when the primary market grew firmer and showed disinterest in practically all counter offers. For months, the article had been weak at the source but now the situation tended toward improvement there, if not on spot.

Citrous oils had a fair but not lively call and most quotations were on a steady basis. Supplies of bergamot, lemon and orange were ample in this market. Spice oils were generally steady so far as the distillers were concerned; any shading of prices took place in resale quarters.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Sandalwood, U.S.P., 45c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
70.5	71.6	73.2	84.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Business was not large in volume but the number of seller demands reached a fair total and contributed to the general stability of spot quotations. Competition was less of a factor in the general situation.

Anise.—A degree of stability has followed the several declines in prices, the result of stocks being more plentiful and hence competition being more to the fore than it had been. Demand was quiet and covered routine needs of consumers. March imports totaled 30,129 pounds.

Bay.—Interest in this article was conservative throughout the past week. Not more than immediate needs were covered and the total was not very large. However, prices remained steady, reflecting the primary market position of the material.

Bergamot.—The well stabilized position of this article in the primary market was extended through another trading period. All reports from abroad emphasized the lack of unsettlement at the source. Locally, the market was without development, remaining quiet and routine. March imports totaled 13,635 pounds.

Camphor.—Undertones were steady to firm. No weakness was noted at the source, and on spot quotations were well held at all times. March imports totaled 52,750 pounds.

Cassia.—Most sellers refused to accept business tendered at less than $1 per pound and the market was apparently in more stable position over the range to $1.05 as to quantity and sellers. Demand was routine. March imports totaled 21,001 pounds.

Cinnamon.—Business was somewhat slack. Buyers traded close to actual requirements and many consumers readily supplied their needs from warehouse stocks. Volume was less than normal, according to most dealers. Prices were steady. March imports were 12,852 pounds.

Clove.—It was still a market of reasonable stability so far as the producers were concerned. The cost of raw material made further shading of quoted prices unprofitable. The only sign of substantial competition existed in resale quarters. March imports were 1,111 pounds.

Eucalyptus. — Being the normally duller season of the year, the lack of much trading was without influence on the price views of most suppliers. Quotations were steady. March imports totaled 19,276 pounds.

Geranium.—Because of the exchange situation, the replacement position of Borubon was favorable for buyers, thus contributing to the unsettlement of spot quotations. Demand, also, was far too light to be an effective counter to the unsettlement of prices. March imports totaled 7,585 pounds.

Ginger.—More stability has come to the market. Decline in raw material prices has been checked and the disposition last week was to look for an upward reaction in quotations. Oil on spot held at steady prices and received a fair call.

Lavender.—Prices on French flower oil were still under the unsettling and possibly weakening influence of foreign exchange. The recent revaluation of the French franc has made for a favorable import cost. March imports totaled 5,869 pounds. Regarding spike lavender, the Franco government in Spain controlls but one-tenth of the production and sells the article to Germany. The major production takes place in areas still controlled by the Madrid government, or, as one correspondent puts it, the Red Government, probably meaning thereby the government in Catalonia. If the civil war is not over by July or August, that part of Spain will have neither the facilities for getting containers, nor transport. It will be difficult to market whatever may be produced until about November. All the spike oil distilled in "Red Spain" has been shipped to London where it is held for shipment at 5s 6d per pound c.i.f. New York.

Lemon.—Good quality foreign oil was held in steady price position, that condition prevailing in Italy and on spot. California oil was the lowest priced article in the world and its spot position was exceptionally steady under an attractive movement to buyers. March imports of Italian oil were 7,710 per pound.

Lemongrass. — Overstocked on spot, this article held but limited attraction for buyers; at least, buying activity was conservative at all times. Prices here were virtually more attractive than the shipment parcels. March imports totaled 13,504 pounds.

Nutmeg.—Fair stability prevailed so far as the firsthand price on this article but there were reports to the effect that some dealers were reselling the article at prices less than the going market, representing the movement of some distressed material. Production cost was steady in keeping with raw material prices.

Orange.—A fair call was noted and buyers found little difficulty in covering all their requirements. Stocks on the spot were ample in all respects and prices were mainly attractive. California oil had a very good call. March imports from all sources totaled 41,167 pounds.

Palmarosa. — Because of the reduced value of the French franc, the market on this article was fairly easy on spot and values tended to favor those who came with firm orders in hand. Such

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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buying was conservative. March imports totaled but 55 pounds.

Peppermint.—Little change in the local situation was reported, but the primary market seemed firmer. Prices were comparatively low and ample deliveries were possible out of spot holdings, though no important surplus seemed to be in hand here. News from the Middlewest has been limited in scope and possessed little enlightenment for those interested in crop progress. The carryover was believed to be of fair size.

Pineneedle.—Quotations became steadier following the recent decline and throughout the past week no further tendency toward shading was noted. March imports were 4,249 pounds.

Rosemary.—The spot market changed very little and on the whole conditions were steady and prices held firm. Reports from London said that very little new crop has been distilled in Murcia and all of it has been shipped to London. Weather conditions have been adverse there, as well as in Tunis where some think the crop will be small. Spain under control of Franco produces not more than one-twentieth of normal Spanish production. London offered New York was 2s 9d per pound c.i.f., and predicted that the price would not hold long. March imports totaled 1,085 pounds.

Sandalwood. — The spot market was $4.75 to $4.80 per pound. The situation was purely local in all aspects; there has been no change in the base price for the U.S.P. oil, but lack of demand and desire for business has brought about a substantial lowering of spot quotations. March imports totaled 52 pounds, probably from Australia, which oil is not recognized as U.S.P.

Sassafras.—March importations of artificial oil totaled 134,197 pounds and provided an excellent reserve on spot. The market locally has become somewhat firmer of late and at least there has been less tendency toward acceptance of counter bids. Natural oil was very steady.

Savin.—The market was favorable for buyers and ample offerings met with but moderate consumer response. Prices were low and favorable.

Spearmint.—This article seemed to be fundamentally very steady on spot and in the primary market where the new crop was said to have been making fair and mainly normal progress. Prices on spot were low and very steady.

Wormseed.—Most sellers showed moderate reserve, maintaining prices very well and showing little inclination to accept bids. They cannot replace to any substantial price advantage in the primary market. A very fair export movement has been taking place.

Aromatic Chemicals

Alcohols, Higher.—Normal trading at prices fully firm and lacking in any signs of unsettlement prevailed last week. Business was moderately steady, and volume compared favorable with recent experience.

Aldehydes, Higher. — A distinctly routine movement of these rare aldehydes contributed to the definitely firm and well maintained prices for the entire group.

Amyl Salicylate. — Jobbing business alone was the rule on spot last week and volume was not very large. Price-wise, a fair degree of stability prevailed and quotations lacked any signs of early unsettlement.

Anethol.—No further reduction in price took place. The market was still favorable for buyers and moderately easy in undertone but the tendency seemed to be toward a degree of stability that was in line with the immediate position of raw material.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Well held and very steady spot prices prevailed in a market of not expanding demand. The movement was equal to that prevalent for the past several weeks and the general situation seemed firm.

Benzyl Compounds. — On the whole, there seemed to have been some gain in the movement of this group and though the improvement was moderate, according to some suppliers, it contributed to a fairly steady price schedule that featured values last week.

Benzylidenacetone. — Movement was up to that current in recent weeks and the market as a whole was generally steady in undertone and the object of only moderate price competition. It would require orders of exceptionally attractive sort to bring a shading of quoted values.

Bromstyrol.—Both the fine and near fine grades of this material displayed price stability and opposition to the attempts of buyers to cover needs on the basis of counterbids. Suppliers were firm in their views and adhered to them successfully.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Some found more inquiry and a few reported improvement in sales of small quantities. On the whole, the market changed little and values were reasonably stable in all directions.

Coumarin.—The movement was steady and equaled recently reasonably good volume. The price position was very steady and full rates were being obtained at all times. Production has provided ample reserves to cover any expansion in volume.

Diphenyl Oxide.—While business was lacking in much that was new, some suppliers said that calls reaching them were more numerous even though quantities in request were usually small as compared with the normal absorption of the article. Prices held steady.

Linalool. — Hand-to-mouth demand was the principle experience of most sellers last week and business was done under conditions dictated mainly by competition. Conditions seemed to favor buyers in most ways.

Linalyl Acetate.—A fair but not enlarged request ruled on this article. All qualities were steady in price and schedules were being maintained on the majority of transactions. Stocks were about normal.

Menthol.—Domestic synthetic material pressed actively on the market for natural material. The latter has been depressed in price until offerings at $2.90 per pound seemed more often than not to be a nominal proposal. The USP synthetic was readily obtainable at $3 per pound and reports in the market that substantial orders could be placed for considerably less money.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Jobbing business was the rule. Demand was for immediate requirements and the total was not large nor close to the normal requirement when commerce generally itself was normal in volume. Prices were generally well stabilized and free from competitive influence on this market.

Toilet Goods Ass'n Plans For Convention Arranged

A symposium of the recently enacted Wheeler-Lea law, which provides for the control of toilet goods and drug advertising, will feature the third annual meeting of the Toilet Goods Association to be held in the Biltmore hotel, this city, May 24 to 26. Symposium, consisting of prominent members of the toilet goods and advertising industries, and possibly a representative from the Federal bureau, through which the law is enforced, will discuss the responsibilities placed on the cosmetic manufacturer, distributor, and advertising agency connection by the provision of the law.

The convention will get under way May 24 with the report by the president, Herman L. Brooks, president of Coty, Inc. This will be followed by a report on the developments in the toilet goods excise tax situation during the past year. There will then be presented a review of the industry's participation in the New York world's fair which will include visual presentations of the cosmetics building now under construction, and the industrial exhibits and promotional material to be displayed therein. The first official presentation to the toilet goods industry of the plan for the establishment of a "Shrine of American Beauty" will also be given in this review.

The second day of the meeting will be devoted to a golf tournament and other forms of entertainment.

A report by Hugo Mock, counsel to the Toilet Goods Association on the legislative developments relating to the industry in 1937 will be given Thursday morning, May 26. This will be followed by a closed meeting for representatives of the divisional cosmetic manufacturing groups at which problems of the industry will be discussed.

At the final business session of the convention Thursday afternoon H. Gregory Thomas, chairman of the board of standards of the Toilet Goods Association, will report on the activities of the board since the 1937 meeting, including the progress of the program for the standardization of the colors used in cosmetics and toilet articles now going on. Following Mr. Thomas' report will be held the symposium on the Wheeler-Lea law.

Earle Silzle Co. Changes Name

The Earle Silzle Company, because of a steady growth since its inception twelve years ago, has changed from a multiple copartnership to a corporation under the name of the E. A. Silzle Corporation. The home office and plant of the company, which is a producer of orange oil and lemon, is located in Anaheim, Calif. Installation of more extensive equipment has also been made to the plant. Sales offices are maintained at 717 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles. The ownership, personal and management remain identical.

Exchange Orange Products Company will build a new office and laboratory building in Ontario, Cal. The structure will cover an area of 70 by 128 feet, will be three stories in height, and will cost $75,000.

Botanical Drugs

Seeds

—*Continued from page 54*

materials held quotably unchanged, and were apparently reasonably steady.

Celery.—Indian seed was shaded to 12½c. to 13c. per pound. No change in prices on French material was made. The demand was solely of jobbing proportions.

Coriander. — The market on natural material was advanced to 5c. to 5¼c. per pound.

Millet.—Yellow seed was shaded to 2.85c. to 3.05c. per pound in fairly competitive market.

Poppy.—Dutch seed was lower at 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound, but Polish material was unchanged.

Spices

Cassia.—Batavia No. 1 was lowered to 16c. to 16½c. per pound, being the sole price change in this group. In view of the not exceptional demand for the article, prices were surprisingly stable and lacking in signs of any early substantial change.

Ginger.—African root for later arrival was obtainable at attractively low prices, and it was said that some substantial commitments were entered by representatives of the shippers. Cochin lemon root was fractionally higher at 11½c. to 12c. Jamaica root lacked change.

Nutmegs.—West Indian material was reduced a small fraction to 10¾c. to 11c. per pound. The 80's and 110's lacked change. Demand was irregular at all times, and total volume was under recent limits.

Pepper.—Black Alleppy was lower at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound; Lampong, up fractionally to 5¼c. to 5½c. White Java Muntok was shaded to 8c. to 8½c. Business was conservative. Grinders were in the market infrequently and usually for moderate quantities of spot deliveries. Red peppers showed a very steady undertone.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 7 to May 13, inclusive, comprised 124 contracts, a total of 4,166,400 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close
January	5.77	5.58	5.56@5.60
March	5.88	5.58	5.67&5.69
May	5.40	5.18	5.16@5.25
July	5.42	5.42	5.26@5.35
September	5.48	5.25	5.36@5.45
October	5.46	5.46	5.42@5.50
December	5.73	5.43	5.52@5.55

Pimento. — Following the recent declines in prices, quotations became steadier, reflecting a gathering strength in the primary market, where the production will be conservative in size. Demand here was mainly small.

Bott Joins Penick Staff

Walter J. Bott, who two weeks ago resigned his position with J. L. Hopkins & Co., botanical drugs, this city, has entered the employ of S. B. Penick & Co., crude drug importer and exporter, also of this city. Mr. Bott will be attached to the sales force of the Penick company, to which organization he brings ten years of experience in the line.

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Curtailment of Output Halts Spread of Cut in Crude Prices—Texas Operations on Five-Day Week—Gasoline Stocks Fall Below 90,000,000 Barrels

The structure of crude oil prices appeared close to collapse last week when one of the crude buyers in the Oklahoma-Kansas field reduced posted prices and, when some of the smaller and lesser-known fields in the Wyoming district were posted at lower prices. Quick action by the Texas Railroad Commission in ordering a curtailment of the production staved off what might have resulted in a complete price break throughout the country. The Commission ordered Saturday shut-downs in addition to the Sunday shut-downs that have been in effect for the past several weeks, establishing what amounts to a five-day week of crude production. Oklahoma followed suit by cutting the May allowable to 405,000 barrels daily or 70,000 barrels less than the April allowable and, through the agency of the interstate compact, other Southwestern states indicated they would fall in line with the movement to curtail the output. Earlier in the week, a leading California refiner sounded a warning to the crude producers for more effective cooperation and similar admonition was heard from one of the large buyers of Pennsylvania crude.

The business-like action of the Texas Commission was perhaps a more notable event in the market than the news that the gasoline stocks in storage dropped below the 90,000,000-barrel mark for the first time in weeks. The increase in gasoline consumption has been intermittent during the past few weeks, but the heavy consuming season is in sight and most observers of the market feel that the market will now weather out the current difficulties before another thirty days and that the current price structure will be secure a month from now.

Industrial attention to raw materials derived from petroleum continued very spotty. The cut in prices for coal tar solvents in tankwagons, effective today, should be watched for possible developments in the petroleum solvents group.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended May 7 was 3,382,350 barrels, a decrease of 13,800 barrels from the preceding week's output, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended May 7 was 3,401,000 barrels, and the average at this time a year ago was 3,489,200 barrels. Runs of crude oil to stills for the week ended May 7 were reported to the A.P.I. by companies controlling 89 parcent of the Nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 2,808,000 barrels for 75.9 percent of operation. Additional runs of 272,000 barrels were estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total estimated daily average of 3,080,000 barrels against 3,215,000 barrels in the preceding week. The daily average for May last year was 3,240,000 barrels. Crude oil stocks April 30 were 307,147,000 barrels against 307,654,000 barrels April 23, according to the Bureau of Mines figures.

Solvents and Diluents

The position of the local tankwagon markets for petroleum thinners and, V. M. & P. naphthas was still inclined toward softness. Attempts to strengthen prices during recent weeks have failed of accomplishment. There has not been much support to the market in the form of consuming demands. The effect of today's cut in tankwagon prices for coal tar solvents together with the weakening position of the basic petroleum market will doubtless provide this week's big development.

Cleaners' Naphthas. — Things were quiet locally. The Midcontinent market was also reported as having been quiet last week but the tankcar price at the Group 3 refineries remained at the long standing level of 6⅜c. per gallon.

Petroleum Thinners. — The Eastern seaboard tankwagon market continued soft. Local tankwagon prices were around 9½c. per gallon and recent attempts to boost the price to 10c. have failed. What effect today's reduction in coal tar solvents prices will have, cannot be foretold at this time but the general position of the market was not inclined toward the strong side. Consuming demands have been very spotty of late. The Midcontinent tankcar market continued unchanged at the basis of 5⅜c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Rubber Solvents.—The Akron buyers have not been taking much material in of late. Rubber products manufacturers in the Eastern seaboard area were also light buyers. The Midcontinent refinery market continued unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent.—The position of this material was substantially the same as that for other petroleum solvents. Prices have not been altered for the past several weeks and the consuming activity has been very spotty.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The local tankwagon market continued posted at 11c. per gallon with most material going at 10½c. per gallon. The reduction in tankwagon prices for coal tar solvents, effective today, will doubtless have some effect on the market for this material albeit there was no comment in the market as the impending price cut in the coal tar solvents was not known in the market last week.

Chicago, May 12.—A fair run of business has been reported recently in the petroleum solvents and diluents. The price basis for most of the business has been quite stable, although there have been reports in some quarters of a certain amount of price cutting. Cleaners' and paint industry material have been ordered in better volume in some cases. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (Tankcar lots f.o.b. Group 3 Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; v.m. & p. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5., tankwagon.

Tulsa, May 12.—A better tone has developed as a result of some increase in trading. However there is no substantial volume of orders coming into the field. The production is restricted as some plants are still shut down. Quotations are unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

Petroleum hydrocarbons in the light gaseous solvents group followed a routine course throughout last week. The demands from industrial channels of consumption were spotty. Prices for butanes, octane mixture and others in this classification have been held at a steady place for some weeks back.

Butanes.—Conditions surrounding the market were lacking in new or important developments last week. The price mentioned by Midcontinent producers was 3¾c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3.

Hexanes.—Normal material in tankcars continued at the long standing price of 9½c. per gallon, while the mixed product in similar quantities was priced at 8½c. per gallon, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes.—The position of this mixture was a steady one with 10½c. per gallon still in force as the price for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—The price situation continued steady. Foreign and domestic oils have been without change for some time back. The technical oils were reported as having moved in spotty fashion but the U.S.P. oils were doing better.

Paraffin Waxes.—Sellers report that much of the distress material has been taken off the market and the price situation strengthened somewhat. While the strengthening movement has not had any affect on the posted prices, there is no more 1.75c. per pound scale wax around, according to sellers. The market is posted at 1.85c. per pound for either 122-124 or 124-126 American melting point. The position of fully refined wax was unchanged and steady. There was not much buying interest from either foreign or domestic consumers last week.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Trade is only moderately active in the refined petroleum wax. Prices have been holding without important change. Sufficient orders are coming in to maintain tone on a basis somewhat comparable with that existing for some time. Inquiries indicate existence of a considerable aggregate of buying power. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4.45c. to 4.55c. per pound; 125-127, 4.55c. to 4.65.; 127-129, 4.65c. to 4.75c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 5.10c. to 5.20c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5.35c. to 5.45c.

TULSA, May 12.—More trading developed in the local market although no effect was shown in prices. There were a number of inquiries in the market both for domestic and export shipments. The 124-26 American crude is quoted 1.65c. to 1.90c. per pound for export and 1.80c. to 2.25c. per pound for domestic shipments.

Petrolatum.—Business has improved, principally because of some additional export buying. The domestic accounts were quiet. The price situation has been undisturbed for some time, and the market was regarded as having been quite steady.

Fuels and Lubricants

The Eastern refined oil market's progress was overshadowed by the series of developments in the Oklahoma, Texas and Southwestern area last week. There was some broadening of interest in gasoline on behalf of the jobbing accounts, albeit much of the betterment reported was a development of the latter part of the week. Pricewise refined oils in the East did not contain any important change last week.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—Jobber buying and deliveries out of refinery points were somewhat more active last week, and the price situation at the Eastern refineries seemed a little stronger, albeit there was no change in posted prices. The posted market for U. S. motor in tankcars here was 7c. per gallon for 65 octane, but the "going" position of the market remained at 6½c. per gallon. The quick action taken to reduce crude production probably staved off a general price cut in the crude market and probable general demoralization of the refinery markets. Gasoline stocks in storage were reduced further, according to the statistics for May 7, which showed the storage total as 89,464,000 barrels, against 91,339,000 barrels in the preceding week and 80,472,000 barrels at this time last year. This was the first time that gasoline stocks were below the 90,000,000 barrel mark in many weeks. With consumption making an intermittent but steady rise toward seasonal proportion and with the heavy consuming season in sight, the market is likely to weather out the current shakiness with which it is characterized.

Kerosene. — Conditions surrounding the market were much the same as they were a week ago. The market seemed to drag through the week, and the prices did not get much support in the form of buying. The tankcar price for 41-43 water white material was 5¾c. per gallon, basis refinery.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The heavy oils reflected some of the shakiness of the general petroleum situation, but the only changes in price made during the week were on the West Coast, where fuel oil was lowered 10c. per barrel to the basis of 90c. per barrel at San Pedro. Diesel oil was also lowered 10c. per barrel on Tuesday to the basis of $1.55 per barrel at San Pedro. In making these reductions the seller stated that the reductions reflect the very serious situation which exists in California owing to production of crude far in excess of market demands. Numerous fields in California are overproducing, with Wilmington contributing a large share to the excess, according to this company. The company stated further: —"It is becoming more obvious that if the oil industry of California is to avoid very serious economic consequences there must be shown a far greater spirit of cooperation in the matter of voluntary curtailment by many producers of crude oil."

Lubricating Oils.—Pennsylvania bright stocks continued through last week at the recently established price of 17c. per gallon for regular pour grades, in tanks, including tax. The shipment of

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for May production, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate of crude production for the week ended May 7 follows:—

	B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	510,000	*475,000	486,800
Kansas	168,700	*173,000	162,900
Texas 1,322,500	†1,543,268	1,354,700
Louisiana ..	243,200	251,450	262,250
Arkansas ...	44,500	.....	48,550
Eastern	139,800	.....	150,950
Michigan ...	52,600	.....	56,300
Wyoming ...	47,400	.....	49,350
Montana ...	12,600	.....	13,500
Colorado ...	4,800	.....	3,800
New Mexico.	103,900	103,900	103,650
California ..	667,800	‡620,000	689,600
Totals.....3,318,100	.....	3,382,350

* These are April allowables which are to be continued until May allowables are definitely set.
† Effective May 1. Sunday shut-downs continued as previously.
‡ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil prices in the Oklahoma-Kansas field were cut 25c. per barrel Monday by one buyer with an intake of less than 5,000 barrels a day. Prices were also cut at Grass Creek, Frannie (Light) and Hamilt on Dome fields in Wyoming. The Santa Maria field in California was also posted at lower prices. The gasoline market at the Midcontinent was soft.

	May 13	May 6	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel	$1.305	$1.305	$1.376
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon.....	.048125	.048125	.054375

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1938 Jan. 1-May 14	1937 Jan. 1-May 14
Commercial crude oil production	452,616,000	445,254,000
	Week ended May 14, 1938	Week ended May 15, 1937
Daily average production	3,366,300	3,481,000
	Week ended May 7, 1938	Week ended Apr. 30, 1938
Estimated motor fuel stock total	89,464,000	91,339,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	56,420,000	58,745,000

neutrals, cylinder stocks and bright stocks were reported as having been fairly good, but the sales have not been large enough to reverse the recent trend of prices.

Crude Oil Price Changes

California

Union Oil Company of California reduced crude prices in the Santa Maria field, effecitve May 20, from 23c. to 26c. per barrel. The new price schedule posted is as follows:—13-13.9 gravity, 40c. per barrel; 14-14.9 gravity 42c. per barrel; 15-15.9 gravity, 44c. per barrel; 16-16.9 gravity, 45c. per barrel; 17-17.9 gravity 46c. per barrel; 18-18.9 gravity, 47c. per barrel; and 19-19.9 gravity, 48c. per barrel.

Oklahoma-Kansas

Kanotex Refining Company reduced posted prices for crude oil in the Mid-continent field 25c. per barrel, May 9. The company has been purchasing less than 5,000 barrels a day, mostly in Kansas.

Wyoming

Ohio Oil Company reduced posted prices for crude at Grass Creek (heavy) 12c. per barrel, May 1, to the basis of 50c. per barrel. Stanolind Oil & Gas Company followed.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company also reduced posted prices for crude at Fannie (light) to 65c. per barrel, and, at the Hamilton Dome field to 45c. per barrel.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, May 12.—A climax to the maladjustment of supply and demand was reached this week in the refined oil markets of the Mid-continent field which promises a solution to the topheavy condition that has existed in the oil markets this year. The reduction of 25c. per barrel in the price of crude by one Kansas refiner which has been running 4,700 barrels a day, was answered by a movement among oil producers to shut in their wells. A development that promised to bring some stability in the oil markets and avert the spreading of lower prices for well production.

Simultaneously with the curtailment of refinery operations announced in these columns last week a better demand for gasoline developed. Refiners who are curtailing their output probably came into the spot market this week as orders from sources heretofore inactive this year developed during the past week.

There apparently has also occurred a substantial increase in consumption this week. As a result a bitter tone developed in motor fuels although weakness in the natural gasolines became more serious as the 26-70 grade sold at 2c. per gallon in Texas and 2⅛c. in Oklahoma. This was a reduction of ½c. per gallon and weakness extended into other grades. However, this was the only change in prices found in the entire refinery list. Other products were unchanged with no particular change developing in movement.

GASOLINE.—U. S. Motor more active with the low octane selling at 4¼c. per gallon with some concessions being granted for Louisiana material of sulphurcontent. The 63-66 grade was quoted at 4⅜c. per gallon and the 67-69 octane was quoted at 4⅝c. per gallon. The 70-72, house brand was 4⅞c. while "Q" was 5⅛c. per gallon.

NATURAL GASOLINE. — Pressure by small manufacturers to avoid large inventories brought a ½c. drop in the lowest grade of 26-70 which was quoted at 2c. per gallon in Texas and 2⅛c. per gallon in Oklahoma. The 18 pound grade was 2½c. per gallon in Oklahoma and 2⅜c. per gallon in Texas. The 14 pound grade was 2¾c. per gallon in Texas and 2⅞c. per gallon in Oklahoma.

KEROSENE.—A substantial volume of orders and a large movement of kerosene for tractor use together with tractor distillates is reported from all sections of the Midcontinent. Prices are unchanged with the market in a strong position. The 42-44 grade was 4½c. to 4½c. per gallon and the 41-43 grade at 4c. to 4⅜c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES.—The 38-40 grade is 3¾c. to 3⅞c. per gallon while the 36-38 grade is 3⅝c. per gallon. The 32-36 gas oils were 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per gallon.

FUEL OILS.—No further price concessions have developed in this market although weakness is apparent in the trading in residuals and other low grade fuels. Quotations are purely nominal for the lowest grades as refiners are willing to make concessions for immediate movement. The residuals are variously quoted from 37½c. to 65c. per barrel, 24-28 degree low cold test, $1.05 a barrel; the high cold test, 90c. per barrel.

LUBRICANTS—A better movement of the products has developed this week but weakness is still evident in bright stocks. Concessions are being granted in those grades by several plants while the important price makers are maintaining posted quotations.

Chicago, May 11.—Additional easing in the tankcar gasoline market has developed, accompanying general nervousness over the petroleum market situation. Offerings of material have been increasing, along with a hesitancy on the part of jobbers to do more than take minimum amounts. Many price concessions appear to have been offered recently. Softening of the crude market has not aided the market, of course, but most of the easing in gasoline seems to have gotten under way before crude reached such an acute stage. Tractor fuels move fairly well. Kerosene is spotty. Heating oils are now backward, despite cool weather. Heavy fuels are still weak and dull. Lubricants are uneasy.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; 63-66, octane, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 67-69 octane, 4¾c. to 5c.; 70-72 octane, regular, 5c. to 5⅜c.; 60-62, 400, 4¼c. to 4½c.; 64-66, 375, 4¾c. to 5c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4½c. to 4⅜c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅞c. to 4c. per gallon; No. 1 prime white, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 straw, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 dark, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 3, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, May 10.—The domestic market held its own during the past week with the exception of 68-70 octane which reflected a ½c. price decrease. Foreign inquiries and exports continued good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 5¾c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane was quoted at 5¾c.; 63-67 octane at 6c. and 68-70 octane at 6⅜c.—all quotations being on a per gallon basis at refinery.

Kerosene remained steady at 7½c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 80c. per barrel at terminal and 85c. per barrel delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this vicinity were quoted at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

Trade Briefs

Texas Corporation has purchased a substantial interest in the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, according to T. Rieber, chairman of the Texas Company directorate.

Lloyd Williamson, vice-president and general manager of the California Star Oil Company, was elected president of the Oil Producers Agency of California, Bakersfield, Cal., succeeding J. J. Doyle, retiring.

National Petroleum Association's department of manufacture will hold its annual meeting in Bradford, Pa., May 25 and 26. The tentative program includes an inspection of the waste disposal equipment of the Kendall Refining Company.

Dunstan Gets Redwood Medal

Dr. A. E. Dunstan, chief chemist for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, has been given this year's Redwood medal of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists. The medal, awarded in recognition of his distinguished services to the science and technology of petroleum, was presented to Dr. Dunstan by Lt.-Col. S. J. M. Auld, president of the institution, at a meeting April 12 in London.

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Fertilizer Materials

Potash Importers Issue Prices for 1938-1939 Season—List Figures And Discount Rate Unchanged—Discount Shipping Season Shortened—April Tag Sales Off

Issuance of 1938-1939 prices and discounts for imported potash salts last week was the market's initial bid on chemical plant food business for next season. List prices and the rates of discount were unchanged from those in the 1937-1938 schedule. The shipping periods during which the discounts are obtainable have been shortened, but otherwise the schedules are essentially the same as those that applied during the season now ending. Two domestic producers followed the lead of the importers.

The nitrogen producers have not given much thought to their position for next season, and according to current indications there is not likely to be any position taken before the N.F.A. convention. The C.I.A. is slated to meet again in June, and while American interests are not participants in this international nitrogen cartel, it is probable that the nitrogen producers here will wait to see what the cartel does before taking a position for the forthcoming season.

Fertilizer tag sales in April in 17 States were off 21 percent from April a year ago, and the sales in 12 of these States that comprise the Southern area were off 22 percent, according to the N.F.A. compilation. The aggregate sales in 17 States for the January-April period were 13 percent off from the same months of 1937. April sales were equivalent to 1,108,005 tons, against 1,399,151 tons in April last year. Details of sales for April, a comparison with April, 1937 and 1936, and comparative data for the January-April period are shown in the accompanying table.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dom., Chicago, 20c. per unit-ton.
New York, 15c. per unit-ton.
Bone, dom., 4½ & 50, Atlan. ports, $1.50 per ton.
Castor pomace, dom., $1 per ton.
Calcium, phosphate, dibasic, precip., 1c. per unit.
Fish scrap, Japanese sardine, spot, 50c. per ton.
Hoof meal, dom., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, dom., Chicago, feed grade, 25c. per unit-ton.
fert. grade, 10c. per unit-ton.
New York, ungr., 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.7	66.7	66.7	64.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Buyers were still ordering some material out against contracts but the aggregate movement of soda from the distributing points at the coastal ports was not very large for this time of the season. Spring deliveries are running behind last year's volume and the activity over the remainder of this season is contingent upon whether or not some Federal crop payments are made. The price situation continued firm and undisturbed.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Reports from Atlanta indicated that re-sellers were under selling the first hand suppliers by a rather wide margin with some offerings reported at $28 per ton against the schedule price of $29.50 per ton. Elsewhere, offerings in second hand quarters varied from 50c. to $1 per ton under the market. However, resale offerings were rather well scattered and in certain sections it was not easy to obtain resale supplies at a discount. The offerings from second hand quarters seemed to depend upon how much mixed goods or chemicals were moving out of the fertilizer producers' hands at the time.

Dried Blood.—Prices on domestic were off last week. The New York market dropped to the basis of $2.50 per unit against $2.65 per unit in the preceding week and there was very little buying interest shown. Chicago quotations were down 20c. per unit to the basis of $2.60 per unit and were not very strong at that figure. Imported material was purely nominal in price as practically all of the current South American production was going to Europe where the obtainable prices were better than those in this country.

Castor Pomace.—Domestic material was available at the producing points at $19 per ton, a reduction of $1 per ton from recent quotations. There were no open offerings of the foreign product.

Fish Scrap.—There were no trades reported in Chesapeake menhaden futures last week. Buyers do not have much confidence in the $3 and 10c. per unit-ton price asked at the factories for futures, when-and-if-made, and the fishermen have not been able to book any additional business at that figure during the past few weeks. Florida fishing has been fairly good. Japanese sardine meal is not being sold very actively these days. Offerings prices for shipment remained at $44.50 per ton with a possibility of doing better on a firm bid but there were few bids. Spot or nearby Japanese meal was quoted at $44 per ton, a reduction of 50c. from a week ago. Importers having spot supplies are not making much of a profit on their stock these days.

Hoof Meal.—Chicago prices for this material have moved down to $2.50 per unit, compared with former asking quotations of $2.75 per unit.

Nitrogenous Material.—Futures were offering out of Carrollville at $2.20 per unit, f.o.b. Carrollville. The spot price at that point was named at $2.10 per unit last week.

Tankage.—The Chicago market was soft on lack of interest. The price for fertilizer grade was off 10c. to the basis of $2.35 and 10c. per unit-ton while the feeding grade went down 25c. to the basis of $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton. In New York, ground material was unchanged at $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton while the unground product was priced at the same figure last week. Imported material was more or less out of the market here as most of the South American production was going to Europe at better prices than those obtainable here.

Potashes

Importers issued prices and discounts for the 1938-1939 season on Monday of last week. Two domestic producers followed later in the week and the other was expected to do likewise. The list prices are unchanged from those of the present season and the discount rates are also unchanged. The lone difference between the new schedule for imported salts and the schedule for the expiring season is in the shipping periods during which discounts are obtainable. The maximum discount of 12 percent is allowed on orders placed prior to July 1, 1938, for delivery during June or for shipment from abroad on the basis of substantially equal monthly quantities from July 1 to November 30, 1938, in order to permit arrival of the last installment by December 31, 1938; the 1937-1938 schedule called for delivery during July or for shipment from Europe in equal monthly quantities from July 1 to December 31, with the last installment slated for arrival by January 31. The 5 percent discount is allowed on orders placed prior to October 1, 1938, for spot delivery or for shipment from Europe on the basis of substantially equal monthly quantities from October 1 to November 30, 1938, in order to permit arrival of last installment by December 31, 1938; the 1937-1938 schedule allowed 5 percent discount on orders placed prior to October 1 or for shipment from Europe in equal monthly quantities from October 1 to December 31, 1937, for arrival of last installment by January 31, 1938.

Prices named were as follows:—Muriate, 80-85 percent, 85-90 percent, 90-95 percent, 95-98 percenet KC1, at 53½c. per unit of K_2O, equal to $26.75 per ton of 2,000 pounds of muriate, in bulk, testing 50 percent K_2O with bags charged extra at $2 per net ton. Manure salts, minimum 30 percent K_2O, at 58½c. per unit of K_2O, in bulk, equal to $17.55 per ton of 2,000 pounds of manure salts testing 30 percent. Kainit, minimum 20 percent K_2O, $12.75 per ton, in bulk. Sulphate of potash 90-95 percent K_2SO_4, basis 90 percent, $38 per ton of 2,000 pounds in bags. And, sulphate of potash-magnesia, 48-53 percent K_2CO_4, basis 48 percent, $25.75 per ton of 2,000 pounds, in bags.

The prices are c.i.f. customary U. S. Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports. Guaranty clauses are the same as those in the 1937-1938 list. All bagged salts offered by importers are sold on foreign weights, tares and analyses; bulk salts on American weights and foreign analyses.

Phosphates

Except for continued life in the export movement of phosphate rock, there was not much activity in the phosphatic materials last week. Superphosphate was a slow mover through regular fertilizer producing channels. Bone materials were also in neglect and even softening prices failed to attract much attention.

Bone Materials.—Domestic 4½ & 50 raw bone was offering at Atlantic ports at an attractive reduction in price with $26.50 per ton mentioned but there was not much interest shown. Imported bone materials were wholly lacking in consumer attention.

Superphosphate.—Pricewise, the market, continued unchanged at $8 per ton for run of pile, basis 16 percent, and $8.50 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent, both f.o.b. Baltimore, in bulk. The Department of Commerce report on March activity showed production of 322,335 tons of bulk super against 314,727 tons in February and 430,680 tons in March, last year; shipments totaled 453,288 tons against 225,960 tons in February and 486,835 tons in March, last year; and end-of-month stocks were 1,140,644 tons in bulk and 770,890 in base and mixed goods against February totals of 1,331,912 in bulk and 1,001,882 tons in base and mixed goods, and March, 1937, totals of 894,768 tons in bulk and 771,584 tons in base and mixed goods. The aforementioned figures were expressed in equivalent short tons of 16 percent a.p.a.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The tonnage moving from the sulphur mining points has been light. Indications are that the ordering movement will be three to four months behind its usual time because of the heavy carryover of sulphur from last Fall at some of the consuming plants. For instance, most of the buyers who take deliveries via the Great Lakes or along the Northwestern border who usually order their Winter supply in the Fall months and re-order when navigation is again open in the Spring were unable to consume all of the material ordered in last Fall because of the business recession and have told their suppliers that they are not likely to place their usual Spring orders until July or August.

The Louisiana legislature convened

—*Continued on page 65*

Fertilizer Tag Sales: April

	P.C. of	Equivalent tons* April			P.C. of	Equivalent tons* January-April		
South—	1937.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Virginia†	80	82,548	103,285	70,112	92	270,075	294,435	228,445
North Carolina	82	307,141	376,904	329,967	91	939,548	1,026,497	846,098
South Carolina	90	102,836	114,584	136,756	84	565,881	676,122	543,850
Georgia	76	133,105	175,309	125,087	80	637,971	793,254	617,419
Florida†¶	76	32,645	42,704	43,190	94	210,454	223,201	186,561
Alabama	68	177,700	262,950	158,750	79	456,600	580,850	423,050
Mississippi	90	118,223	131,951	93,963	91	282,354	310,344	212,348
Tennessee†	86	45,615	53,000	28,529	94	92,854	98,548	71,718
Arkansas‡	60	13,750	22,925	11,800	90	57,000	63,175	40,356
Louisiana†	55	14,255	25,895	19,650	90	114,172	126,822	85,234
Texas†	59	11,677	19,638	6,057	96	68,064	71,123	51,057
Oklahoma	59	270	466	400	129	6,385	4,950	4,915
Totals, South	78	1,039,765	1,329,605	1,024,261	87	3,701,358	4,269,321	3,311,051
Midwest—								
Indiana	89	25,769	29,008	22,150	87	94,582	108,208	77,923
Illinois	205	10,159	4,956	1,181	78	21,953	28,228	16,815
Kentucky	95	31,497	33,195	18,835	95	75,627	76,796	49,016
Missouri	21	450	2,142	5,964	79	24,668	31,292	24,578
Kansas	276	455	165	280	181	3,484	1,930	1,045
Totals, Midwest	98	68,240	69,546	48,410	89	220,314	246,454	169,377
Grand totals	79	1,108,005	1,399,151	1,072,671	87	3,921,672	4,515,775	3,480,428

* Monthly records of fertilizer tax tags are kept by State control officials and may be slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States.

† Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included.

‡ Excludes 19,900 tons of cottonseed meal for January-April combined, but no separation is available for the amount of meal used as fertilizer from that used as feed.

¶ Includes 10,315 tons of phosphatic and lime materials for January-April, 1938.

(Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association)

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O, ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS APPROXIMATELY 30% K_2O
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY, INC.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—1 cs, Monsanto Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
110 dms, California, Glasgow
166 dms, New York Trust Co, Jeff Davis, Sydney
GALLIC—9 bbls, Riedel de Haen, Hansa, Hamburg
SOYBEAN OIL—75 dms, Half Moon Mfg & Trading Co, Edam, Rotterdam
AGAR AGAR — 25 bls, Mitsui & Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—1 pkg, Rawplug Co, Laconia, Liverpool
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—500 bgs, 100,980 lbs, Bradley & Baker, Black Heron, Rotterdam
ANISE—40 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Nordhavet, Marseilles
ANNATTO SEED—193 bgs, Ernebank, Colombo
64 bgs, Barber S S Line, Ernebank, Port Said
ANTIMONY, ORE—660 bgs, Santa Rita, Antofagasta
OXIDE—250 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Peter Maersk, Hankow
SULPHIDE ORES—415 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Antofagasta
ARECANUTS—64 bgs, S B Penick & Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
ARROWROOT—5 bbls, 5 cs, J P Smith & Co, American Banker, London
2,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Gunvar, St Vincent
ARSENIC, WHITE—25 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
200 dms, Philip Bauer Co, Nordhavet, Marseilles
3 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Nordhavet, Marseilles
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—4 cs, Windsor & Newton, American Banker, London
4 cs, M Grumbacher, Edam, Rotterdam
ASPHALT—340 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Siboney, Havana
BARYTES—7,110,000 kilos, Grasselli Chem Co, Tropic Sea, Rotterdam
BAY RUM—90 bbls, 50 cs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Angelina, San Juan
28 bbls, Bornn Distilling Co, Gunvor, St Thomas
BRISTLES—3 cs, Komaki, Kobe
50 cs, Kane Import Corp, Komaki, Tientsin
3 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
79 pkgs, President Harding, Hamburg
6 cs, N Wagman & Co, American Banker, London
3 cs, American Banker, London
6 cs, Venice, Bombay
110 cs, National City Bank, Nozima, Keelung
30 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Nozima, Neuchwang
83 cs, Manchurian Bristles & Horsehair Co, Nozima, Harbin
15 cs, Public National Bank Trust Co, Nozima, Tientsin
BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, 10 dms, R F Downing & Co, Hansa, Bremen
CALCIUM METAL — 3 cs, Charles Hardy, Nordhavet, Marseilles
TARTRATE—259 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Nordhavet, Marseilles
CAMPHOR, REFINED—45 cs, Nozima, Kobe
CANARY SEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Executive, Takirdag
CARAWAY SEED—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—30 cs, Ernebank, Colombo
11 cs, Venice, Bombay
22 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
CAROB BEANS—1 bg, S B Penick & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
CASCARILLA BARK—2 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Munargo, Nassau
CASSIA—500 bls, A G Dunn, Peter Maersk, Canton
387 bls, Wah Young Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
1,085 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
985 bls, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—3,400 bgs, Atalaia, Rio de Janeiro
1,710 bgs, Davison Chem Corp, Coldbrook, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Tunley & Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Berkshire Chem Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
2,537 bgs, Coldbrook, Bahia
847 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Coldbrook, Bahia
CELERY SEED—100 bgs, Venice, Bombay
25 bgs, Nordhavet, Marseilles
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—1,200 bgs, 61 tons, 6 cwt, 3 qtrs, 4 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Guido, Hull
20 bbls, Schieffelin & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
345 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
CHAMOIS SKINS — 5 cs, American Sponge & Chamois Co, President Harding, Havre
CHEMICALS—100 dms, 40 cks, Hummel Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
3 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
6 cs, Wm Neuberg, Hansa, Hamburg
3 cs, 114 bbls, P C Kuyper & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
11 cs, 40 cks, Hansa, Hamburg
40 dms, Jungmann & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
11 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
1 cs, 3 cks, Wedemann-Godknecht Co, Hansa, Hamburg
60 cks, J E Bernard & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
7 cs, Riedel de Haen, Hansa, Hamburg
250 bgs, 50 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hansa, Bremen
2 cs, Hummel Chem Co, Hansa, Bremen
1 ck, 2 cs, Eimer & Amend, President Harding, Hamburg
2 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
69 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
35 dms, Merck & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
63 crbys, 200 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Condor, Antwerp
50 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp
27 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
334 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam
38 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—9 cs, 5 dms, 1 ck, Merck & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
21 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
10 dms, Michel Export Co, Edam, Rotterdam
2 cs, A Maschmeyer, Edam, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hummel Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
10 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 demij, Philip Bauer Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
20 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
20 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
400 bgs, 2 cks, Black Heron, Rotterdam
20 bgs, D F Young, Tonsbergfjord, London
160 bgs, Bank of London South America, Mormacsea, Gdynia
CHILLIES — 305 bgs, Venice, Karachi
CHINA CLAY — 6 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
30 bgs, A Geismer, American Banker, London
30 cks, E Fougera & Co, American Banker, London
CHROMIUM — 40 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, American Banker, London
CINCHONA PRODUCTS — 90 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CINNAMON — 50 bls, Volkart Bros, Siversandal, Colombo
CLAY — 300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Wm Manley, Hansa, Hamburg
CLOVES — 3,325 bls, Silversandal, Sainte Marie
77 bls, Venice, Port Said
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—2 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
23 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
20 cks, 21 dms, General Aniline Works, Edam, Rotterdam
100 dms, 2 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
COBALT METAL—20 cs, 82 kgs, Central Trading Corp, Scanyork, Wiborg
COCA LEAVES—85 bls, Maywood Chem Works, Santa Rita, Salaverry
COCHINEAL—15 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Antofagasta
COCOA BEANS—424 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Sanchez
700 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Puerto Plata
300 bgs, Carr Bros, Ponce, Puerto Plata
150 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Astrea, Maracaibo
2,344 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Kebar, Sapele
8,873 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Kebar, Kobe
200 bgs, O Gerdau Co, Cristobal, S P Ports
54 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Borinquen, Trujillo
242 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
300 bgs, Machado & Co, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
26 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Santa Rosa, Porto Cabello
180 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Santa Rosa, Cape Haitien
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
50 bgs, Edam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Middleton & Co, Posidon, Trinidad
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Gunvor, Port Spain
250 bgs, Gunvor, Port Spain
2,000 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Munargo, Havana
COCONUTS—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal, Cristobal
330 bgs, 33,000 lbs, General Foods Corp, Cristobal, Cristobal
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, R Rios, Borinquen, San Juan
42 bgs, 4,200 lbs, Simons, French Co, Borinquen, San Juan
80 bgs, 8,000 lbs, P R Fruit Exchange, Borinquen, San Juan
70 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Angelina, Mayaguez
36 bgs, 3,600 lbs, J Simon & Co, Angelina, Mayaguez
349 bgs, 34,900 lbs, General Foods Corp, Angelina, Mayaguez
898 bgs, 89,800 lbs, General Foods Corp, Angelina, San Juan
310 bgs, 31,000 lbs, General Foods Corp, Quirigua, Cristobal
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Quirigua, Kingston
1,449 bgs, 144,900 lbs, General Foods Corp, Quirigua, Kingston
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Quirigua, Kingston
COCONUT, DESIC—388 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Peter Maersk, Manila
COLOCYNTH—63 bls, Venice, Port Sudan
COLORS—1 cs, Schenker & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
1 cs, F L Kraemer & Co, Bremen, Bremen
ARTISTS—3 cs, Artists Brush & Color Corp, American Banker, London
CERAMIC—2 cs, B P Drakenfeld & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
DRY—2 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Heron, Rotterdam
PIGMENT—1 cn, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
COLUMBITE ORE—9 cs, Atalaia, Victoria
840 bgs, Ledoux & Co, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
COPPER ASH RESIDUE—399 bgs, 53 tons, 11 cwt, 3 qtrs, Guido, Hull
RESIDUE—650 bgs, American Banker, London
CORK—10 bls, Victor M Calder, Hansa, Hamburg
29 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Nordhavet, Lisbon
DISCS—35 bgs, L Mundet & Sons, Nordhavet, Lisbon
SLABS — 1,050 crtns, W Chudleigh, Nordhavet, Marseilles
VIRGIN—2,520 bls, Executive, Djidjelli
WASTE—100 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Executive, Djidjelli
6,860 bls, Executive, Djidjelli
1,476 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Nordhavet, Lisbon
1,045 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Nordhavet, Lisbon
WOOD—3,990 bls, Executive, Djidjelli
390 bls, Nordhavet, Lisbon
70 bls, Wicander & Co, Nordhavet, Lisbon
172 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Nordhavet, Lisbon
10 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Nordhavet, Lisbon
CRESOL—5 kegs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Laconia, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Edam, Rotterdam
POTATO—250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—63 bgs, Ernebank, Colombo
DRUGS, CRUDE—38 cs, Chase National Bank, American Banker, London
DUTCH METAL—3 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen, Bremen
DYES—1 cs, American Express Co, Hansa, Hamburg
ALIZARIN—4 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
27 cks, 16 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—2 cks, 1 pkg, General Dyestuff Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
9 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Hansa, Hamburg
1 dm, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, Laconia, Liverpool
19 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
3 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, General Aniline Works, Edam, Rotterdam
7 cks, L & R Organic Product Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
78 cks, 2 cs, 14 dms, 4 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
EPHEDRA—63 bls, Brown Brothers, Harriman Co, Nozima, Tientsin
ERGOT—7 cs, 1,023 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
ETHYL CHLORIDE—6 cs, 959 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
FAT SOYBEAN—5 bbls, W R Keating & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
FERTILIZER, NITRATE PHOSPHATE—950 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
FILTER, COMP—100 bls, 54 cs, H Reifenburg Brewers Supply, President Harding, Hamburg
MATERIAL—25 bls, F Bing & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
PAPER—15 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Banker, London
PULP—5 bls, Black Condor, Antwerp
FLAXSEED—50 bgs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—189 bgs, Venice, Bombay
FULLER'S EARTH—211 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, American Banker, London
FUR, WASTE—26 bls, National City Bank, Jeff Davis, Melbourne
102 bls, National City Bank, Jeff Davis, Melbourne
GAMBIER — 350 bgs, Chase National Bank, Silversandal, Singapore
210 bgs, E E Androvette, Silversandal, Singapore
GELATIN, POWD—90 bgs, 10 bbls, R D McLellan, Black Condor, Rotterdam
23 bbls, 2 cs, International Selling Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
75 bgs, R D McLellan, Edam, Rotterdam
340 bgs, International Selling Corp, Tonsbergfjord, Antwerp
SHEET—25 cs, International Selling Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Ernebank, Alleppey
150 bgs, Joenssen Import Co, Komaki, Kobe
300 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co West Kebar, Freetown
394 bgs, Cie Francaise de l'Afrique Occid, West Kebar, Freetown
420 bgs, G B Ollivant, West Kebar, Freetown
387 bgs, West Kebar, Freetown
58 bgs, W & A Leaman, Quirigua, Kingston
62 bgs, Quirigua, Kingston
GLANDS, SUBSTANCE—32 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
GLASS, PLATE—66 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
WINDOW—32 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
3,383 cs, Vitrea & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
40 cs, L Solomon & Son, President Harding, Hamburg
19 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Laconia, Liverpool
22 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Laconia, Liverpool
1,900 cs, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
GLAUBER'S SALT—25 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hansa, Bremen
GLUE—20 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Laconia, Liverpool
LIQUID — 4 bbls, A Hurst & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
POWDERED — 1 bbl, Dingelstedt & Co, Bremen, Bremen
GRAPHITE — 250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Ernebank, Colombo
313 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Silversandal, Singapore
300 bgs, Silversandal, Singapore
1,567 bgs, National City Bank, City of Hereford, Colombo
552 bgs, Irving Trust Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
GREASE — 5 dms, 2,380 lbs, Welch, Holme & Clark, Hansa, Hamburg
WOOL — 34 bbls, 46 dms, Hummel Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
GUM — 25 cs, Peek & Velsor, Ernebank, Aden
ARABIC — 150 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Ernebank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Ernebank, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Ernebank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Matra, Port Sudan
50 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Matra, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Matra, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Matra, Port Sudan
70 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Venice, Matra, Port Sudan
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Venice, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Venice, Port Sudan
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Venice, Port Sudan
CHICLE — 130 bgs, F Huber & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
COPAL — 199 bskts, Manufacturers Trust Co, Silversandal, Macassar
33 bskts, Chase National Bank, Silversandal, Macassar
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, American Banker, London
1,100 bgs, Stroock & Wittenburg, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
80 bgs, Stroock & Wittenburg, Scanyork, Copenhagen
DAMMAR — 2 cs, P S Busschaert, Silversandal, Singapore
50 cs, 630 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silversandal, Singapore
GUM, DAMMAR—75 cs, 70 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Silversandal, Singapore
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silversandal, Singapore
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Silversandal, Singapore
50 cs, 70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Silversandal, Singapore
1 cs, North American Trading Co, City of Bedford, Oosthaven
210 bgs, Chase National Bank, City of Bedford, Singapore
210 bgs, City of Bedford, Singapore
GAMBOGE—5 cs, Silversandal, Silversandal, Singapore
KARAYA — 40 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Ernebank, Bombay
673 bgs, Ernebank, Bombay
135 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Venice, Bombay
233 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Venice, Bombay
149 bgs, Venice, Bombay
182 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Venice, Bombay
343 bgs, City of Hereford, Colombo
OLIBANUM — 67 bgs, Venice, Bombay
PENDARE — 51 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Gunvor, Port Spain
YACCA — 45 bgs, 2 tons, 19 cwt, 2 qtrs, Jeff Davis, Adelaide
GYPSUM—200 bgs, 10 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Guido, Hull
500 bgs, 50 tons, C B Chrystal & Co, Guido, Hull
942 bgs, 45 tons, 14 cwt, 22 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Guido, Hull
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs, 5 bls, Hansa, Hamburg
4 bls, R J Gates, Mormacsea, Gdynia
16 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Vulcania, Trieste
HEXAMETHYLÆNETRAMINE—10 dms, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
HOPS—3 bls, Hansa, Hamburg
45 bls, S S Stiner & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
34 bls, Sonnenscheim Hop Co, President Harding, Hamburg
15 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
10 bls, H R Elfenberg, Black Heron, Rotterdam
INSECTICIDE—4 pls, General Chem Co, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
IRON ORE — 20 dms, Reichard-Coulston, American Importer, Liverpool
5,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Jeff Davis, Whyalla
OXIDE—15 cks, 4 tons, 8 cwt, 3 qtrs, 32 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Guido, Hull
235 bgs, 20 cks, C J Osborn & Co, President Harding, Southampton
25 cks, J A McNulty, American Importer, Manchester
10 cks, American Importer, Liverpool
40 cks, 450 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Stanley Doggett, Edam, Rotterdam
12 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Edam, Rotterdam
40 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Edam, Rotterdam
25 cks, Stanley Doggett, Black Heron, Rotterdam
LAC—2 cs, Hansa, Bremen
LEAVES, MEDICINAL — 78 bls, Nordhavet, Marseilles
LIME JUICE—3 hhds, Gunvor, Roseau
MACE—32 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, City of Bedford, Batavia
32 cs, City of Bedford, Batavia
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—50 cs, Schofield, Donald & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
STEARATE—6 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
MANGANESE—14 bgs, Milton Snedeker Corp, Siboney, Havana
MANGROVE BARK, EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, Silversandal, Singapore
MATCHES, SAFETY — 6,050 cs, New York Match Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
120 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Banker, London
MENTHOL—50 cs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Nozima, Otaru
25 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Nozima, Otaru
50 cs, Chase National Bank, Nozima, Otaru
25 cs, Nozima, Otaru
MERCURY, NITRATE—1 cs, Couperie Belge America, Westernland, Antwerp
MICA—2 cs, National City Bank, Western World, Rio de Janeiro
16 cs, E Munsell & Co, Western World, Rio de Janeiro
72 cs, Brown Brothers, Harriman Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
27 cs, O Gerdau Co, Atalaia, Victoria
15 cs, President Harding, Southampton
32 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, City of Hereford, Calcutta
96 cs, Atilio Figini, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
94 cs, O Gerdau Co, Western Prince, Rio de Janeiro
BLOCK—12 cs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
DISCS—2 cs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—75 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
257 cs, General Electric Co, Matra, Calcutta
73 cs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
MILK POWD—188 cs, R E Schanzer, Edam, Rotterdam
MINERAL—624 bgs, National Lead Co, Dagrun, Buenos Aires
625 bgs, National Lead Co, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
1,800 bgs, Western World, Buenos Aires
MOLASSES—174,169 gls, American Molasses Co, Munargo, Havana
MUSTARD SEED—141 bgs, American Banker, London
300 bgs, American Bluefriesveen Co, Edam, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—3,200 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Venice, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 44,440 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, Charles Hardy, Mormacsea, Gdynia
NIGER SEED—335 bgs, Ernebank, Colombo
NUTMEGS—150 bgs, B H Old & Co, Gunvor, Grenada
NUX VOMICA—519 bgs, Ernebank, Colombo
1,000 pockets, Volkart Bros, Ernebank, Cochin
OCHER—224 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, American Importer, Liverpool
OIL, ANISE—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
BAY—15 cs, Gunvor, Roseau
CAMPHOR—50 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Komaki, Kobe
6 dms, Chase National Bank, Nozima, Keelung
15 dms, New York Trust Co, Nozima, Keelung
10 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Nozima, Keelung

OIL, CASHEW—138 dms, General Foods Corp, Ernebank, Mangalore
CASSIA—10 dms, Bingham & Co, Peter Maersk, Canton
CHINAWOOD—363 tons, National City Bank, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, New York Trust Co, Ernebank, Colombo
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, City of Hereford, Colombo
CITRONELLA—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Ernebank, Port Said
4 dms, City of Bedford, Batavia
CLOVES—18 dms, Silversandal, Sainte Marie
6 cks, French Line, Venice, Port Said
COCONUT—295 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Komaki, Manila
299 tons, Jackson & Co, Komaki, Cebu
212 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Silversandal, Cebu
317 tons, Peter Maersk, Manila
CODLIVER—400 dms, 86 tons, 1 cwt, 1 qtr, 17 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Guido, Hull
15 dms, Jacone Prod Co, President Harding, Hamburg
50 dms, Gunning & Gunning, President Harding, Hamburg
781 dms, C T Smith Co, President Harding, Hamburg
CORN—131 dms, 27 tons, 16 cwts, 23 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Guido, Hull
155 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, American Banker, London
110 dms, American Banker, London
50 dms, N C Littauer, Black Condor, Antwerp
50 dms, Edam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL—3 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
3 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton
2 dms, Siboney, Vera Cruz
2 cs, Edam, Rotterdam
19 dms, 1 cs, Nordhavet, Marseilles
2 dms, Nordhavet, Seville
2 dms, Quirigua, Kingston
EUCALYPTUS—12 dms, Fries Bros, Canadian Constructor, Sydney
28 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Jeff Davis, Sydney
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
FISH LIVER—206 dms, Vitamerica, Inc, Komaki, Yokohama
123 dms, Vitamerica, Inc, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
50 dms, Nozima, Yokohama
FUEL—97,500 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
49,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Maturines, Aruba
98,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Walter Jennings, Aruba
65,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
GERANIUM—2 cks, French Line, Venice, Port Said
LAVENDER—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tonsbergfjord, London
MINERAL—100 dms, Hansa, Hamburg
25 dms, Westernland, Antwerp
1 pkg, Swan Finch Oil Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
OLIVE—25 cs, C H Arnold & Co, Britannic, Southampton
17 dms, Nordhavet, Marseilles
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Nordhavet, Marseilles
275 dms, Nordhavet, Marseilles
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Nordhavet, Marseilles
150 bbls, 37 cs, Nordhavet, Nice
480 cs, Nordhavet, Seville
25 dms, Nordhavet, Lisbon
OLIVE, SULPHUR—162 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Nordhavet, Lisbon
PALM—75 dms, 100 tins, I R Boody & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
25 dms, Edam, Rotterdam
PEANUT—50 dms, De Simone Bros, Edam, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED — 1 dm, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Heron, Rotterdam
RICE BRAN—100 dms, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Komaki, Kobe
100 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Komaki, Osaka
ROSEMARY — 23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tonsbergfjord, London
SASSAFRAS—37 dms, Ungerer & Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
23 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
23 dms, C Fischbeck Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
45 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
SESAME—252 dms, Edam, Rotterdam
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Edam, Rotterdam
55 dms, N C Littauer, Edam, Rotterdam
SHEANUT—41 dms, Grace National Bank, Edam, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
TEASEED—50 dms, W R Grace & Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
153 dms, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
100 dms, Melchers, Inc, Peter Maersk, Shanghai
100 dms, East Asiatic Co, Peter Maersk, Shanghai
TUNG—1 cs, 108 lbs, Ford Motor Co, Peter Maersk, Cebu
VEGETABLE—1 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
ORANGE PEEL — 6 cs, Greene Trading Co, American Banker, London
40 bls, Nordhavet, Marseilles
ORRISROOT — 4 cks, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
PAPAIN — 10 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Ernebank, Colombo
7 hlf chsts, Ernebank, Colombo
19 hlf chsts, Dodwell & Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
19 hlf chsts, S B Penick & Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
PAPRIKA — 100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
75 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
150 bgs, J H Faunce, Hansa, Hamburg
50 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, President Harding, Hamburg
75 bgs, J Raphael & Son, President Harding, Hamburg
35 bgs, President Harding, Hamburg
PATCHOULI LEAVES — 78 bls, Silversandal, Penang
PEATMOSS — 1,400 bls, 400 hlf bls, 100 ctns, Hansa, Bremen
388 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, President Harding, Hamburg
400 bls, C K Ketzel, Edam, Rotterdam
200 bls, 100 hlf bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
3,570 bls, 148 hlf bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Scanyork, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK — 979 bgs, O Gerdau Co, Silversandal, Oosthaven
500 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Silversandal, Oosthaven
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silversandal, Oosthaven
500 bgs, O Gerdau Co, City of Bedford, Oosthaven
250 bgs, L A Guido, City of Bedford, Oosthaven
1,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, City of Bedford, Oosthaven
250 bgs, City of Bedford, Oosthaven
PERFUMERY, ARTIFICIAL — 8 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
SYNTH — 2 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 101,634 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Marina, Guiria
PITCH — 26 dms, 5 tons, 14 cwt, 3 qtrs, 2 lbs, Jeff Davis, Melbourne
STEARIN — 152 dms, 31 tons, 15 cwt, 2 qtrs, 23 lbs, A V Berner & Co, Guido, Hull
POPPYSEED — 100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Tonsbergfjord, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Ideal Trading Co, Mormacsea, Gdynia
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Mormacsea, Gdynia
POTASH, METABISULPHITE — 25 bbls, Industrial Sales Corp, Nordhavet, Marseilles
SALT — 21 kgs, A Geismer, American Banker, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 13 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Atalaia, Rio Janeiro
160 bls, Atalaia, Rio Janeiro
PYRITES — 6,386,790 lbs, Pyrites Co, Estrella, Huelva
QUICKSILVER — 100 flks, Roura & Forgas, American Banker, London
30 flks, Siboney, Vera Cruz
RAPESEED—240 bgs, Venice, Karachi
ROOT, MEDICINAL—17 bgs, Hansa, Hamburg
1 bl, J L Hopkins & Co, Vulcania, Trieste
RUTILE — 500 pkgs, Canadian Constructor, Sydney
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Venice, Bombay
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Komaki, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Nozima, Kobe
SCHEELITE—602 bgs, Silversandal, Penang
SEED, MEDICINAL—100 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
74 bgs, Nordhavet, Marseilles
SENNA LEAVES—158 bls, Ernebank, Colombo
238 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Venice, Port Sudan
60 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Ernebank, Colombo
SIFTINGS—30 bls, Ernebank, Port Sudan
16 bls, City of Hereford, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—67 bgs, Matra, Port Sudan
267 bgs, Venice, Bombay
360 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Peter Maersk, Shanghai
SHELLAC—100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Ernebank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
150 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
525 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
350 bgs, E E Androvette, Ernebank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Ernebank, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Ernebank, Calcutta
50 bgs, 150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
200 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Matra, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Matra, Calcutta
100 bgs, E E Androvette, Matra, Calcutta
300 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Matra, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Matra, Calcutta
10 bgs, 35 cs, A Hurst & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
24 cs, A Hurst & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
400 bgs, E E Androvette, City of Hereford, Calcutta
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Hereford, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Hereford, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
100 bgs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Matra, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—50 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, Commi National Bank Trust Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
350 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ernebank, Calcutta
700 bgs, Ralli Bros, Ernebank, Calcutta
200 bgs, E E Androvette, Ernebank, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Matra, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Matra, Calcutta
350 bgs, Mantrose Corp, City of Hereford, Calcutta
400 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
250 bgs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
SOAP—7 cs, American Express Co, Hansa, Hamburg
35 cs, J E Bernard & Co, American Banker, London
10 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
14 kegs, 32 bbls, Edam, Rotterdam
SADDLE—100 cs, Solomon & Philipps, American Banker, London
STEARIC ACID—2 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
SODA, CYANIDE—500 dms, 119,966 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
HYDROSULPHITE — 40 dms, 9,504 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
SOLVENTS—399 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Angelina, Ponce
SOOT, SIFTED—100 bgs, American Banker, London
SPONGES—55 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Havana
4 bls, Siboney, Havana
REFUSE—23 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Havana
8 bls, Siboney, Havana
8 bls, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, RICE—112 bbls, Stein, Hall & Co, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
75 bbls, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
25 bbls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
TALC—300 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Nozima, Keelung
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Nozima, Keelung
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—1 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—910 bgs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
5,080 bgs, Dagrun, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silversandal, Cheribon
200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Silversandal, Semarang
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Silversandal, Batavia
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, City of Bedford, Cheribon
1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Bedford, Batavia
PEARL—110 bgs, Netherland Trading Corp, City of Bedford, Batavia
TARTAR—1,135 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Nordhavet, Marseilles
1,353 bgs, Standard Brands, Nordhavet, Marseilles
TEAWASTE—1,641 bgs, Citro Chem Co, City of Hereford, Calcutta
TITANIUM EXTRACT—11 cs, J F Kilroy Co, Hansa, Bremen
TUBA ROOT—1 pkg, Van Norden & Archibald, Silversandal, Macassar
TURMERIC—200 bgs, Ernebank, Alleppey
FINGERS—800 bgs, Ernebank, Alleppey
64 bgs, Ernebank, Cochin
URANIUM OXIDE, BLACK—100 dms, Central Trading Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
UREA—500 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, Gunvor, Roseau
CUTS—48 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Siboney, Vera Cruz
VARNISH—1 cs, International Forwarding Co, Laconia, Liverpool
WATER, MINERAL—325 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
900 cs, E & J Burke, Nordhavet, Marseilles
WAX, BEES—152 bgs, Atalaia, Rio Janeiro
20 bgs, Siboney, Havana
CARNAUBA — 167 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Atalaia, Rio Janeiro
67 bgs, Atalaia, Rio Janeiro
1 pkg, Mitsui & Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
1 pkg, Schwab Bros, Coldbrook, Bahia
1 pkg, A Hirsch & Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
CERESIN — 10 bgs, 1,128 lbs, Wm Manley, Hansa, Hamburg
MINERAL—140 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
MONTAN — 475 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Hansa, Hamburg
200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
VEGETABLE — 50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Coldbrook, Bahia
34 bgs, National City Bank, Coldbrook, Bahia
YEAST—150 bbls, Hansa, Hamburg
120 bbls, Vulkan Yeast Co, Hansa, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE — 5 cks, 2,406 lbs, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Heron, Rotterdam
ZINC AMMONIA CHLORIDE — 20 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp

New York Transit Imports

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—240 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co, Guido, Hull, Huntington
FILTER PAPER—6 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, Chicago
GELATIN—2 cs, American Express Co, Bremen, Bremen, Rochester
ISINGLASS—10 cs, American Banker, London, Chicago
MUSTARD SEED—249 bgs, R T French Co, Tonsbergfjord, London, Rochester
OIL, CASHEW—167 dms, 86 bbls, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Venice, Bombay, Irvington
COCONUT—215 tons, Armour Soap Works, Peter Maersk, Manila, Chicago
SPONGES—30 bls, Armaly Sponge Co, Veragua, Havana, Detroit
51 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
9 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Antwerp
3 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
21 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
REFUSE—32 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Kobe
14 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
12 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Antwerp
6 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
20 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
TEAWASTE—1,001 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Ernebank, Calcutta, Maywood
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia
CUTS—12 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia

Baltimore Imports

CAMPHOR, REF—100 cs, Kinka, Kobe
CHEMICALS—20 cs, Yamaura, Kobe
200 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
200 bgs, City of Havre, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—1,378 tons, Phila Nat Bank, Atlantic, Lourenco Marques
1,100 tons, Examelia, Aghia Marina
COPRA—1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Siljestad, Zamboanga
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Siljestad, Bulan
IRON ORE—22,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Marore, Cruz Grande
LAUREL LEAVES—73 bls, Examelia, Piraeus
LICORICE ROOT—5,883 bls, Examelia, Izmir
MAGNESITE ORE (DEAD BURNED)—49,500 bgs, Yamaura, Dairen
OIL, OLIVE—135 cs, Excello, Leghorn
28 cs, Examelia, Catania
43 cs, Examelia, Palermo
WHITE (LUBRICATING)—20 dms, Black Falcon, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—3,582 bls, City of Havre, Bremen
400 bls, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
1,015 bls, City of Havre, Hamburg
SALTPETER—175 bgs, City of Flint, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—600 bgs, Kinka, Kobe
SODA, NITRATE—357 tons, Sessa, Antofagasta
2,100 tons, Sessa, Tocopilla

Boston Imports

AGAR AGAR—20 bls, Dodwell & Co, Kinka, Yokohama
BONES—755 bgs, 80,001 lbs, Satartia, Santos
CHEMICALS—4 cs, 621 lbs, L W Cronkhite, Chemnitz, Hamburg
221 bgs, Chemnitz, Bremen
COCOANUT, DESIC—300 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tai Shan, Manila
1,075 cs, A H Morse & Co, Tai Shan, Manila
COLOR, POTTERS'—2 csks, Laconia, Liverpool
EMERY, FILLET—1 cs, John Hetherington & Sons, Laconia, Liverpool
FENNEL SEED—20 bgs, Venice, Bombay
FISHLIVERS—37 crtns, General Seafoods Corp, Newfoundland, Halifax, N S
26 cs, from Nova Scotia
25 tins, Kinka, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—5 bskts, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Shan, Hongkong
GLUESTOCK, FISH—7 pkgs, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—194 bgs, American Express Co, Newfoundland, Liverpool
100 bls, Newfoundland, Liverpool
228 bgs, American Importer, Manchester
182 bls, City of Hereford, Calcutta
GUM, ARABIC—257 bgs, Venice, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Venice, Port Sudan
IRON, OXIDE—180 bgs, 5 dms, Reichard, Coulston, American Importer, Liverpool
LIME JUICE—30 hghds, J P W Von Laer Co, Lady Hawkins, Dominica
15 hghds, State Products, Lady Hawkins, Dominica
MACE—17 cs, Silversandal, Macassar
MEDICINAL PREP—12 cs, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Shan, Hongkong
MICA SPLITTINGS—304 cs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
220 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
MUSTARD SEED—187 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Kinka, Kobe
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, T Scott & Co, Lady Hawkins, Grenada
OIL, COCONUT—1,783 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silversandal, Cebu
COD—70 dms, from Nova Scotia
6 bbls, from New Brunswick
100 dms, Chemnitz, Bremen
CODLIVER—19 dms, from Newfoundland
FUEL—52,600 bbls, 2,184,000 gls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, R G Stewart, Aruba
LUBRICATING—15 cs, California, Glasgow
SPERM—75 bbls, California, Glasgow
PEATMOSS—588 bgs, Robert Gair, Chemnitz, Bremen
700 bls, L E Page, Chemnitz, Bremen
1,200 bls, Chemnitz, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK — 243 bgs, Silversandal, Oosthaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—39,551 bbls, 5,948 tons, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, R G Stewart, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—14,315 bgs, 1,573,695 lbs, American Tanners, Satartia, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
25 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
25 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Ernebank, Calcutta
125 bgs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Ernebank, Calcutta
100 bgs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
SOAP, TOILET—1 cs, Lever Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
SOOT—25 bgs, American Express Co, California, Glasgow
STARCH—10 cs, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Shan, Hongkong
TURMERIC—16 bgs, Ernebank, Cochin
WOODFLOUR—2 bgs, 176 lbs, Burnet Co, Chemnitz, Hamburg

Galveston Imports

POTASH ETHYL XANTHATE—98 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam

Gloucester Imports

GLUESTOCK, FISH—129 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Russia Cement Co, O K Service II, Lockport, N S
98,900 lbs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, O K Service II, Lockport
53,000 lbs, Russia Cement Co, Shanalian, Lockport
30,985 lbs, from Nova Scotia
OIL, COD—20 dms, from Nova Scotia
CODLIVER—73 bbls, from Yarmouth, N S

Houston Imports

BLEACHING POWDER—50 cs, Nevada, Antwerp
CREOSOTE—4,622 tons, Nyholt, London
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, City of Omaha, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 2 dms, Livenza, Tampico

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—90 lbs, Norway, Yokohama
BONE MEAL—247,070 lbs, Lochmonar, Rotterdam
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—5,390 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
990 lbs, Chichibu, Japan
210 lbs, Komaki, Yokohama
CHINA CLAY—113,230 lbs, Lochmonar, Plymouth
CLOVES, UNGROUND—4,510 lbs, Modjokerto, Macassar
COALTAR, DEHYDRATED—46,150 lbs, Salacia, London
MEDICINAL—100 lbs, Lochmonar, Liverpool
COPRA, MEAL — 1,200,000 lbs, Silvermaple Manila
DRUGS, CRUDE—80 lbs, from Turin
FISH LIVER, FROZEN — 19,680 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—9,470 lbs, Salacia, Freetown
GLASS, ROLLED—1 cs, 540 lbs, Elg, Bruegels
GUM, DAMMAR—4,480 lbs, Silvermaple, Singapore
OIL, CHINAWOOD — 140,000 lbs, President Pierce, Hongkong
COCONUT—1,113,770 lbs, Silvermaple, Cebu
DIESEL — 74 dms, 45,240 lbs, Lochmonar, London
OLIVE—430 lbs, from Tijuana
PAPRIKA—220 lbs, San Diego, Valencia
PEATMOSS—2,240 lbs, Europa, Malmo
PERFUMERY—10 lbs, Lochmonar, London
POLISHING CREAM—500 lbs, Lochmonar, London
RICE FLOUR—240 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
SARDINE MEAL—200,000 lbs, Norden, Osaka
SEAWEEDS—420 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
120 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
200 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
10 lbs, Norway, Tokyo
SESAME SEED—200 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
SHELLAC—39,360 lbs, Silvermaple, Calcutta
Seedlac—24,600 lbs, Silvermaple, Calcutta
SODA NITRATE—990,080 lbs, Condor, Tocopilla
SOAP—1,100 lbs, Chichibu, Kyoto
SOYBEANS—100 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
TANKAGE—49,280 lbs, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—46,200 lbs, Modjokerto, Sourabaya
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—2,470 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama

Mobile Imports

OIL, CREOSOTE—1,800 tons, Tampico, Immingham
1,946 tons, Tampico, Middlesbrough

New Orleans Imports

ASBESTOS — 450 sx, Norton Lilly & Co, Lindvangen, Port of Spain
BAUXITE ORE — 2,245 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Lindvangen, Paramaribo
662 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Lindvangen, Port of Spain
2,165 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Austvangen, Paramaribo
768 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Austvangen, Port of Spain
2,315 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Nordvangen, Paramaribo
800 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Nordvangen, Port of Spain
COCONUTS — 125 sx, J Blake, Jr, Port Antonio, Belize

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COCONUT, DESIC — 879 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Friesland, Manila
COPRA — 3,606,967 kilos, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Friesland, Cebu
GUM CHICLE — 712 pkgs, Port Antonio, Belize
326 bls, Wm Wrigley, Jr, Port Antonio, Puerto Barrios
HOPS — 5 bls, A Fazende, Meanticut, Hamburg
LIME, CHLORINATED — 100 cs, Nevada, Antwerp
MOLASSES — 1,239,835 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Caloria, Santiago
OIL, CODLIVER — 499 dms, National City Bank, Meanticut, Hamburg
129 dms, Meanticut, Hamburg
PALM — 255 tons, Rhexenor, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS — 2,100 bls, Peat Import Corp, Meanticut, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK — 250 sx, Kota Baroe, Oosthaven
SODA, NITRATE — 2,700 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Cape Nelson, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 250 sx, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
250 sx, Chase National Bank, Kota Baroe, Cheribon
1,213 sx, Guaranty Trust Co, Kota Baroe, Cheribon
500 sx, Kota Baroe, Cheribon

Norfolk Imports

BONES — 440 bgs, 22 tons, Segundo, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE — 223 bgs, Lehigh, Liverpool
LEATHER WASTE — 1,150 bgs, Lehigh, Liverpool
941 bgs, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
MANGANESE ORE — 8,600 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Saganaga, Vizagapatam, India
OIL, FUEL — 31,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Franklin K Lane, Aruba
16,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, George W Barnes, Aruba
SODA, NITRATE — 4,439 tons, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Minerva, Tocopilla

Philadelphia Imports

CHEMICALS—100 dms, Artigas, Liverpool
CHROME ORE—1,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Atlantic, Beira
953 tons, 2 cwt, 2 qtrs, 15 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank, Atlantic, Lourenco Marques
3,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, City of New York, Beira
CLOVES—105 bgs, Sembila, Tandjong Priok
COPPERAS—56 bgs, Toronto City, Bristol
DERRIS ROOT—28 ble, Komaki, Singapore
GRAPHITE—666 bgs, New York Trust Co, Matra, Colombo
7 dms, Alex Murphy & Co, Artigas, Liverpool
GUM, CHICLE—256 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Tela, Puerto Barrios
DAMMAR—28 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Brastagi, Padang
GYPSUM—6,250 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
MACE—7 cs, Brastagi, Macassar
MOTOR SPIRITS—1 cs, samples, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic, Capetown
MYROBALANS—2,000 pkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
NUTMEGS—39 bgs, First National Bank, Matra, Calcutta
OIL, COTTONSEED—565 cs, Andersen Clayton & Co, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
630 dms, Bruyere, Pernambuco
530 dms, Bunge American Grain Corp, Argentino, Pernambuco
FUEL—3,561,318 gls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Baltic, Aruba
PEBBLES—540 bgs, New Jersey Pulverizing Co, Independence Hall, Havre
PEPPER, WHITE—86 bgs, Brastagi, Macassar
PETROLEUM — 114,564 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
109,872 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
PYRITES ORE—4,085 tons, Gloucester City, Huelva
QUEBRACHO, LOGS — 6,068 tons, Antonios Stathatos, Santa Fe
STRONTIUM—51 tons, 18 cwt, Toronto City, Bristol
TALC—400 bgs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Komaki, Kobe
150 bgs, Y L Salamon & Bros, Komaki, Yokohama
TANKAGE—1,041 bgs, Segundo, Buenos Aires
1,016 bgs, Segundo, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 1,006 bgs, National City Bank, Sembila, Sourabaya
WATER, MINERAL—100 cs, Phila Wholesale Drug Co, Independence Hall, Havre
90 cs, John Wagner & Sons, Independence Hall, Havre
WATTLE BARK—555 bls, City of New York, Mombasa
518 bgs, Tannin Corp, City of New York, Durban
WAX, CARNAUBA—111 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bruyere, Ceara

Portland, Ore., Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—500 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Knute Nelson, Heroen-Porsgrund
GLASS, WINDOW—515 cs, United States National Bank, Wisconsin, Antwerp
13 cs, Modavia, Liverpool
FERROMANGANESE—Quantity, Knute Nelson, Heroen-Porsgrund
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Knute Nelson, Oslo
SILVERSAND—100 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
SODA CHLORATE—2,520 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—109 sks, American Trust Co, Modjokerto, Sourabaya

San Francisco Imports

ALCOHOL, ETHYL—100 dms, Maliko, Honolulu
AMMONIA SULPHATE—10,000 sks, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
BONE PHOSPHATE—500 sks, Manufacturers Trust Co, Elg, Antwerp
CANARY SEED—20 sks, T E Woodhull, Loch Goil, London
290 sks, Bank of California, Molokai, Yavaros
CARAWAY SEED—150 sks, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
CHALK—1,000 sks, Elg, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—8 cs, San Diego, Antwerp
40 dms, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
COCONUT, DESIC—295 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Silvermaple, Manila
105 cs, Wood & Selick, Corneville, Manila
COPRA—3,013 tons, Falsterbo, Cebu (for Oakland)
674 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Falsterbo, Bulan (for Oakland)
476 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Falsterbo, Legaspi (for Oakland)
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Corneville, Zamboanga (for Oakland)
838,429 kilos, Corneville, Iloilo (for Oakland)
23 tons, Corneville, Legaspi (for Oakland)
CREAM TARTAR—218 sks, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—16 bls, Barclays Bank, Loch Goil, Kingston
GLASS, COLORED—7 cs, Elg, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SHEET—102 cs, San Diego, Antwerp (for Oakland)
WINDOW—90 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Chichibu, Kobe
227 cs, Elg, Antwerp
GLUE, MARINE, PITCH—6 crts, L W Ferdinand & Co, Loch Goil, London
GUM COPAL—100 sks, Stroock & Wittenberg, San Diego, Antwerp
50 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, Silvermaple, Singapore
ISINGLASS—1 bl, Tsudama Co, Chichibu, Kobe
1 bl, Benkyodo Co, Chichibu, Kobe
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 sks, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Chichibu, Kobe
2,000 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Chichibu, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Chichibu, Kobe
MOLASSES—1,215 tons, Makiki, Kaanapali
1,000 tons, Maliko, Honolulu
1,000 tons, Maunawili, Honolulu
OIL, COCONUT, CRUDE—497 tons, Philippine Refining Corp of N Y, Silvermaple, Cebu
LUBRICATING—65 dms, A Grove Knutsen, Canada, Copenhagen
PALM—280 tons, Silvermaple, Belawan (for Oakland)
RICE BRAN — 138 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Chichibu, Kobe
VEGETABLE — 108,000 kilos, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
PEANUTS, SHELLED — 347 sks, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Silvermaple, Manila
500 sks Wilbur-Ellis Co, Silvermaple, Manila (for Oakland)
PEATMOSS — 300 bls, Boldt Trading Co, Canada, Copenhagen
500 bls, East Asiatic Co, Canada, Copenhagen
PEPPER, DECORTICATED — 25 sks, Loch Goil, London
25 sks, Loch Monar, London
BLACK — 500 sks, Corneville, Oosthaven
PERFUMERY — 2 cs, American Trust Co, San Diego, Havre
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 50 bls, Mitchell Cotts & Co, Chichibu, Kobe
SARDINE MEAL — 10,341 sks, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, San Clemente, Kobe
SILVERSAND — 800 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, San Diego, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SOAP—156 cs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
SODA NITRATE — 9,996 sks, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Charcas, Tocopilla (for Oakland)
SODA CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
160 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Loch Goil, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
500 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
SUMAC—70 sks, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
TALC — 300 sks, Pacific National Bank, Chichibu, Dairen
TALLOW—14 dms, Maunawili, Kahului
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 267 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Corneville, Pamanoekan
TOILET PREPS — 2 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Chichibu, Kobe
UMBER — 100 csks, L H Butcher Co, Pacific Enterprise, Manchester
WAX, BEES — 28 cs, Maliko, Port Allen
WHITING, BOLTED — 310 sks, Canada, Copenhagen

Savannah Imports

ACID, OXALIC—20 cks, Schoharie, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Schoharie, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—9,450 tons, L J Drake, Las Piedras
SODA NITRATE—9,162 tons, Puerto Rican, Tocopilla
STARCH, POTATO—1,000 bgs, Schoharie, Rotterdam

Seattle Imports

BONE MEAL—672 sks, Ashcraft Wilkinson Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
CASSIA—106 bls, Modjokerto, Padang
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—616 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
GLASS, BLOWN—5 cs, H Maran, Oakland, Hamburg
PLATE—1 cs, Belknap Glass Co, Oakland, Antwerp
WINDOW—12 cs, Modavia, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Knute Nelson, Oslo
400 bls, Peat Import Corpn, Oakland, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—86 sks, Modjokerto, Oosthaven
SILVERSAND—300 tns, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
SODA CHLORATE—500 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Oakland, Hamburg

Tampa Imports

BONEMEAL—3,360 sx, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
CASTOR MEAL—2,001 sx, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
COCONUTS—8,000, Angrer, Trujillo
SOAP LOTION AND PERFUMERY — 2 cs, Cuba, Havana

ACID, MURIATIC—18,500 lbs, Platano, Tela; 788 lbs, Turrialba, Ciudad; 2,405 lbs, Talamanca, Kingston
SULPHURIC—444 lbs, Platano, Tela
AMMONIA SULPHATE—W C Atwater) 2,524 tons, San Juan; 3,000,000 lbs, Ponce
ASPHALT — 26,480 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; 11,510 lbs, Kelso, Newcastle; 22,094 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 201,288 lbs, Roxburgh Castle, Durban; 6,354 lbs, Scanmail, Gothenburg; 2,525 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; 48,502 lbs, Platano, Tela; 40,290 lbs, Talamanca, Cartagena
LIQUID—143,517 lbs, Maasdam, Rotterdam; (Scanmail) 29,049 lbs, Gothenburg; 52,421 lbs, Copenhagen; 83,267 lbs, Stockholm; 18,297 lbs, Sundsvall; 18,383 lbs, Geffe; 27,034 lbs, Norrkoeping; 20,150 lbs, Ornskoldsvik
SOLID—4,525 lbs, Veragua, Buenaventura
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE — 1,698 lbs, Pan America, Buenos Aires
BUTYL ACETATE—2,646 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp; 6,202 lbs, Scanmail, Abo
CADMIUM SULPHIDE—5,549 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg
CALCIUM ARSENATE—228,000 lbs, Darien, Buenaventura
CARBIDE—2,130 lbs, Platano, Tela; 1,598 lbs, Turrialba, Corinto
CHALK—50,750 lbs, Gripsholm, Trelleborg
CHEMICALS—6,150 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
CLAY—5,100 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
COALTAR—5,788 lbs, Platano, Tela; 5,350 lbs, Darien, Limon; 1,110 lbs, Veragua, Buenaventura
INTERMEDIATES—5,106 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
COLOR, DRY—2,098 lbs, Darien, Limon; 4,551 lbs, Veragua, Havana; 7,840 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
CORN FLOUR—31,020 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; 28,241 lbs, Munargo, Havana
SUGAR—2,525 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
SYRUP—2,369 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; 304 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Shanghai; 37,901 lbs, Gripsholm, Helsingborg; 2,281 lbs, Platano, Porto Barrios; 11,532 lbs, Veragua, Havana; 28,467 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 5,344 lbs, Talamanca, Kingston; 310 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
DEXTRIN—14,200 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp
CORN—5,680 lbs, Rydboholm, Gothenburg-Stockholm; 283 lbs, Munargo, Havana
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 3,205 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp; 1,071 lbs, Scanmail, Stockholm
DISINFECTANT COALTAR—1,240 lbs, Darien, Limon; 1,563 lbs, Platano, Porto Barrios
DYES—26,488 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; 3,355 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg; (Pan America) 1,570 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 7,220 lbs, Montevideo; 11,881 lbs, Buenos Aires; 4,690 lbs, Ingria, Leixoes; 961 lbs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—1,026 lbs, Scanpenn, Gothenburg
ETHYL FLUID—(Express) 220 gls, Tunis; 250 gls, Constanza
FERROTUNGSTEN — 112,749 lbs, Volgoles, Leningrad
FERTILIZER—26,260 lbs, Darien, Limon
GLUCOSE SOLID—2,820 lbs, Roxburgh Castle, Port Elizabeth
GLUE, VEGETABLE—505 lbs, Platano, Porto Cortes
GRAPHITE — 5,415 lbs, Pan America, Buenos Aires
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 10,963 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; 9,010 lbs, Tortugas, Rio Janeiro; (Manhattan) 4,412 lbs, Hamburg; 2,538 lbs, Havre; 3,433 lbs, Rydboholm, Stockholm; 26,480 lbs, Kelso, Newcastle; 31,001 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; (West Lashaway) 2,340 lbs, Kribi; 4,560 lbs, Libreville; 6,947 lbs, Port Gentil; 8,924 lbs, Matadi; 4,840 lbs, Express, Piraeus; 14,140 lbs, Roxburgh Castle, Walvis Bay; 2,987 lbs, Ingria, Lisbon; (Scanpenn) 1,450 lbs, Gothenburg; 8,999 lbs, Copenhagen; 1,435 lbs, Malmo; 3,840 lbs, Malmo; 3,840 lbs, Prague; 900 lbs, Maasdam, Rotterdam; 2,952 lbs, Queen Mary, Plymouth; 1,020 lbs, Scanmail, Prague; (Birmania) 11,018 lbs, Trieste; 23,067 lbs, Fiume; (Platano) 1,482 lbs, Porto Castilla; 1,120 lbs, Porto Barrios; 7,893 lbs, Darien, Buenaventura; (Greystoke Castle) 20,110 lbs, Cebu; 8,842 lbs, Hongkong
INSECTICIDE — 44,820 lbs, Pan America, Buenos Aires; 4,204 lbs, Roxburgh Castle, Walvis Bay
HOUSEHOLD — 15,450 lbs, Silverteak, Hongkong
LACQUER — 22,533 lbs, Pan America, Buenos Aires; 900 lbs, Rydboholm, Gothenburg; (Scanmail) 9,299 lbs, Memel; 846 lbs, Stockholm; 2,461 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
THINNER — 2,750 gls, Bremen, Bremen; 7,700 gls, Greystoke Castle, Manila
LARD — (Westernland) 18,600 lbs, Southampton; 9,332 lbs, Antwerp; (Kelso) 224,525 lbs, Hull; 176,675 lbs, Newcastle; 18,480 lbs, Aberdeen; 4,988 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 4,668 lbs, Turrialba, Limon; 4,013 lbs, Darien, Limon; 15,750 lbs, Veragua, Havana
LEAD, RED—2,120 lbs, Turrialba, Limon
WHITE—1,590 lbs, Turrialba, Limon; 4,989 lbs, Munargo, Havana
LINSEED, CAKE—2,445,687 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp; 1,886,861 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
LITHIUM HYDROXIDE—645 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dublin
LUBRICANTS—23,056 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
METHANOL—330 gls, Black Heron, Rotterdam
MOLYBDENUM, CONC—247,880 lbs, Volgoles, Leningrad
NAPHTHA—2,750 gls, Tortugas, Buenos Aires; (West Lashaway) 27,500 gls, Dakar; 16,000 gls, Monrovia; 58,000 gls, Port Bouet; 2,750 gls, Duala; 45,000 gls, Libreville; 25,500 gls, Port Gentil; (Ingria) 2,750 gls, Leixoes; 2,750 gls, Lisbon
OIL, BRIGHT STOCK—720 tons, Dordrecht, Manchester
CASTOR DERIVATIVE — 1,872 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
CASTOR, SULPHONATED—26,302 lbs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
COCONUT—19,444 lbs, Veragua, Havana
CORN—(Roxburgh Castle) 1,950 lbs, Capetown; 3,010 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 452 lbs, Lourenco Marquez
CREOSOTE—3,245 lbs, Darien, Limon
CYLINDER—1,175 tons, Dordrecht, Manchester
EDIBLE—1,453 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia; 2,100 lbs, Platano, Porto Barrios; 1,453 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
FUEL—825 gls, West Lashaway, Apapa
GAS—(West Lashaway) 2,750 gls, Monrovia; 2,750 gls, Port Bouet; 5,500 gls, Acera; 8,250 gls, Lome; 5,500 gls, Lagos; 19,250 gls, Libreville; 16,500 gls, Port Gentil
LONG BURNING — (Dordrecht) 500 tons, Avonmouth; 400 tons, Manchester
LUBRICATING — 13,675 gls, Black Heron, Antwerp; (Westernland) 14,150 gls, Antwerp; 1,100 gls, Basle; (Tortugas) 27,345 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 7,570 gls, Rio Grande; 3,275 gls, Puerto Alegre; 3,575 gls, Buenos Aires; (Manhattan) 3,738 gls, Hamburg; 2,910 gls, Havre; 19,195 gls, Greystoke Castle, Manila; (Rydboholm) 1,210 gls, Gothenburg; 1,155 gls, Stockholm; (Dordrecht) 1,330 tons, Avonmouth; 1,405 tons, Manchester; (Kelso) 3,850 gls, Hull; 16,775 gls, Newcastle; 825 gls, Aberdeen; 3,025 gls, Roma, Algiers; (Pan America) 22,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 3,300 gls, Montevideo; 11,275 gls, Cold Harbor, Manchester; (West Lashaway) 1,375 gls, Dakar; 1,700 gls, Freetown; 1,100 gls, Duala; 400 gls, Kribi; 1,100 gls, Port Gentil; 575 gls, Point Noire; 16,280 gls, Roma; 18,360 gls, Express, Piraeus; (Roxburgh Castle) 10,750 gls, Walvis Bay; 9,350 gls, Luderitz Bay; 2,750 gls, Durban; 1,375 gls, Lourenco Marques; 825 gls, Beira; (Ingria) 1,040 gls, Leixoes; 966 gls, Lisbon; 5,500 gls, Benguela; 1,100 gls, Gibraltar; 1,600 gls, Haiphong; 2,000 gls, Saigon; 1,100 gls, Conte di Savoia, Genoa; 4,662 gls, Pilsudski, Gdynia; (Black Eagle) 6,824 gls, Rotterdam; 1,680 gls, Amsterdam; (Scanpenn) 3,150 gls, Gothenburg; 275 gls, Oslo; 1,485 gls, Stockholm; 1,045 gls, Maasdam, Rotterdam; 13,750 gls, Transylvania, Glasgow; (Scanmail) 1,300 gls, Gothenburg; 3,855 gls, Stockholm; 13,750 gls, Volendam, Rotterdam; (Birmania) 291,450 gls, Vado; 37,254 gls, Genoa; 3,740 gls, Naples; 1,722 gls, Trieste; 3,520 gls, Fiume; 756 gls, Venice; (Platano) 1,650 gls, Tela; 550 gls, Puerto Cortes; (Darien) 1,870 gls, Panama City; 2,805 gls, Buenaventura; (Greystoke Castle) 1,925 gls, Cebu; 12,110 gls, Hongkong; 6,800 gls, Munargo, Havana
OITICICA — 5,314 lbs, Birmania, Genoa
OLEO — 10,436 lbs, Silverteak, Hongkong; 69,303 lbs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
PEPPERMINT — 2,573 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
PINE — 1,433 lbs, West Lashaway, Port Bouet; 2,886 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa
SPINDLE — 220 tons, Dordrecht, Manchester
TRANSFORMER — 1,100 gls, Tortugas, Buenos Aires
VALVE — 275 tons, Dordrecht, Manchester
VEGETABLE — 4,926 lbs, Veragua, Havana
PAINT — 15,452 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; 1,888 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; 4,357 lbs, Rydboholm, Stockholm; (Pan America) 35,994 lbs, Montevideo; 30,791 lbs, Buenos Aires; 11,820 lbs, Express, Istanbul; 840 lbs, Black Eagle, Amsterdam; 3,420 lbs, Maasdam, Rotterdam; 3,144 lbs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 1,963 lbs, Turrialba, Colon; 2,967 lbs, Veragua, Panama; 14,741 lbs, Platano, Porto Barrios; (Talamanca) 2,896 lbs, Kingston; 7,480 lbs, Porto Colombia
ENAMEL — 12,181 lbs, Scanmail, Stockholm
PREPARED—3,690 lbs, Platano, Porto Barrios; 4,074 lbs, Turrialba, Porto Armuelles; 4,644 lbs, Veragua, Havana
THINNER — 2,750 gls, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
PARAFFIN — 4,848 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; (Tortugas) 13,415 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 17,085 lbs, Porto Alegre; 8,400 lbs, Kelso, Newcastle; (Scanpenn) 24,341 lbs, Copenhagen; 4,570 lbs, Stockholm; 22,244 lbs, Helsingfors; (Scanmail) 66,733 lbs, Gothenburg; 5,173 lbs, Copenhagen; 66,733 lbs, Stockholm; 61,321 lbs, Birmania, Genoa; 10,101 lbs, Platano, Livingston; 58,898 lbs, Turrialba, Limon; 20,201 lbs, Platano, Guatemala; (Talamanca) 22,200 lbs, Cartagena; 88,800 lbs, Porto Colombia; 10,080 lbs, Munargo, Havana
SCALE — 11,914 lbs, Black Eagle, Amsterdam; 23,541 lbs, Maasdam, Amsterdam; (Scanmail) 19,504 lbs, Copenhagen; 60,407 lbs, Stockholm; 5,997 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
PECTIN — 620 lbs, Pilsudski, Gdynia
PETROLEUM, REFD — (West Lashaway) 2,000 gls, Monrovia; 2,500 gls, Port Bouet; 6,000 gls, Libreville; 11,500 gls, Port Gentil; 5,000 gls, Point Noire; 2,000 gls, Roma; 21,000 gls, Matadi; (Roxburgh Castle) 20,000 gls, Walvis Bay; 10,000 gls, Luderitz Bay; 3,025 gls, Platano, Porto Barrios
PROPANE—1,950 lbs, Talamanca, Kingston
RESIN—4,920 lbs, Volgoles, Leningrad
ROSIN—5,497 lbs, Rydboholm, Gothenburg; 5,645 lbs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen; 1,296 lbs, Scanmail, Stockholm
SALTPETER—11,425 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
SOAP—67,749 lbs, Silverteak, Manila
LAUNDRY—117,752 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; 60,000 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; 13,600 lbs, West Lashaway, Kribi
SODA, ASH—23,660 lbs, Tortugas, Buenos Aires; 2,930 lbs, Platano, Porto Barrios
BROMIDE—49,950 lbs, Volgoles, Leningrad
CAUSTIC—30,010 lbs, Tortugas, Rio Janeiro; (Turrialba) 1,281 lbs, Ciudad; 7,180 lbs, Corinto; 2,100 lbs, Platano, San Salvador
HYDROSULPHITE — 3,091 lbs, Ingria, Leixoes
NITROSULPHITE—4,149 lbs, Munargo, Havana
PHOSPHATE TRI—13,032 lbs, Munargo, Havana
SAL—45,370 lbs, Veragua, Havana
SILICATE—2,415 lbs, Turrialba, Corinto
SULPHIDE CHIPS—7,980 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
STARCH, CORN—(Greystoke Castle) 5,480 lbs, Shanghai; 2,680 lbs, Cebu; 11,305 lbs, Hongkong; (Rydboholm) 5,640 lbs, Gothenburg-Stockholm; 4,230 lbs, Malmo; 2,956 lbs, Roxburgh Castle, Durban; 1,410 lbs, Gripsholm, Helsingborg; 2,000 lbs, Veragua, Cienfuegos
SULPHUR—2,525 lbs, Maasdam, Amsterdam
TALC—60,600 lbs, Kelso, Newcastle; 20,154 lbs, Munargo, Havana
TANNING EXTRACT—13,500 lbs, Talamanca, Kingston
TOILET PREPS—21,141 lbs, Maasdam, Amsterdam
TREE WASH—11,880 lbs, Express, Piraeus
VARNISH—4,970 lbs, Pan America, Buenos Aires; 2,318 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
ZINC DUST—1,352 lbs, West Lashaway, Port Bouet
OXIDE—1,248 lbs, Scanmail, Copenhagen

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Aobasan, April, 26; Astri, April 26; Chr J Kampmann, April 28; City of Newport News, April 28; Foylebank, May 2; Halaren, April 29; Helle, April 29; Lehigh, April 30; Nagara, April 29; Steel Seafarer, April 28; Thule, April 29; Vermont, April 29; West Calumb, April 30

ACETOACETANILID—11,200 lbs, City of Newport News, London
ACID, CHROMIC—11,200 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester
ASBESTOS REFUSE—(City of Newport News) 4,000 lbs, London; 7,900 lbs, Hamburg
ASPHALT, SOLID—46,149 lbs, City of Newport News, Hamburg; 166,939 lbs, Lehigh, Liverpool
BARYTES, GRD—50 tons, Chr J Kampmann, Cucuta
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—2,276 lbs, City of Newport News, London
CALCIUM ARSENATE—10,000 lbs, Vermont, Paita
CLAY, GRD—(Chr J Kampmann) 10 tons, Cucuta; 5 tons, Puerto Barco; 10 tons, Helle, La Rosa
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES — 3,600 lbs, Lehigh, Glasgow
FRIT, IRON—5,000 lbs, West Calumb, Santos

Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

Birmania, April 23; Black Eagle, April 28; Black Heron, April 16; Bremen, April 22; Cold Harbor, April 22; Conte di Savoia, April 29; Dordrecht, April 24; Express, April 20; Greystoke Castle, April 18; Grisholm, May 2; Ingria, April 22; Kelso, April 22; Maasdam, April 28; Manhattan, April 19; Munargo, April 2; Pan America, April 22; Pilsudski, April 11; Platano, April 16; Queen Mary, April 27; Roma, April 21; Roxburgh Castle, April 23; Rydboholm, April 22; Scanmail, April 29; Scanpenn, April 22; Silverteak, April 23; Talamanca, April 29; Tortugas, April 21; Transylvania, April 23; Volendam, April 23; Volgoles, April 26; W C Atwater, May 7; West Lashaway, April 22; Westernland, April 15

ACETONE—2,080 lbs, Scanpenn, Helsingfors
ACID ACETIC GLACIAL—704 lbs, Platano, San Salvador
HYDROCYANIC—5,651 lbs, Birmania, Trieste

GREASE, LUBRICATING—8,478 lbs, Astri, Santos; (Aobasan) 37,652 lbs, Osaka; 16,209 lbs, Yokohama; 1,695 lbs, Chr J Kampmann, Puerto Barco; 5,351 lbs, City of Newport News, Oslo; (Helle) 3,027 lbs, Maracaibo; 8,812 lbs, Puerto Cabello; (Vermont) 4,362 lbs, Amapala; 1,000 lbs, Antofagasta; 25,083 lbs, Valparaiso; 9,686 lbs, Foylebank, Manila
INSECTICIDE—120 lbs, Hallaren, Iceland; 750 lbs, City of Newport News, Kovno
IRON, SAND—48,400 lbs, Thule, Buenos Aires
LEAD ARSENATE—8,000 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
LINSEED MEAL—225 tons, Lehigh, Belfast
MOLASSES—1,375 gls, Lehigh, Belfast
OIL, LUBRICATING—2,306 gls, Chr J Kampmann, Puerto Barco; 30 gls, Hallaren, Stockholm; (City of Newport News) 14,032 gls, 158 bbls, London; 14,043 gls, London; 22 gls, Bombay; 280 gls, Oslo; 6,036 lbs, Helle, La Rosa; 330 bbls, Lehigh, Manchester
PAINT—(Chr J Kampmann) 5,157 lbs, Puerto Barco; 834 lbs, Puerto Reyes
PARAFFIN—11,533 lbs, Hallaren, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM—5,400 gls, City of Newport News, London; 3,240 gls, Lehigh, Liverpool
PORCELAIN ENAMEL, LIQ—1,173 lbs, City of Newport News, Oslo
POWDER—11 lbs, City of Newport News, Oslo
POTASH BICHROMATE—22,046 lbs, Astri, Buenos Aires
RUTILE—6,720 lbs, Lehigh, Glasgow
SODA, ALUMINATE—10,736 lbs, City of Newport News, London
BICHROMATE—15,456 lbs, City of Newport News, Calcutta
SILICATE—69,569 lbs, Foylebank, Shanghai
ZINC OXIDE—9,900 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Manila

Beaumont Exports

Clearance Dates

Astral, April 26; Herbrand, April 22; Nashaba, April 21

BLACK, CARBON — 1,000 bgs, Nashaba, Glasgow
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 10,000 bbls, Herbrand, Buenos Aires; 78,000 bbls, Astral, Naples
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED — 150 bbls, Nashaba, Glasgow
SULPHUR — 900 bgs, Nashaba, Glasgow

Boston Exports

Clearance Dates

Abangarez, April 29; Lady Nelson, May 7; McKeesport, May 2; Newfoundland, May 4; Scythia, April 30; Yarmouth, April 30, May 5

ALUMINA, SULPHATE—286 bgs, 50,050 lbs, Abangarez, Cardenas
BAKING POWDER—60 bxs, 52 pls and 5 crts, 4,789 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
BRISTLES—2 cs, 295 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
CEMENT, BELT—2 dms, 60 gls, McKeesport, Pudsey Eng)
CANVAS—4 crtns, 8 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
RUBBER—15 dms, 900 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
SULPHUR COMP—1 bg, 100 lbs, McKeesport, Oslo
CHEMICALS—2 dms, 200 lbs, McKeesport, London
CLEANER—1 cs, 1 lb, Abangarez, Havana; 36 crtns, 584 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
TYPE—1 bbl, 18 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's
COALTAR PITCH—140 bbls, 40,000 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
DRESSING, LEATHER—1 kg, 1 dm, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
OILBOARD—2 dms, 100 gls, Abangarez, Havana
SHOE—49 cs, 1 dm, 1 kg, 5 crtns, 379 gls, Abangarez, Havana
DRUGS—5 pkgs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
DRYER, WHITE—10 dms, 581 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
GLUE, PHOTO-ENGRAVING—12 cs, 720 lbs, McKeesport, London
GREASE, SOAP—10 dms, 4,210 lbs, Newfoundland, Halifax
INK, PRINTING—10 pls, 520 lbs, Abangarez, Havana; 1 dm, 56 lbs, Yarmouth, Annapolis Royal, N S
WRITING—3 pkgs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton
INVALIDS' FOOD—20 cs, 475 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
KEROSENE—60 bbls, 2,300 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
LARD—350 bxs, 9,800 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 1,300 bxs, 64,400 lbs, Newfoundland, Liverpool; 2,750 bxs, 105,000 lbs, McKeesport, London
LINING COMP—12 dms, 5,892 lbs, Abangarez, Havana; 287 dms, 24,683 lbs, McKeesport, Hamburg
LUBRICANT, DRAWING—25 dms, 1,600 lbs, McKeesport, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—18 straps, 423 lbs, Abangarez, Havana; 1 cs, 3 lbs, Scythia, Leicester; 416 bxs, 2,080 gls, McKeesport, London; 5 cs, 405 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton
MUCILAGE—1 pkg, 64 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton
OIL, CREOSOTE—2 dms, 108 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
LUBRICATING—2 cs, 45 gls, Scythia, Liverpool; 2 dms, 105 gls, Yarmouth, St John, N B
PASTE, ADHES—2 pkgs, 66 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton
POLISH, SHOE—4 bxs, 68 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
SILVER—4 crtns, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
PUTTY—11 bxs, and 5 crtns, 1,042 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's N F
SOAP, FLAKE—132 cs, 4,413 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
POWDER—22 cs, 925 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
TAR—10 cs, 2,772 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
TOILET—110 cs, 2,612 lbs, Abangarez, Havana
SULPHUR FLOUR—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Aylesford
GROUND—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Port William, N S
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—3 bbls, 783 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 8 lbs, Scythia, Nottingham
TURPENTINE, GUM—4 bbls, 204 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth; 3 bbls, 151 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, 158 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
WAX, SHOE—5 cs, 255 lbs, Abangarez, Havana

Corpus Christi Exports

Clearance Dates

Athos, April 24; Eleonora Maersk, April 26

GASOLINE — 6,205 bbls, Eleonora Maersk, Foreign
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 88,231 bbls, Athos, Foreign; 113,853 bbls, Eleonora Maersk, Foreign

Galveston Exports

Clearance Dates

Binnendijk, April 27; Goslar, April 29; Geo G Henry, May 2; Magician, April 28; Mirlo, May 3; Nevada, April 30; Nuolja, May 2; Syros, April 27

ANTIMONY ORE—100 tons, Binnendijk, London; 50 cs, Amsterdam; 1,000 cs, Magician, Manchester; (Goslar) 30 cs, Brisbane; 1,500 bgs, Nevada, Havre
MOLYBDENITE — (Binnendijk) 22 tons, London; 108 tons, Rotterdam
OIL, DIESEL — 1,700 tons, Nuolja, Norvik
GAS—9,460 tons, Geo G Henry, Avonmouth
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 82,000 bbls, Mirlo, Montreal
SULPHUR — 80 tons, Binnendijk, London; (Goslar) 1,100 tons, Port Kembla, 2,000 tons, Newcastle

Hopewell Exports

Clearance Date

Irland, April 29

SODA, NITRATE—(Irland) 2,589 tons, Three Rivers; 2,500 tons, Sorel

Houston Exports

Clearance Dates

Binnendijk, April 27; Braheholm, May 3; Cardonia, May 3; Eglantine, April 27; Heddernheim, May 2; Livenza, May 2; Ruth Lykes, April 27; Meton, May 3; Nevada, April 29; Ocana, April 28; Polykarp, April 27; Clare Hugo Stinnes, May 2; Sunbeam, May 2; Chester Valley, April 28; Varand, May 2

BLACK, CARBON—(Eglantine) 700 cs, 5,000 bgs, Havre; 15 cs, 6,720 bgs, Rotterdam; (Binnendijk) 140 tons, London; 10 tons, Antwerp; 135 tons, Rotterdam; 200 tons, Nevada, Havre; (Clare Hugo Stinnes) 500 bgs, 50 cs, Liverpool; 100 bgs, 24 cs, Manchester; 150 bgs, London; 5,000 bgs, Liverpool-Manchester; (Heddernheim) 200 tons, Bremen; 50 tons, Hamburg; (Livenza) 300 bgs, Marseilles; 300 bgs, Varna transhipment at Venice-Trieste; 300 bgs, Bourgas transhipment at Venice-Trieste; 2 cs, Alexandria transhipment at Venice-Trieste; 2,500 bgs, 60 cs, Cardonia, Genoa; (Braheholm) 130 cs, 25 bgs, Oslo; 239 cs, 750 bgs, Gdynia
CLAY—300 bgs, Livenza, Marseilles
GASOLINE—8,240 tons, Ocana, Holland; 80,000 bbls, Sunbeam, Montreal
STABILIZED—7,500 tons, Polykarp, Port de Boue-Etang de Berre
KEROSENE—7,830 tons, Varand, Holland
OIL—30 tons, Ruth Lykes, San Juan; (Chester Valley) 30 tons, Havan; 75 tons, Cristobal
DIESEL—72,000 bbls, Meton, Cristobal
GAS—1,000 tons, Braheholm, Malmo
LUBRICATING—(Clare Hugo Stinnes) 65 bbls, Manchester; 65 bbls, London; 768 tons, Livenza, Vado Ligure
PARAFFIN—25 tons, Heddernheim, Hamburg

Lake Charles Exports

Clearance Date

Comamu, April 30

ROSIN, WOOD—(Comamu) 25 dms, Pernambuco; 50 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 1,500 dms, Buenos Aires; 125 dms, Parangua via Rio de Janeiro
SULPHUR—(Comamu) 1,600 bgs, Rio de Janeiro; 300 bgs, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles Exports

Clearance Dates

Baldhill, April 28; Berganger, April 18; Charlie Watson, April 27; China, April 27; Clydebank, April 13; Coya, April 16; Deroche, April 27; Fujisan, April 28; Griffco, April 21; Hokkai, April 26; Horn Shell, April 25; Kentuckian, April 23; Lochgoil, April 23; Norway, April 25; Pacific, April 25; President Cleveland, April 18; San Antonio, April 21; San Pedro, April 25; Taiyo, April 26; Theodore Foss, April 30

ACETONE—200 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama
ACID, BORIC — (Clydebank) 8 kgs, 3 cks, 1,370 lbs, Wellington; 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Lyttelton; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Sydney; 57 pkgs, 6,750 lbs, Pacific Enterprise, Vancouver; 395 pkgs, 49,990 lbs, San Antonio, Havana
SULPHURIC — 480 lbs, Norway, Buenaventura
ASPHALT—50 bbls, 20,160 lbs, Deroche, Panama
BORATE — (San Antonio) 1,400 bgs, 223,180 lbs, Havre; 4,100 bgs, 667,580 lbs, Dunkirk
BORAX — (Clydebank) 6 bgs, 670 lbs, Wellington; 30 bgs, 3,360 lbs, Lyttelton; 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Melbourne; 102 bgs, 11,120 lbs, Berganger, Antwerp; (President Cleveland) 980 pkgs, Yokohama; 1,357 bgs, 151,980 lbs, Hongkong; 230 pkgs, 22,240 lbs, Pacific Enterprise, Vancouver; 405 sx, 40,500 lbs, San Antonio, Havana; 60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Norway, Manzanillo; (Hokkai) 397 bgs, 44,460 lbs, Yokohama; 1,200 sx, 132,600 lbs, Osaka
CLEANER, LIQ — 10,000 lbs, Berganger, Rotterdam
FILM, SCRAP — 1,970 lbs, San Antonio, Havre
FLUORSPAR — 241,780 lbs, China, Kobe
GASOLINE — 300 cs, 24,000 lbs, Clydebank, Papeete; 8,115 bbls, 2,118,020 lbs, Fujisan, Kure; 5,298 bbls, 1,382,780 lbs, San Pedro, Tokuyama; 15,998 bbls, 4,175,480 lbs, Charlie Watson, La Union; 20 dms, 6,260 lbs, Griffco, Santa Rosalia; 100 dms, 31,060 lbs, Norway, Valparaiso; 150 dms, 49,330 lbs, Coya, Amapala; (Deroche) 100 dms, 32,890 lbs, Tumaco; 25 dms, 8,610 lbs, Panama; 16,978 bbls, 4,431,520 lbs, Balboa; 7,966 bbls, 2,079,130 lbs, Coco Solo
GLAUBER'S SALT — 2,000 lbs, Pacific Enterprise, Vancouver
GREASE, LUBRICATING — (Clydebank) 12 dms, 2,440 lbs, Auckland; 17 cs, 690 lbs, Wellington; 50 cs, 2,040 lbs, Adelaide; 2 dms, 830 lbs, Coya, Amapala; 127 pkgs, 9,430 lbs, Deroche, Panama
GYPSUM—100 sx, 10,000 lbs, Griffco, Santa Rosalia
INFUSORIAL EARTH — (Clydebank) 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Auckland; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Wellington; 40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Christchurch; 160 bgs, 16,080 lbs, Melbourne; 2,576 bgs, 257,600 lbs, Sydney; 218 bgs, 22,130 lbs, Berganger, Antwerp; 20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, President Cleveland, Yokohama; 28 bgs, 2,280 lbs, San Antonio, Epinay; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Norway, Panama
INSECTICIDE—820 lbs, Deroche, Panama
KEROSENE—(Clydebank) 370 cs, 31,450 lbs, Auckland; 100 cs, 50 dms, 26,560 lbs, Wellington; 15 dms, 25 cs, 7,550 lbs, Wellington-Lyttleton; 500 dms, 178,840 lbs, Melbourne; 50 cs, 4,250 lbs, Norway, Puntarenas; (Deroche) 2,560 cs, 242,500 lbs, Panama; 2,005 bbls, 571,430 lbs, Balboa
LACQUER—760 lbs, Coya, Guayaquil
MINERAL SPTS—25 dms, 9,370 lbs, Deroche, Panama
OIL, DIESEL—6,682 bbls, 2,084,780 lbs, Clydebank, Auckland-Wellington; 389 bbls, 121,370 lbs, Griffco, Santa Rosalia; 110 dms, 45,240 lbs, Theodore Foss, Tocopilla
FUEL—84,022 bbls, 27,979,330 lbs, Taiyo, Sasebo
GAS—90,276 bbls, 27,263,350 lbs, Horn Shell, Balboa; 70,632 bbls, 21,330,860 lbs, Baldhill, Curacao
LUBRICATING—(Clydebank) 10 cs, 100 lbs, Papeete; 91 cs, 40 dms, 50 pkgs, 35,100 lbs, Auckland; 31 dms, 404 cs, 15 ctrs, 57,470 lbs, Wellington; 30 ctrs, 22 dms, 14,360 lbs, Adelaide; 15 dms, 7,370 lbs, Theodore Foss, Tocopilla; 200 pkgs, 131 dms, 78,380 lbs, Deroche, Panama
SALAD—3,580 lbs, President Cleveland, Manila
SULPHONATED—400 lbs, Clydebank, Auckland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—79,055 bbls, 24,665,160 lbs, Fujisan, Kure; 69,748 bbls, 21,781,380 lbs, San Pedro, Tokuyama
POTASH MURIATE—15,000 bgs, 3,306,900 lbs, President Cleveland, Kobe; 18,340 bgs, 2,204,600 lbs, China, Moji; 3,000 bgs, 661,380 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama
NITRATE—50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Coya, San Jose
ROSIN, GUM—(Clydebank) 9,930 lbs, Wellington; 2,930 lbs, Lyttelton; (China) 19,000 lbs, Yokohama; 75,500 lbs, Osaka
SODA ASH—(Clydebank) 34 bbls, 75 bgs, 24,450 lbs, Wellington; 50 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Lyttelton
CAUSTIC—150 pkgs, 7,730 lbs, President Cleveland, Manila
SOLVENTS—48,810 lbs, Clydebank, Dunedin; 103,960 lbs, San Antonio, Havre; 12 cs, 20 dms, 7,360 lbs, Deroche, Panama
SULPHUR—100 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Norway, Buenaventura
TALC—100 bgs, 5,000 lbs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
TOILET PREPS—1,000 lbs, San Antonio, Caracas; 1,000 lbs, Kentuckian, San Juan; 300 lbs, Coya, San Salvador
TURPENTINE—(Clydebank) 155 cs, 10 dms, 16,800 lbs, Auckland; 5 dms, 35 cs, 4,890 lbs, Wellington; 15 cs, 40 pls, 2,800 lbs, Napier; 25 cs, 2,000 lbs, Dunedin
WOOD—50 dms, 4,000 lbs, Clydebank, Christchurch

Mobile Exports

Clearance Date

Hindenburg, April 27

TURPENTINE, WOOD—(Hindenburg) 10 dms, Yokohama; 30 dms, Darien

New Orleans Exports

Clearance Dates

Asturias, April 14; Baja California, March 11, March 25; Blommersdijk, April 12; Bullmouth, May 2; Cadmus, March 9; Cardonia, April 27; Contessa, March 24; Gansfjord, March 23; Gatun, March 28; Livenza, April 25; Louisiane, April 13; Lysefjord, March 16; Port Antonio, March 16; Santa Marta, March 15, 25; Sinaloa, March 5, 18; Sixaola, March 12, 29; Toloa, March 22; Ulua, March 8, 18

ASPHALT—253 dms, Contessa, Corinto
BAKING POWDER—200 ctns, Ulua, Tela; 1 ton, Sixaola, Belize
BLACK, CARBON—(Blommersdijk) 36 tons, London; 2 tons, Antwerp; 2 tons, Rotterdam; (Louisiane) 7 tons, Havre; 4 tons, Antwerp
BLUE, VITRIOL—1,230 dms, Gatun, Alvaro Obregon
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—5 dms, Sixaola, Belize
CLAY—(Louisiane) 20 tons, Bordeaux; 8 tons, Havre
FILTER—135 tons, Louisiane, Havre
COALTAR—5 dms, Cadmus, Cartagena
COCOA WASTE—20 tons, Blommerdijk, Amsterdam
SYRUP—47 tons, Blommersdijk, London
COTTONSEED SHAVING PULP—36 tons, Blommersdijk, London
DISINFECTANT—4 dms, Ulua, Puerto Limon
FIRECLAY—15 sx, Asturias, San Nicholas; 39 tons, Sixaola, Buenaventura; 74 tons, Santa Marta, Havana
GASOLINE—25 cs, 25 dms, Sinaloa, Bluefields; 34 bbls, Port Antonio, Kingston; (Lysefjord) 30 bbls, Belize; 365 dms, 330 cs, 180 bbls, Puerto Barrios; (Cadmus) 350 dms, Puerto Limon; 200 dms, Cartagena; 75 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; 100 dms, Gansfjord, Talara
GLUCOSE—12 bbls, Ulua, Puerto Barrios
GREASE, LUBRICATING—40 qtr dms, Gansfjord, Cartagena
INSECTICIDE, LIQ—5 dms, Sixaola, Puerto Limon
KEROSENE — 60 cs, Sinaloa, Bluefields; 80 dms, 30 cs, Lysefjord, Puerto Barrios; (Ulua) 50 dms, 100 cs, Tela; 150 cs, Puerto Limon; 5 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; 600 cs, Toloa, Tela; (Santa Marta) 500 cs, Bocas del Toro; 7 dms, 40 ctns, Puerto Limon
LARD—(Contessa) 200 tins, Panama; 100 tins, San Jose; 65 tins, Sinaloa, Cozumel; 25 dms, 50 tins, Port Antonio, Santiago; (Sixaola) 550 tins, 700 dms, Havana; 575 tins, Panama; 50 crts, Buenaventura; 50 tins, 11 crts, Belize; 20 dms, 300 tins, Livingston; 100 crts, 425 dms, 20 cs, 700 tins, Ulua, Havana; 25 dms, Cadmus, Santiago; 10 crts, Baja California, Bluefields; 100 tins, Toloa, Puerto Barrios; 595 dms, Gansfjord, Santiago; (Santa Marta) 275 tins, 10 crts, Belize; 775 tins, 575 dms, Havana; 5 cs, Bocas del Toro; 500 tins, Panama; 1,200 tins, Puerto Limon; 425 cns, Asturias, Maracaibo
SUBSTITUTE—10 dms, Ulua, Havana; 20 tins, Santa Marta, Puerto Barrios; 50 cs, Sixaola, Livingston
LEAD, RED—1 ton, Baja California, Bluefields
LIME—8,000 sx, Gatun, Alvaro Obregon
OIL, BLACK—10 dms, Ulua, Tela
COOKING—2 tons, Sixaola, Livingston
FUEL—(Lysefjord) 100 dms, Belize; 250 dms, Puerto Barrios; 25 dms, Livingston; 100 dms, Canta Marta, Puerto Cortez; 30 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; 100 dms, Toloa, Puerto Barrios
GAS—9,800 tons, Bullmouth, Montreal; 13,650 gls, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
LUBRICATING—40 cs, Sixaola, Havana; 50 bbls, Cardonia, Genoa; (Blommersdijk) 2 tons, London; 17 tons, Rotterdam; (Louisiane) 105 tons, Bordeaux; 121 tons, Havre; (Santa Marta) Puerto Cortez; 22 cs, Havana; (Livenza) 101 bbls, Marseilles; 381 bbls, Fiume; 235 dms, 300 cs, Asturias, Maracaibo
PINE—250 dms, Contessa, Chanaral; (Ulua) 5 dms, Havana; 12 dms, Coquimbo
REFINED — 1,020 cs, Ulua, Puerto Barrios; 800 cs, Lysefjord, Puerto Barrios; 100 cs, Cadmus, Puerto Limon; 400 cs, Santa Marta, Puerto Limon
PAINT — (Santa Marta) 1 ton, Puerto Cortez; 3 tons, Panama City
MATERIALS — 43 pkgs, Asturias, Maracaibo
PARAFFIN — 10 tons, Blommersdijk, Antwerp; (Ulua) 200 sx, Tumaco; 800 sx, Valparaiso; 100 sx, Toloa, Puerto Barrios; (Santa Marta) 300 sx, Havana; 100 sx, Tumaco; 2 tons, Louisiane, Bordeaux
PETROLATUM — 36 tons, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam; 1 ton, Louisiane, Havre; 311 bbls, Livenza, Fiume
PITCH—8 bbls, Contessa, Mazatlan
ROSIN — 200 sx, Sixaola, Cartagena; (Ulua) 15 dms, Puerto Limon; 15 dms, Puntarenas; 100 sx, Puerto Colombia; (Cadmus) 200 sx, Puerto Limon; 200 sx, Cartagena; (Santa Marta) 50 dms, Havana; 150 dms, Puerto Colombia
GUM — 100 dms, Contessa, Havana; 25 dms, Sixaola, Panama; 6 dms, Ulua, Panama
WOOD — 120 dms, Sixaola, Havana; 25 dms, Ulua, Havana; 23 tons, Blommersdijk, London; 10 dms, Santa Marta, Puerto Limon
SALT — 1 ton, Sinaloa, Bluefields; (Ulua) 2 tons, Tela; 60 tons, Havana; 2 tons, Baja California, Bluefields; 1 ton, Toloa, Tela; 2 tons, Gansfjord, Santiago; (Santa Marta) 22 tons, Belize; 69 tons, Cristobal; (Sixaola) 25 tons, Havana; 22 tons, Belize
SHRIMP, BRAN — (Santa Marta) 1 ton, Cristobal; 1 ton, Colon
MEAL — 1 ton, Santa Marta, Cristobal
SOAP — 50 cs, Sinaloa, Cozumel
SODA, CAUSTIC — 65 dms, Sixaola, Havana; 200 ctns, Cadmus, Santiago
STARCH, CORN — (Blommersdijk) 50 tons, London; 27 tons, Rotterdam
STEARIN — 75 sx, Sixaola, Havana
TURPENTINE — 6 dms, Cadmus, Santiago
WOOD—60 cs, Sixaola, Havana; 20 dms, 20 cs, Ulua, Havana; 40 cs, Santa Marta, Puerto Boliva

Norfolk Exports

Clearance Dates

City of Hamburg, April 22; City of Newport News, April 29; Greystoke Castle, April 26; Irland, May 2; Langleetarn, May 4; Myrmidon, April 29; Tatra, April 28

BLACK HAW TREE BARK—7 bls, 2,261 lbs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
BUTYL ACETATE—200 dms, City of Hamburg, London
CORN FLOUR—220 bgs, Myrmidon, Manila
SUGAR—400 bgs, 40,500 lbs, City of Newport News, London
DIETHYL SULPHATE—6 dms, City of Hamburg, London
ETHYLENEGLYCOL MONOBUTYLETHER ACETATE—1 dm, City of Hamburg, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—25 pkgs, City of Newport News, London
MICA—50 bgs, 5,100 lbs, City of Newport News, London
GROUND—1 pkg, 10 lbs, City of Hamburg, Havre
OIL, COOKING—3 dms, 1,411 lbs, City of Newport News, London
PEPPERMINT—5 dms, City of Newport News, London
POKE ROOT—4 bgs, City of Newport News, London
POTASH BROMIDE—280 cs, 36,960 lbs, City of Newport News, London
MURIATE—6,800 bgs, 674 tons, Tatra, Heroen
SASSAFRAS BARK—22 bgs, City of Newport News, London
SODA, NITRATE—13,228 bgs, 1,322,800 lbs, Langleetarn, Dairen
STARCH, CORN—400 bgs, 40,500 lbs, City of Newport News, London; 550 bgs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
POWDERED—1,760 bgs, 248,160 lbs, City of Hamburg, London
TANNING EXTRACT—1 bx, 30 lbs, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—6 bls, 2,238 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre

Philadelphia Exports

Clearance Dates

Black Gull, April 29; Cape Corso, April 30; City of Flint, May 3; Clan Macphee, April 29; Cubano, April 30; Excello, May 3; Fernwood, May 4; Foylebank, May 4; Frankenwald, May 7; Gypsum Empress, May 6; Port Wyndham, May 2; Mercury Sun, April 30; San Rafael, April 30; Segundo, May 4; Sembilan, May 4; Steel Seafarer, May 2; Vingaren, May 7; Ward, May 2; West Calumb, May 2; Winkler, May 5; Yomachichi, May 2

ACETONE — 7 dms, Yomachichi, Melbourne
ALUMINA STEARATE — 3 bxs, 1 pkg, Winkler, Antwerp
ASPHALT — 1,436 dms, San Rafael, Puntarenas; 1 dm, Port Wyndham, Lyttleton
BENZOL — 50 dms, Segundo, Buenos Aires; 343,519 gls, Winkler, Antwerp
BLACK, BONE — 5 bgs, Port Wyndham, Auckland
CEMENT, BUILDING — (West Calumb) 125 bbls, Santos; 1,800 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHROME — 21 dms, Segundo, Buenos Aires
GASKET — 1 ctn, Fort Wyndham, Christchurch
LIQUID — 12 ctns, Segundo, Buenos Aires
RUBBER — 2 ctns, Port Wyndham, Christchurch
CLEANER — 2 dms, Segundo, Rio de Janeiro
COCOA BEANS — 58 bgs, Excello, Istanbul
CAKE — 1,214 pkgs, Black Gull, Amsterdam
CYANIDE, CRUDE — 1 bx, Segundo, Santos
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 15 cyls, West Calumb, Santos
ETHYL FLUID — 40 dms, Fernwood, Piraeus; 30 pkgs, Frankenwald, Hamburg
FERROMANGANESE — 1 dm, Port Wyndham, Auckland
FERTILIZER — (Ward) 120 bls, Bombay; 309 dms, Madras
FIRECLAY — (Port Wyndham) 351 ctns, 30 bgs, Wellington; 51 ctns, Lyttleton
GASOLINE — 117,000 bbls, Mercury Sun, Montreal; 30,513 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp
GREASE, LUBRICATING — (San Rafael) 3 ctns, Lima; 1 bx, Pisco; 3 dms, 1 bx, Ica; (Port Wyndham) 13 dms, Auckland; 6 dms, Wellington; 60 qtr dms, Ward, Karachi; (Yomachichi) 13 cs, 10 bbls, 1 dm, 12 pls, Brisbane; 37 bbls, Sydney; 40 bbls, Melbourne; 5 dms, Adelaide; 20 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila; (Excello) 15 dms, Piraeus; 391 cs, 10 dms, Istanbul; 20 cs, 20 pls, 9 dms, Sembilan, Bangkok; (Segundo) 30 cs, 225 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 1 bx, 50 dms, Santos; 7 dms, 1 hlf dm, 10 pls, Vingaren, Oslo

LACQUER — (Segundo) 10 ctns, Rio de Janeiro; 49 dms, Buenos Aires
LEATHER DRESSING — 8 cs, Steel Seafarer, Manila
LICORICE PASTE — 275 cs, City of Flint, Hull; (Vingaren) 5 cs, Oslo; 10 cs, Gothenburg
MANGANESE ORE — 80 bgs, Sembilan, Batavia
MEDICINAL PREPS — 1 cs, West Calumb, Rio de Janeiro; (Ward) 1 bx, Bombay; 7 cs, Madras; 14 bxs, Colombo; 1 cs, Calcutta
MINERAL SPTS — 40 dms, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
MUCILAGE, ADHES — 42 pkgs, Ward, Calcutta
OIL, GAS — 14,087 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp
ILLUMINATING — 100 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp
LUBRICATING — (Clan Macphee) 940 pkgs, Durban; 625 pkgs, Capetown; 750 pkgs, East London; 670 pkgs, Port Elizabeth; 3,460 pkgs, Lourenco Marques; 779 pkgs, Beira; 475 pkgs, Fort Dauphin; 206 pkgs, Mananzary; 352 pkgs, Tamatave; (Cubano) 1,177 pkgs, Rio de Janeiro; 34 pkgs, Florianapolis; 370 pkgs, Rio Grande do Sul; 108 pkgs, Aracaju; (Black Gull) 15 bbls, 120 pkgs, Antwerp; 85 pkgs, a quantity, Rotterdam (San Rafael) 45 cs, Valparaiso; 30 dms, 60 cs, Lima; 5 dms, Mollendo; 18 dms, 36 cs, Pisco; 36 dms, 15 cs, Ica; 19 pkgs, Cape Corso, Maranhao; (Port Wyndham) 183 dms, 75 bxs, 105 pkgs, Auckland; 55 dms, 35 pkgs, Wellington; 14 cs, 2 dms, Napier; 4 dms, 9 cyls, Christchurch; 37 pkgs, Dunedin, 51 pkgs, Lyttleton; (Ward) 1,858 pkgs, Karachi; 190 dms, 3,520 pkgs, Bombay; 8 dms, Bombay or Calcutta; 400 pkgs, Madras; 231 pkgs, Colombo; 90 pkgs, Calcutta; (Yomachichi) 77 dms, 765 pkgs, Brisbane; 47 dms, 1,390 pkgs, Sydney; 205 dms, 50 cs, 1,475 pkgs, Melbourne; 10 pkgs, Adelaide; 95 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila; (Excello) 78 dms, 30½ dms, 30 pkgs, Piraeus; 65 dms, 20 cs, 155 pkgs, Salonica; 32 dms, 80 cs, 3,075 pkgs, Istanbul; 40 dms, City of Flint, London; 36 dms, Fernwood, Piraeus; (Sembilan) 199 dms, 512 cs, Batavia; 112 dms, 124 ctns, 430 cs, Sourabaya; 323 dms, 120 cs, Bangkok; 24 bbls, 12 cs, Cheribon; 5 dms, 113 cs, Palembang; 93 dms, 231 cs, Medan; 73 cs, Padang; 5 cs, Menada; 25 cs, Macassar; 51 dms, 326 cs, Semarang; 3 dms, 120 cs, Sibolga; 10 dms, Foylebank, Manila; (Winkler) 8,975 bbls, 25 dms, Antwerp; 7,416 bbls, London; 7,435 bbls, Birkenhead; 1,150 pkgs, Frankenwald, Hamburg
PAINT—8 ctns, Port Wynham; Christchurch; (Black Gull) 87 pls, 36 dms, Antwerp; 80 pls, 10 dms, Amsterdam; 5 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila; (Segundo) 136 ctns, 16 kits, Rio de Janeiro; 44 dms, Buenos Aires; 2 ctns, Vingaren, Stockholm
THINNER—2 dms, Segundo, Buenos Aires
PARAFFIN—100 bgs, 457 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; 14 pkgs, Frankenwald, Bremen, 84 bbls, Vingaren, Stugsund
REFINED—204 bgs, City of Flint, Dundee; 1 bx, Segundo, Rio de Janeiro
PETROLATUM — (Port Wyndham) 31 dms, Auckland; 25 dms, Wellington; 10 dms, New Plymouth
POLISH, AUTO — 61 ctns, Port Wyndham, Christchurch; 5 ctns, Segundo, Rio de Janeiro; 27 ctns, Vingaren, Stockholm
CHROMIUM—1 ctn, Port Wyndham, Christchurch
PUTTY, AUTO TOP—2 ctns, Vingaren, Stockholm
PYRIDIN DENATURING—17 cns, Port Wydham, Wellington
RADIATOR FLUSH—3 ctns, Port Wyndham, Christchurch; 1 ctn, Vingaren, Stockholm
SOLDER—3 ctns, Port Wyndham, Christchurch
RESIN—7 pkgs, Frankenwald, Hamburg
RUTILE ORE—1 dm, Port Wyndham, Auckland
SOAP, LAUNDRY—300 bxs, City of Flint, Hull
LIQUID—10 dms, Segundo, Santos
SODA ASH—(Port Wyndham) 1 dm, Wellington; 1 dm, Dunedin; 2 dms, Ward, Bombay or Calcutta
SULPHUR SLUDGE—125 bbls, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
TANNING EXTRACT—(Yomachichi) 2 dms, Sydney; 18 bbls, 1 dm, 1 bx, Melbourne
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 269 bgs, City of Flint, Dundee
TETRA ETHYL LEAD—(Port Wyndham) 10 dms, Auckland; 16 dms, Wellington; 8 dms, Lyttleton; 10 dms, Dunedin; (Yomachichi) 3 dms, Brisbane; 8 dms, Sydney; 5 dms, Melbourne; 2 dms, Adelaide
TOLUENE—1 dm, Steel Seafarer, Manila
TOLUOL—727,600 lbs, Winkler, Antwerp
VALVE GRINDING COMP — 4 ctns, Port Wyndham, Christchurch
VARNISH—8 dms, Segundo, Buenos Aires
WAX, AUTO—107 ctns, Segundo, Buenos Aires

Port Arthur Exports

Clearance Dates

Anteo, April 29; Athelprince, April 30; Cordelia, April 27; Europe, April 24; Lise, April 28; Nevada, April 25; Nueva Granada, April 29; Gustav E Reuter, April 25; Todaro, April 29; Virgilia, April 28

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM — (Nevada) 2,184 dms, 3 bbls, Havre; 2,100 dms, 20 cs, Antwerp; 103 dms, 15 cs, Nueva Granada, Stockholm
DRESSING, LIQUID, WAX — 3 dms, 10 cs, Nueva Granada, Stockholm
GASOLINE — (Europe) 42,273 bbls, Thameshaven; 43,080 bbls, Liverpool; 34,285 bbls, Lise, Capetown; 45,336 bbls, Virgilia, Amsterdam; 76,068 bbls, Anteo, Santander; 73,739 bbls, Nueva Granada, Stockholm; 14,847 bbls, Cordelia, Montreal
GREASE LUBRICATING — 42 bbls, 25 half bbls, 230 ctgs, 30 cs, Havre; 175 dms, 671 cs, Nueva Gradna, Stockholm
KEROSENE—3,773 bbls, Europe, Liverpool; 20 dms, Nevada, Havre; 19,656 bbls, Virgilia, Amsterdam; 26,884 bbls, 25 dms, Nueva Granada, Stockholm
OIL, DIESEL—1,284 bbls, Europe, Liverpool; 3,732 bbls, Nueva Granada, Stockholm
FUEL—60,369 bbls, Gustav E Reuter, Puerto Barrios
LUBRICATING—1,417 dms, 185 cs, Nueva Granada, Stockholm
PALE—500 dms, Nevada, Havre
PARAFFIN—14 cs, Nevada, Havre; 10 cs, Nueva Granada, Stockholm
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—53,883 bbls, Todaro, Trieste; 100,144 bbls, Athelprince, Dunkirk; 74,323 bbls, Cordelia, Montreal
SOLVENT, CLEANING—35 dms, Nueva Granada, Stockholm

San Francisco Exports

Clearance Dates

Admiral Halstead, April 14; Heranger, April 16; China, April 19; Chipana, April 18; Coya, April 14; Elizabeth Bakke, April 15; Europa, April 16; H D Collier, April 15; Hardanger, April 16; Pacific President, April 14; President Harrison, April 15; Solana, April 15; Tatuta, April 15; Toho, April 13; Tosari, April 16

ABRASIVE PAPER—1 crt, President Harrison, Hongkong
ACID—3 crts, President Harrison, Batavia
CHROMIC, DRY—10 cs, Admiral Halstead, Cavite
MURIATIC — 11 crbys, Coya, Acajutla; (Admiral Halstead) 6 crbys, Manila; 31 cs, Cavite
SULPHURIC—3 dms, Coya, San Salvador; (Admiral Halstead) 139 crbys, Cavite; 80 crbys, Manila
ALUM—1 bbl, Chipana, San Salvador
AMMONIA, ANHYDR—6 cyls, Admiral Halstead, Cavite; (President Harrison) 50 cyls, Manila; 30 cyls, Singapore; 3 cyls, Chipana, Champerico
AQUA—6 cs, Admiral Halstead Cavite
ANISE—3 sks, Chipana, Puntarenas
APRICOT KERNELS—275 sks, Europa, Copenhagen; 105 sks, Beranger, Holland
ASPHALT—6 bbls, Admiral Halstead, Cavite; (President Harrison) 568 dms, Calcutta; 100 dms, Bombay; 583 dms, Singapore; 45 dms, Elizabeth Bakke, Scotland; 500 dms, Tosari, Singapore; (Chipana) 4 dms, San Jose de Costa Rica; 3 dms, Mazatlan
BENZOL—25 cs, Admiral Halstead, Cavite
BLEACHING POWDER—6 dms, Coya, La Libertad
BLUE, VITRIOL—6 cs, Coya, Guayaquil
BONE ASH—6 dms, Hardanger, Chile
BIOLOGICALS — 2 cs, President Harrison, Singapore
BORAX—5 sks, Chipana, San Salvador
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, Coya, Guatemala
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—2 cs, Chipana, Mazatlan
CASSIA—1 bl, Chipana, Puntarenas
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—20 cs, Tosari, Bahrein
CINNAMON QUILLS—(Coya) 10 bls, Tegucigalpa; 2 bls, Amapala; (Chipana) 10 sks, Mazatlan; 5 bls, Puntarenas
CLEANER—28 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila; (President Harrison) 1 crt, Rizal; 15 cs, Hongkong; 1 cs, Coya, Tegucigalpa; 1 cs, Europa, St Thomas
CLOVES—4 sks, Chipana, Puntarenas
COCOA BUTTER—3 pkgs, Chipana, San Salvador
COLOR, DRY—(Coya) 9 kgs, Callao; 4 kgs, 3 bbls, 35 cs, Quito; 33 cs, Arequipa; 32 cs, 9 dms, Guayaquil; 26 cs, Guatemala; 22 cs, Lima; (President Harrison) 1 cs, Colombo; 1 cs, Bombay; (Chipana) 21 cs, San Jose de Costa Rica; 5 cs, San Miguel; 2 bbls, Guadalajara
WATER—1 crt, Tosari, Manila
CREAM TARTAR—3 bbls, Tatuta, Yokohama
CUMIN SEED—(Coya) 8 sks, Tegucigalpa; 2 sks, Amapala; 1 sk, Chipana, Puntarenas
DENTIFRICE—1 cs, President Harrison, Miri
DRESSING, SHOE—42 crts, President Harrison, Manila
DRUGS—(President Harrison) 5 cs, Manila; 29 cs, Honkong; 40 cs, Bombay; 36 cs, Madras; 3 cs, Tosari, Madras
DYE, GASOLINE—1 dm, Chipana, Puntarenas; 2 pls, H D Collier, Vancouver
ETHYL FLUID—4 dms, H D Collier, Vancouver
FLY SPRAY—10 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila; 1 cs, President Harrison, Singapore; 15 cs, Tosari, Bagdad
FULLER'S EARTH—2,000 sks, Coya, Talara
GASOLINE—25 dms, Coya, San Jose de Guatemala; 1,000 dms, Admiral Halstead, Cavite; 13,700 bbls, H D Collier, Vancouver; 2,401 dms, Chipana, Puntarenas; 91,020 bbls, China, Sydney-Melbourne-Adelaide-Freemantle
AVIATION—1,335 dms, Admiral Halstead, Cavite
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, President Harrison, Manila; 30 bbls, Tosari, Cebu; 1 cs, Chipana, Corinto
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Admiral Halstead) 6 cs, Iloilo; 40 dms, 20 pls, Manila; (President Harrison) 6 cs, Manila; 7 dms, Singapore; (Tosari) 6 dms, Bahrein; 20 cs, Colombo; 8 dms, 25 pls, 20 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver; 2 dms, Chipana, Cutuco
HOPS—(President Harrison) 12 cs, Hongkong; 10 cs, Manila
INK, MARKING—5 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila; 1 cs, Hardanger, Uruguay
PRINTING — 22 dms, Coya, Valparaiso; (President Harrison) 6 pls, Hongkong; 10 dms, Singapore; 50 pls, Tosari, Cebu
WRITING—50 cs, President Harrison, Hongkong
INSECTICIDE — 2 cs, President Harrison, Hongkong
AGRICULTURAL—5 dms Coya, Guayaquil
LIQUID—150 cs, Tosari, Bahrein
KEROSENE—(Coya) 100 cs, Amapala; 400 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 1,200 bbls, H D Collier, Vancouver; 6,853 bbls, China, Sydney-Melbourne-Adelaide-Freemantle
POWER — 33,112 bbls, China, Sydney-Melbourne-Adelaide-Freemantle
LACQUER—1 cs, Coya, San Salvador; 15 cs, President Harrison, Manila; 3 cs, Hardanger, Argentina; 20 pls, Chipana, Mexico
THINNER—1 dm, Coya, Guatemala; 30 cs, President Harrison, Manila; 4 dms, Chipana, Mexico
LEAD, LEAF—2 cs, Chipana, Mazatlan
WHITE—7 bbls, Admiral Halstead, Cavite
WHITE, DRY—6 bbls, Admiral Halstead, Cavite
LIGHTER FLUID—11 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 cs, Pacific President, Belfast; 2 cs, President Harrison, Batavia; 12 cs, Tosari, Bombay
MILK, POWDER—5 bbls, Coya, La Liberad
METHYL CHLORIDE—2 dms, Beranger, Holland
NAPHTHALENE, BLOCK—1 cs, Tosari, Iloilo
OIL, CHINAWOOD—35 dms, Hardanger, Argentina
COCONUT—48 dms, Chipana, San Jose de Guatemala
CYLINDER—2 dms, President Harrison, Singapore
DIESEL—4,000 bbls, H D Collier, Vancouver; 100 dms, Chipana, Puntarenas
FUEL — 56,000 bbls, Solana, Philippine Islands
LINSEED — 1 dm, Coya, Quito; 27 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila; 1 pl, President Harrison, Hongkong
LINSEED, BOILED — 1 cs, President Harrison, Hongkong
LUBRICATING — (Coya) 20 dms, Antofagasta; 1 cs, Acajutla; (Admiral Halstead) 9 dms, Iloilo; 497 dms, 20 cs, Manila; (President Harrison) 1 cs, Miri; 140 dms, Hongkong; 37 dms, 240 cs, Manila; 200 dms, Karachi; 480 dms, Bombay; 27 dms, Singapore; 1 cs, Batavia; 100 dms, Kobe; (Tosari) 9 dms, Karachi; 30 dms, Sourabaya; 227 dms, Bahrein; 75 dms, Penang; 50 dms, Madras; 30 dms, Iloilo; 10 dms, Singapore; 435 dms, Port Swettenham; 10 dms, Colombo; 105 dms, Europa, Kingston; 5 cs, 171 dms, H D Collier, Vancouver; 4 dms, Chipana, Cutuco
MIXING — 4 kgs, 1 dm, Coya, San Salvador
NAPHTHENIC — 238 dms, Beranger, Holland
OLIVE—1 dm, Chipana, Mazatlan
PAINT—3 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila
PALM—2 dms, Coya, La Libertad
PEANUT — 23 cs, Chipana, San Jose de Guatemala
TRANSFORMER—10 cs, Tosari, Bahrein
ONION POWDER—40 cs, Pacific President, London
PAINT—(Coya) 1 dm, Lima; 4 dms, Callao; 1 dm, 18 kgs, 51 cs, Arequipa; 10 kgs, 17 cs, San Salvador; 78 cs, 33 kgs, Guayaquil; 46 cs, 14 kgs, Quito; 273 cs, Guatemala; (Admiral Halstead) 146 pkgs, Manila; 9 cs, Cavite; (President Harrison) 97 pls, 58 cs, Colombo; 10 dms, 7 cs, 10 pls, Calcutta; 50 pls, 10 cs, Bombay; 29 cs, 13 dms, 181 kgs, Manila; (Tosari) 10 kgs, Manila; 5 dms, Singapore; 20 pls, Batavia; (Chipana) 20 pls, Mexico; 57 cs, 3 pls, 2 dms, San Jose de Costa Rica; 3 cs, San Miguel; 30 pls, Mexico
ASPHALT—1 cs, Coya, Guayaquil
DRIER—5 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila
ENAMEL—2 cs, Hardanger, Argentina; 16 pls, 10 cs, Chipana, Mexico
PASTE—1 cs, Hardanger, Argentina
PREPARED—32 kgs, President Harrison, Manila; 22 dms, Coya, Quito; 1 cs, Coya, Callao
ROOF—2 dms, Tosari, Bahrein
SEALER—1 dm, 1 cs, Coya, Quito
THINNER—3 cs, Coya, Guayaquil; 9 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila; 2 cs, Tosari, Bombay
PARAFFIN—30 sks, Coya, Callao
PEPPER, BLACK—(Coya) 10 sks, Tegucigalpa; 3 sks, Amapala; (Chipana) 5 sks, Mazatlan; 2 sks, Puntarenas
PETROLEUM — (President Harrison) 50 dms, Moji; 50 dms, Karachi; (Tatuta) 100 dms, Yokohama; 50 dms, Kobe; 1 dm, 2 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
CRUDE — 85,000 bbls, Toho, Tokuyama
POLISH, AUTO — 6 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
FURNITURE — 4 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
POTASH XANTHATE — 10 dms, Coya, Quexhisla
QUICKLIME — 400 dms, Chipana, San Juan del Sur
SALT, REFD — 316 sks, Tatuta, Yokohama
SEALING COMP — 3 bbls, President Harrison, Manila
SHOCK ABSORBER FLUID — 3 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
SOAP — 2 cs, Coya, Tegucigalpa; 40 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila
POWDER — 25 cs, Admiral Halstead, Manila
TOILET — (President Harrison) 902 cs, Shanghai; 108 cs, Hongkong
SODA — (President Harrison) 5 bbls, Shanghai; 10 cs, Penang; 2 bbls, Manila
ASH — (Coya) 10 sks, San Jose de Guatemala; 10 sks, La Libertad; (Chipana) 40 sks, Corinto; 40 sks, San Juan del Sur
CAUSTIC — (Coya) 6 dms, Guatemala; 3 dms, Amapala; (Chipana) 14 dms, Granada; 60 dms, Mazatlan; 14 dms, Leon
PEROXIDE — 2 cs, Hardanger, Chile
SILICATE — 5 bbls, Coya, Amapala; 267 sks, President Harrison, Manila; 14 dms, Tosari, Manila; 3 dms, Chipana, San Juan del Sur
SULPHUR—16 sks, Coya, La Libertad; (President Harrison) 108 bbls, Hongkong; 221 sks, Manila
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1 bbl, Chipana, San Salvador
TOILET PREPS — (President Harrison) 7 cs, Miri; 19 cs, Bombay; 20 cs, Hongkong; 7 cs, Calcutta; 1 cs, Saudi; 3 cs, Colombo; 3 cs, Karachi; 2 cs, Saudi; (Tosari) 76 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Sourabaya; 9 cs, Madras
TURPENTINE—2 cs, Coya, Guayaquil
VARNISH—(Coya) 1 dm, Lima; 1 dm, Callao; 8 cs, Arequipa; 7 cs, Guayaquil; 1 cs, Quito; 3 cs, Guatemala; 21 cs, Admiral Halstead, Cavite; (President Harrison) 12 dms, Manila; 1 dm, Singapore; 4 cs, Hardanger, Argentina; 9 cs, Tosari, Manila
REMOVER—2 cs, Coya, Guayaquil
WATERPROOFING COMP—10 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
WAX—1 cs, President Harrison, Manila
POLISHING—4 cs, H D Collier, Vancouver
ZINC DUST—89 cs, Coya, Amapala; 20 cs, Chipana, La Union

Savannah Exports

Clearance Dates

Culberson, April 29; Shickshinny, April 30; Silverteak, April 27; Sundance, April 30; Tulsa, April 29; Vermont, May 3

CLAY—132 bgs, Culberson, Buenos Aires; 2,000 bgs, Tulsa, Manchester; (Shickshinny) 2,080 bgs, London; 1,200 bgs, Hull; 1,320 bgs, Sundance, Manchester
COTTON LINTERS—753 bls, Tulsa, Hamburg; 150 bls, Sundance, Liverpool
GLUCOSE—30 bbls, Silverteak, Hongkong
OIL, ROSIN—50 dms, Vermont, Talara
ROSIN—(Silverteak) 200 bbls, Manila; 130 bbls, Dairen; 60 bbls, Batavia
GUM—40 dms, Culberson, Buenos Aires; (Tulsa) 150 bbls, Manchester; 1,072 bbls, Hamburg; 200 bbls, Czechoslovakia; 100 bbls, Pilsen; (Shickshinny) 350 bbls, London; 100 bbls, Hull; 226 bbls, Rotterdam; 205 bbls, Antwerp; (Sundance) 600 bbls, Bristol; 395 bbls, Liverpool; 1,210 bbls, Glasgow; (Vermont) 4 dms, San Jose; 4 dms, Port Spain; 25 dms, Cartagena; 5 dms, Porto Cabello; 20 dms, Porto Sucre; 80 bbls, Guayaquil; 45 dms, Valparaiso; 6 dms, Lima
SIZE—23 bgs, Shickshinny, London
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Culberson) 28 dms, Buenos Aires; 50 bbls, Manchester; (Tulsa) 100 bbls, Hamburg; 100 bbls, Czechoslovakia; (Shickshinny) 1,150 bbls, London; 850 bbls, Hull; 357 bbls, Antwerp; 50 bbls, Rotterdam; (Sundance) 700 bbls, Bristol; 800 bbls, Liverpool; 150 bbls, Glasgow; (Vermont) 200 cs, Valparaiso; 200 cs, Santiago; 100 cs, Callao; 30 cs, Lima; 20 cs, Mollendo; 20 cs, Salaverry

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Beemsterdijk, April 29; Celtic Monarch, April 27; Inger, May 1; Kelkheim, April 29; Nuolja, April 26

PHOSPHATE — 7,601 tons, Nuolja, Pernis; 1,000 tons, Celtic Monarch, New Westminster; 3,006 tons, Kelkheim, Rotterdam; 3,144 tons, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp; 2,741 tons, Inger, Landskrona

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 203,674 bbls, Beta, Baytown; 44,496 bbls, Dannedaike, Baytown; 47,959 bbls, Amsco, Baytown; 64,481 bbls, Federal, Baytown; 110,515 bbls, W C Teagle, Baytown; 100,243 bbls, Vistula, Baytown; 141,122 bbls, Charles G Black, Baytown; 70,027 bbls, Hagood, Baytown; 66,295 bbls, M F Elliot, Baytown; 101,221 bbls, F W Abrams, Baytown

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE — 77,000 bbls, Hagen; Portland, 74,109 bbls, Dirigo, Oleum; 72,869 bbls, Illinois, Seattle; 73,225 bbls, Agwiworld, San Francisco; 75,179 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 10,071 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 4,000 bbls, Olney, Sewaren
KEROSENE—73,000 bbls, Olney, Sewaren
OIL, DIESEL — 10,910 bbls, Agwiworld, San Francisco
FUEL—2,302 bbls, Coast Farmer, Portland; 9,702 bbls, Texada, Seattle; 27,005 bbls, Brandywine, Seattle; 64,679 bbls, La Brea, Seattle; 66,101 bbls, Frank G Dum, Avon; 2,000 bbls, Scotia, Eureka; 67,744 bbls, Emidio, Oakland; 49,998 bbls, Torres, San Francisco; 48,524 bbls, Brazos, San Diego; 66,685 bbls, Los Angeles, Seattle
ROAD—17,832 bbls, Brandywine, Seattle
SOLVENTS—43,440 bbls, Deroche, Paulsboro

New Orleans Coast Trade

PAINT—20 kits, Cardonia, Galveston

San Francisco Coast Trade

ALUMINA SULPHATE—400 sks, Point San Pedro, Port Angeles
AMMONIA—15 dms, Point San Pedro, Seattle
BONE MEAL—500 sks, Ernst H Meyer, Portland, Ore
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—802 cs, Point San Pedro, Seattle
FERTILIZER—400 sks, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Ore
LEAD ARSENATE—1,434 cs, Point San Pedro, Seattle
LUBRICANT—25 tons, Chas R McCormick, Baltimore
LIME—1,200 sks, Point San Pedro, Seattle
MAGNESITE—208 tons, Chas R McCormick, Baltimore
MILK POWDER—200 bbls, Selma City, Portland, Maine
OIL—3,000 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Willbridge
LUBRICATING—70 dms, Point San Pedro, Seattle
65 dms, Point San Pedro, Tacoma
21 tons, San Angelo, Baltimore
OLEOMARGARIN—600 cs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Ore
PAINT—300 pkgs, Point San Pedro, Seattle
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQUID—36 cyls, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Ore
PRUNE JUICE—37 tons, San Angelo, Albany
SALT—825 pkgs, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Ore
2,010 sks, Point San Pedro, Seattle
4,000 sks, Coast Trader, Portland, Ore
SPRAY, TREE—300 dms, Ernest H Meyer, Portland, Ore
245 dms, Point San Pedro, Seattle

Cargo Ship Arrivals

May 7 to May 20

New York

American Banker	London	May 9
American Importer	Manchester*	May 9
American Legion	Buenos Aires*	May 18
American Robin	Olympia	May 18
American Trader	London*	May 16
Anhalt	New Caledonia*	May 16
Barbarigo	Genoa*	May 15
Batory	Gdynia*	May 14
Bilderdijk	Rotterdam	May 19
Birmingham City	Honolulu	May 13
Black Condor	Rotterdam*	May 10
Black Heron	Rotterdam*	May 10
Black Osprey	Rotterdam*	May 17
Borinquen	Trujillo*	May 9
Bremen	Bremen*	May 9
Buenaventura	Port au Prince*	May 16
Caledonia	Glasgow*	May 15
California	Glasgow*	May 9
Cape Sable	Para	May 19
Chiriqui	Cristobal*	May 15
City of Hereford	Calcutta*	May 12
Coamo	Trujillo*	May 16
Collamer	Havre*	May 13
Columbus	Bremen*	May 20
Consul Corfitzon	Gdynia	May 20
Cristobal	Cristobal*	May 9
Cypria	Marseilles*	May 20
Deutschland	Hamburg*	May 13
Drottningholm	Gothenburg	May 9
Emile Francqui	Antwerp	May 20
Estrella	Huelva*	May 9
Europa	Bremen*	May 17
Exchange	Istanbul*	May 16
Executive	Istanbul*	May 9
Exmoor	Oran*	May 13
Exochorda	Beirut*	May 13
Gerolstein	Antwerp	May 19
Gunvor	Paramaribo*	May 12
Hamburg	Hamburg*	May 20
Jeff Davis	Whyalla*	May 10
Kalinin	Odessa	May 16
Kinai	Hongkong*	May 14
Kota Radja	Macassar*	May 17
Laconia	Liverpool*	May 9
Lancastria	Southampton*	May 15
Laplace	Santos*	May 16
Laura C	Trieste*	May 16
Lewis Luckenbach	Seattle*	May 13
Manhattan	Hamburg*	May 12
Mexico	Vera Cruz*	May 17
Mobile City	Los Angeles*	May 9
Montanan	Portland*	May 10
Mormacsea	Kotka*	May 10
Mormacstar	Montevideo*	May 16
Munargo	Havana*	May 12
New Brunswick	Takoradi	May 18
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam*	May 17
Norden	Yokohama*	May 19
Nordhavet	Marseilles*	May 9
Normandie	Havre*	May 16
Nozima	Hongkong*	May 11
Olgas	Antwerp*	May 19
Pennsylvania	Portland*	May 20
Peter Maersk	Manila*	May 10
Pipestone County	Dunkirk*	May 13
Potter	Calcutta*	May 19
Queen Mary	Southampton*	May 9
Quirigua	Puerto Colombia*	May 12
Rex	Naples*	May 13
Robin Goodfellow	Mombasa*	May 16
Samaria	Liverpool*	May 17
St Mihiel	San Juan*	May 17
San Anselmo	Portland*	May 14
San Jacinto	Mayaguez*	May 12
San Lucas	Portland*	May 9
Santa Lucia	Antofagasta*	May 16
Santa Paula	Curacao*	May 16
Santa Rita	Chanaral*	May 9
Santa Rosa	San Juan*	May 9
Satartia	Buenos Aires*	May 20
Saturnia	Trieste*	May 19
Scanyork	Wiborg*	May 11

Sea Thrush	Seattle	May 18
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	May 10
Sessa	Tocopilla*	May 13
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	May 10
Slemmestad	Manila*	May 14
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	May 20
Steel Mariner	Honolulu*	May 16
Susan V Luckenbach	Seattle*	May 19
Svaneholm	Norrkoping*	May 16
Tanimbar	Macassar*	May 16
Texan	Portland*	May 19
Texas Banker	Houston*	May 10
Tonsbergfjord	Antwerp*	May 10
Toronto	Fowey*	May 10
Troubadour	Montevideo*	May 18
Tugela	Santos*	May 20
Uyo	Yokohama*	May 19
Vigrid	Gdynia	May 20
Vincent	Dunkirk*	May 17
Westernland	Antwerp*	May 10
Western Prince	Buenos Aires*	May 12

* And other ports

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—3,415 tons, S S Virgilia, clean, Constanza to Havre, 12s 6d; June

3,414 tons, S S Storsten, clean, Gulf to North Spain, 13s 6d; May

3,670 tons, S S Chi Th Boe, dirty, Constanza to Hamburg, 8s 6d; May

4,504 tons, S S Noreg, Aruba or Curacao to United Kingdom, Continent, 12s; end May, early June

—— tons, American steamer, dirty, Iraq to Teneriffe, 7s; June 15-30

3,950 tons, S S Watertown, heating oil, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 15c barrel; May 20 loading

2,923 tons, S S Caliche, gasoline, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 15c a barrel; May 23 loading

—— tons, S S ——, gasoline, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 15c a barrel

—— tons, S S (Athel), dirty, Gulf to Havre, 13s; July

5,559 tons, S S Longwood, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 11s; June 15-30

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended May 11

Anise, 119 bags; filthy.
Balsam oil, 6 cases; restricted use.
Caraway seed, 450 bags; filthy.
Cassia oil, 20 drums; not U.S.P.
Chlorophyl, 1 case; restricted use.
Cod oil, industrial, 670 barrels; restricted use.
Coriander seed, 100 bags; filthy.
Medicinal preparation, 4 cases; false therapeutic claims.
Ovary, 1 case; deficient in potency.
Sesame, 51 bags; filthy.
Vegetable color, 2 cases; false and misleading statements.

Baltimore

Week Ended May 11

Medicinal preparation, 1 case; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo

Week Ended May 11

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Los Angeles

Week Ended May 5

Medicinal preparations, 20 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Philadelphia

Week Ended May 11

Medicinal preparations, 2 packages; false therapeutic claims.

San Francisco

Week Ended May 5

Medicinal preparations, 47 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Seattle

Week Ended May 5

Medicinal preparations, 16 pieces; dangerous to health.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any direct office or co-operative office of the bureau and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Brushes, paint:—Purchase and agency; Santiago, Chile (6366).

Chemicals, industrial:—Agency; Rio de Janeiro (6316).

Chemicals and raw materials for manufacture of rubber tires:—Prchase; Lisbon, Portugal (6354).

Drugs:—Agency; Bridgetown, Barbados (6320).

Enameling oxides. and coloring materials for enamels:—Purchase and agency; Sydney, Australia (6315).

Lubricating oils in bulk:—Purchase; Amsterdam, Netherlands (6360).

Paraffin:—Agency; Paris, France (6359).

Pigments, white:—Purchase and agency; Santiago, Chile (6366).

Pharmaceuticals:—Agency; Cairo, Egypt (6372).

Pharmaceutical specialties: — Agency; Beirut, Syria (6317).

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphur and Pyrites

—Continued from page 59

last Monday for the first time since the present $2 per ton tax rate was levied on sulphur severance in that state. During the opening few days of the session, which will continue for sixty days, there was no action on the sulphur tax but it is expected that the tax question will come up for consideration at this session.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 11.—The fertilizer material market for the Spring season is considered virtually ended with only a few resales being the total trading of the week. The loss in fertilizer tonnage this year in the South is estimated at about equal to the gain of last year, in other words, the volume is expected to be about what it was in 1936. Estimates, however, vary from 15 to 20 percent decrease under last year. Mixed fertilizers are still moving in quantities to the consumers and some seller's tags are still being purchased.

Fishing off of the south Atlantic coast is reported successful with considerable offering at Fernandina.

Current quotations of this market are as follows:

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$9.60 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—No change in prices.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Producers offerings $29.50 per ton, port basis; resales $28 to $28.50, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$23 to $23.50 per ton, 7 percent grade.

TANKAGE.—$2.40 and 10c., Chicago; foreign, $3.15 and 10c., ports.

NITROGENOUS.—$2 per unit, Mid West; foreign, port basis, $2.50, future delivery $2.35 and $2.40.

FISH.—Acidulated scrap, $2.50 and 50c., coastal producing points; dried scrap $40 per ton f.o.b. factories.

Baltimore, May 12.—The lack of buying interest continued. Current quotations were as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—No further sales of this unground menhaden are reported, but the figure mentioned by theh fishing companies is still at $3 and 10c. per unit-ton at factory. Menhaden meal continued at $50 per ton, with reports that some business has been done at $49 per ton.

TANKAGE.—$2.50 and 10c. to $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton for unground feeding tankage; $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton asked for ground stocks. Fertilizer grades range from $2.50 and 10c. to $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—$8.50 per ton at shipping points.

BONE.—1 and 60 meal, $21 per ton; 3 and 50 ground steamed, $23 per ton, and 4½ and 45-50 raw, $27 per ton.

Chicago, May 12.—Buying of various grades of fertilizer materials has assumed no great change in the last few days, but there is a generally hesitant tone, with buyers extremely reluctant to inaugurate any great change in their operations as to buying. Organics are in moderately plentiful supply, and there seems to be plenty of most grades of material available. Blood has been holding its own fairly well, and in some cases is firmer. Tankage is quiet, with no special change noted. Bone materials are mostly marking time, with fair amounts moving.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.80 to $2.90 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.40 to $2.50 and 10c.; low grade, $15 to $16; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.75; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $15 to $17; 3 and 50 percent, $16 to $18; 4½ and 50 percent, $25 to $27; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $32.50 to $45, mostly nominal; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $18 to $19; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $27.50 to $40; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $35; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of ammonia, 50c. to 55c.

San Francisco, May 10.—Spreading for the Spring season in California apparently has reached its peak and is now dwindling, while the market for crude fertilizer materials in this section remained comparatively quiet last week. Conditions were very much the same as noted during the past several weeks insofar as prices and new movement were concerned. Fill-in material is still being bought occasionally, while on the other hand there are some buyers who are finding it difficult to take what they have contracted for. All in all, there has been a good application this year—much better than was anticipated last Fall.

Ruling prices were:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quoted in 100-pound bags, $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton ex-vessel or warehouse, San Francisco/Oakland. 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton, ex-vessel or warehouse, San Francisco/Oakland. Bulk lots, $27.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. to 80c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags quoted at from 80c. to 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE. — Quoted at $42 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P.A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

FISH MEAL.—California sardine meal is quoted on the basis of $46 to $47 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco/Monterey, and $45 per ton, Los Angeles. Japanese meal offered here on the basis of $44 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE. — Domestic packing house tankage, ground, high grade, quoted nominally on the basis of $2.90 to $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. Lower grades, unground, quoted at $2.60 and 10c. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at $32.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Unground, dry rendered, quoted at 55c. per unit.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic, $2.60 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles, with buyers' ideas pegged at $2.50.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic and imported steamed bone meal, quoted, according to seller and quality, at from $23 to $26 per ton, delivered.

A.D.M.A Annual Meeting

—Continued from page 52

bridge luncheon for the women at Kate's Mountain Club Monday. There were prizes in abundance. President and Mrs. John F. Anderson received in the evening, and there was dancing afterward.

Tuesday forenoon the women were entertained at another bridge luncheon in the casino. Much of the day was devoted to qualifying for the golf tournament, and the tennis tournament was played in the afternoon.

Floor Show Feature

Tuesday evening opened with a cocktail party by the entertainment committee—a manifestly enjoyed affair. After

Robert Lincoln McNeil
Re-elected A.D.M.A. Treasurer

dinner an elaborate floor show was staged.

This entertainment comprised plain and fancy singing, tap and acrobatic dancing, mystifying legerdemain, and an unusually good exhibition of ventriloquism. The applause and the encores alike were generous. Dancing followed.

The women putted for prizes Wednesday forenoon. The men golfed with a similar incentive in the afternoon.

Almost 200 persons assembled for the annual banquet in the evening, at which President Anderson happily presided. An interesting and enjoyable talk was given by Waldemar Kaempffert, science and engineering editor of the *New York Times*, who told how the public is intelligibly informed with respect to progress in the various sciences. Mr. Kaempffert's informative discourse on the improvements that have been made in his field of public enlightenment was amusing as well, and held the close attention of his audience. There was clear evidence of agreement with his gentle rebuking of the medical profession for its ethical role of reticence that customarily sends useful information off in by-channels and garbling reports.

The golf and tennis prizes were distributed before — and widely to — the banqueters.

The Athletic Features

Golf was popular throughout the convention period, and the qualifications for the annual tournament were numerous. Tennis, newly introduced last year, showed an increased popularity.

The number of prizes provided for golfers left but a comparatively few contestants unrewarded for their persistence through a thunder-and-hail shower. The winners were:—

Qualifying round low gross, John G. Searle.

Tournament low gross, G. S. Furman.

Tournament low net, George F. Shaw.

First flight, low gross, C. G. Predmore; low net, Charles E. Kelly; second low net, J. H. F. Dunning.

Second flight, low gross, C. E. Jamieson; low net, R. S. Childs; second low net, N. H. Noyes.

Third flight, low gross, Joseph A. Huisking; low net, R. E. Dorland; second low net, W. G. Malcolm.

Fourth flight, low gross, R. E. Horn; low net, S. D. Beard; second low net, H. F. Cummings.

Fifth flight, low gross, Dr. John F. Anderson; low net, John J. Powers; second low net, E. H. Volwiler.

Sixth flight, low gross, Paul S. Pittenger; low net, Hugh Craig; second low net, Mrs. Stewart V. Smith.

Seventh flight, low gross, Mrs. S. Barksdale Penick, jr.; low net, Smith Rairdon; second low net, Mrs. C. G. Predmore.

Longest drive on first hole, John Reichel.

Closest to pin on eighteenth hole, H. A. B. Dunning, jr.

Least number of putts, A. C. Boylston.

In the women's putting contest, the winners were:—

Golfers, first, Mrs. C. G. Predmore; second, Mrs. S. V. Smith.

Nongolfers, first, Miss Hona Fleming; second, Mrs. W. A. Feirer; third, Mrs. P. S. Pittenger.

The tennis doubles match was won by W. M. Wheeler and W. S. Keutzer. Frederick S. Stearns and John S. Zinsser were the runners-up.

Where Merit Is Due

The hard-working, able group that gave everybody a good time—formally styled the "General Entertainment Committee"—was headed by Victor E. Williams, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and his chief lieutenant was William D. Barry, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

The several features of the program were directed—quite satisfactorily, it was plain—by the following:—

Banquet, M. N. DeNoyelles, of Charles Pfizer & Co., and F. J. McDonough, of New York Quinine & Chemical Works.

Evening entertainment, W. D. Barry, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and J. P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation.

Golf, Herman J. Dietel, of Merck & Co.; J. P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, and James C. Chilcott, of the Maltine Company.

Women's events, A. A. Wasserscheid, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, and James T. Pardee, of the Dow Chemical Company.

Tennis, S. Barksdale Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., and Gerald S. Furman, of Merck & Co.

In the arranging of the convention, Gerald S. Furman, of Merck & Co., had charge of publicity, and Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., took care of transportation matters.

F.T.C. Complaint Hits Wilkes-Barre Tobacco Trade

Five dealers in tobacco and confectionery, alleged to represent a large and important part of the wholesale distribution and jobbing of such products in the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area, have been served by the Federal Trade Commission with a complaint charging unfair competition through an agreement and combination to fix and establish uniform prices for their products.

These purposes allegedly were accomplished by exacting and obtaining pledges and other promises and agreements from each of the respondent dealers and from maunfacturers and producers to the effect that all would support and enforce the respondents' program; using in concert and agreement among themselves and with others, coercive and concerted action, boycott, threats of boycott, and other united action against confectionery manufacturers, dealers and others to induce and require them to support and enforce the respondents' program and refrain from selling to dealers not parties to such program.

Yager Liniment Company, of which William J. Lowry, who is also an officer of Gilbert Brothers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, is president, has taken larger quarters at 430 West Mulberry street, Baltimore.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page* 39

4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACIDS. — Distilled, single press, 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; double press, 11c. to 12c.; triple press, 13¾c. to 14¾c.; saponified, ¼c. higher.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—The local market for refined oil had an easier tone, quotations being lowered 4 points. There was apparently no change in the character of business, local and other consumers still being disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs. There were no new developments in the crude situation, primary markets being quiet as usual at this period.

Sardine. — In the absence of any broadening of trade, in refined oil, quotations were reduced 4/10c. per pound by local interests. Such transactions as were reported were limited to comparatively small quantities. The coast market for crude was quiet.

Whale. — Quotations on refined oil were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. According to mail advices from London the recent advance in crude oil abroad was due to heavy purchases by the British Government, the takings amounting to 102,000 tons with indications that another 25,000 tons will be purchased in the near future.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, May 10.—Continued quiet is noted in fish oils. As a matter of fact, nothing of any interest exists at all on this coast because mainly it is the time of year when no fishing is being done for oil producing species. Holdover oil is practically non-existent, excepting that which is in the hands of a very few manufacturers who may or may not use it for hydrogenation—whichever best suits their purposes. Such oil can be perhaps obtained in the neighborhood of 38c to 40c. per gallon in tankcars at this time, when tallow or other fatty material can be purchased by the hydrogenators at good prices. There is, therefore, a little oil to be had for paint purposes if wanted. But nobody is showing any particular interest, either in buying or selling, and as a result the situation is quite dormant.

If new season trading is being done right now it is being kept very quiet. In years past when labor conditions were more stable and the general trend of business was pointed towards advancing prices such a thing as advance trading for Coast oils at this time of the year would not have been unreasonable. But at this time too many factors seem to be in the way. California production will be expected to be under way some time in August, in which month the season in northern California officially opens. However, fishing in the Northwest is expected to start next month.

Baltimore, May 11.—Trading in menhaden fish oil continues to be at a standstill, with neither the buyers nor the sellers mentioning figures at which they would be willing to enter into commitments, though the buyers let it be known that they consider the price of 35c. per gallon, the last at which sales were made, as decidedly above what they would be willing to pay and out of line with the quotations on other commodities that can be used as substitutes. Meanwhile the fishing companies down the Chesapeake Bay do not display any anxiety to take on new business so far in advance of the opening of the fishing season, which will not get under way in more than a month. Extreme quiet prevails in the industry, with information from the Florida coast still to the effect that the catch of menhaden there is light and that the fish are yielding virtually no oil.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry from local and other consumers. The market retained a steady tone, quotations generally being maintained at former levels.

Lard. — Domestic trade in cash lard continued along conservative lines, consumers being disinclined to purchase in advance of current or nearby requirements. Changes in quotations were generally moderate in the absence of wide fluctuations in futures.

Stearin. — The market was steady at the recent decline. There was a fair inquiry.

Tallow. — Spot trade was fairly active last week. Large soapers were not in evidence but reports were current at times of an increase in the call for small or moderate quantities, the aggregate movement of such lots being apparently larger than in recent preceding weeks. With offerings light, the market had a steady tone.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 7 to May 13, inclusive, comprised 4 contracts, a total of 240,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.25	5.25	5.10@5.25
July	5.30	5.30	5.10@5.25

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 13.—Trade has shown no indication of assuming more important proportions in the cash lard market here lately, although the price structure has been holding its own fairly well.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, May 7, to the close Friday, May 13, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$8.02	$8.40	$8.00	$8.40	$7.97
May	7.97	8.35	7.87	8.35	7.92
July	8.25	8.52	8.15	8.52	8.20

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound; prime, 5¼c. to 5½c.; fancy, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; special, 4¾c. to 5c.; No. 1, 4½c. to 4¾c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound; A white, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c.; B white, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; yellow, 10-16, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; yellow, 16-20, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; brown, 3¾c. to 4c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; lard, packages, 8½c. to 9c.; A white grease, 5½c. to 5¾c.; yellow grease, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.; extra oleo stocks, 8c. to 8¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 7½c. to 8c.

Liverpool, May 13.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot.	May.	July.	Oct.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	46 6	41 9	42 6	43 6
Monday	46 6	42 0	42 6	43 3
Tuesday	46 0	41 6	42 3	43 3
Wednesday	46 0	41 6	42 3	43 0
Thursday	47 0	42 3	43 6	44 3
Friday	46 6	42 0	42 6	43 9

Liverpool, May 13.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	22 0	19 3
Monday	22 0	19 3
Tuesday	22 0	19 3
Wednesday	22 0	19 3
Thursday	22 3	19 3
Friday	22 0	19 3

Animal Oils

Degras.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail but the market retained a steady tone. Stocks on spot remain at abnormally low levels and offerings of foreign product for arrival were still reported as light.

Lard.—Previous selling schedules remained in effect, the tone of the market being steady. The movement into consuming channels was still generally limited to unimportant quantities.

Neatsfoot.—The market retained a steady tone, quotations being held at the levels ruling in the previous week. Consumers were disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs.

Oleo.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry for moderate lots. The market was steady on the basis of previous prices.

Tallow. — Quotations were reduced ½c. per pound. Trade was quiet and of a routine character.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 13.—Business in animal oils seems to be on about the same basis as that ruling for some time.

LARD.—No. 1, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound.
OLEO.—No. 2, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound.
TALLOW.—Acidless, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tanks; and 8¼c. to 8½c., drums.

Waxes

Bees. — A quiet and uneventful market prevailed throughout the past week. Buying was conservative at all times and on the whole, there was no substantial interest shown by the consuming industries. Prices were reasonably steady; substantially so when the element of consuming demand was considered.

Candelilla. — Although no one will pay the price, it costs 14½c. per pound to buy shipment wax from Mexico and local representation of the producers' association in Mexico stood aloof, maintained the price, and was determined to await a broadening of the market. There is little actual demand for the article on spot at this time.

Carnauba. — Competition was keen for each of the few and always small orders that reached the spot last week. Prices here were out of alignment with those in Brazil, but since there is virtually no interest shown by buyers, prices meant very little. Stocks were of substantial size and until they shall have been reduced substantially, dullness was expected to prevail. Ordinarily, the wax importers would be exceptionally busy at this season of the year.

Spice Trade Ass'n Re-Elects Thayer President

—*Continued from page* 5

association, which committee was to study the question of minimum quantities on exports, as well as take up the question of fair trade practices on sales. The chairman of each section approved the suggestion.

The outstanding development in the grinder's section was the discussion regarding the formulating of a uniform sales contract, having as its base an elimination of a sale being subjected to the fluctuation of the market price. J. Max Weyer was elected chairman of the grinders sections. Other members of the executive committee are:—M. G. Volkman, of A. Schilling & Co.; L. McCandless; N. S. Dillingham, of A. S. Slade & Co., Boston; Truman Bayer, of Lagenderslager, Inc., Philadelphia; J. B. Bond, of Wixon Spice Company, Chicago; and Fletcher H. Long, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore.

Officers re-elected were:—President, Charles A. Thayer, of the R. T. French Company, Rochester; vice-president, Arthur G. Dunn; treasurer, Kurt Schussler, of the Otto Gerdau Co., this city. Directors to Serve Two Years:—Paul D. Hursh, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., Elmhurst, N. Y.; Thomas F. Burns, Hanne & Burns, this city.

Arbitration Committee:—Anthony A. Sayia, of H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., this city; B. H. Old, of B. H. Old & Co., this city; Norman S. Dillingham, of D. & L. Slade Co., Boston; Ernest H. Winter, of H. P. Winter & Co., this city; Ernest C. Brown, of Wood & Selick, Inc., this city.

Alternate Arbitration Committee:—Every F. Payne, of the Avery F. Payne Co., this city; J. Bosley Bond, of the Wixon Spice Co., Chicago; F. H. Long, McCorwick & Co., Baltimore; Ernest S. Klinko, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., this city, and M. L. Van Norden, Van Norden & Archibald.

On the entertainment side of the convention the feature was the "Spice for Flavor" luncheon. E. C. Zimmerman, commissioner for exports of the department of economic affairs of the Netherlands East Indies, was one of the department of economic affairs of the Netherlands East Indies, was one of the speakers. He described the cultivation of spices in the "Spice Islands" of the Orient. Mr. Zimmerman said that his countrymen had a hearty appreciation of good good and had learned how to diversify and balance their meals so as to get the greatest pleasure out of eating without any of the penalties.

As a demonstration of the importance of skillful flavoring the guests were served tomato juice both seasoned and plain and asked to decide for themselves which they preferred. No vote was taken but an unofficial canvass showed that by far the largest number of empty glasses carried out by the waiters were those that had held the flavored tomato juice. Spiced candies and spiced cigarettes especially imported from Bombay were among the unique features of the bill of fare.

The convention come to a close with a banquet Wednesday evening. It was voted to hold the 1939 meeting in this city.

Ketchum & Co. to Move

Ketchum & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, has leased the building at 50-60 Van Dam street, this city. The structure is on a plot 138 by 142 feet and contains 30,000 square feet, proving double the space now occupied by the company at 24 Cliff street, where the company has been located for twenty years. The company, which was founded forty years ago, has leased the Van Dam street property for twenty-one years at reported rentals aggregating $250,000.

Fritzsche Bros. to Open Plant in France This Month

The new Fritzsche Brothers' plant at Seillans, France, will be opened officially when F. L. Leonhardt, president, and Dr. Ernest S. Guenther, chief research chemist of the company, reach France this month. Mr. Leonhardt sailed May 9 for Bremen, Germany, on the steamship Bremen. After visiting his sister at Hanover, he will join Dr. Guenther in Paris and proceed to the plant. Dr. Guenther sailed May 14 on the steamship Rex. Plans schedule Mr. Leonhardt's return to this country on June 16, while Dr. Guenther is expected to go to the Far East before returning home.

Continental Can to Produce Bottle Caps and Seals

The Continental Can Company, maker of tin containers and packaging machinery, is equipping a department for the production of caps and seals for bottles and cap-sealing cans at Fayette and Oldham streets, Baltimore. It is understood that the production of caps and seals will be subsequently extended to the company's plants in Jersey City, Oakland, Seattle and Houston.

Obituaries

—*Continued from page* 4

gave his fleet and most of his fortune to the Colonies. Mr. Hooker's father was an officer in the famous Engineer Regiment of the West during the Civil War.

For three successive terms, from 1923 to 1925, Mr. Hooker was president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States. He was chairman of the Research Corporation, a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and chairman of the committee on government competition of the National Association of Manufacturers. He was chairman of the American Defense Society, a trustee of the University of Rochester, and a member of the executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. He was elected chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board last May, and was vice-president of the board's resolution committee.

Mr. Hooker was a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. He was a former president of the Society of the Genesee. His other membership included the Century, the University, the Cornell, National Republican, Union League, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Sleepy Hollow Country, Greenwich Field, Greenwich Country and Round Hill Country Clubs and the Union Interalliee, of Paris.

Surviving are his wife, the former Blanche Ferry, of Detroit; four daughters, Mrs. Blanchette F. Hooker Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller 3d; Mrs. Adelaide F. Hooker Marquand, wife of John P. Marquand, whose novel, "The late George Apley," received the Pulitzer Prize last week; Mrs. Helen Huntington Hooker O'Malley, wife of Ernest O'Malley, of Dublin, author and a former member of the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament), and Miss Barbara F. Hooker, of New York. Two brothers, Harry M. Hooker, of Rye, N. Y., and Paul Hooker, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. E. Maurice Trimble, of Rochester, also survive.

William F. Dohmen

William F. Dohmen, president of the F. Dohmen Company, wholesale druggists, Milwaukee, Wis., died May 10. He was seventy-three years of age.

Mr. Dohmen graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1884. After a year of European study he joined his father in the management of the F. Dohmen Company, becoming president of the firm in 1898. He was regularly at his desk in active charge of the business up to the last week before his death, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best informed drug men in the country.

He is survived by his wife and daughter, Marie, and by his nephews, Erwin and Fred Dohmen, who have been associated with him in the F. Dohmen Company for the past twenty-five years.

Charles S. Bushnell, who upon his retirement from the oil industry some years ago, was treasurer of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, died May 8 from a heart attack, on a train en route from Saranac Lake to this city. He was eighty years of age. A nephew, Henry D. Bushnell, general counsel for the Northern Pipe Line Company, this city, made the identification. Mr. Bushnell was the son of Daniel Bushnell, Pittsburgh, a pioneer in the oil industry.

Mrs. J. H. Dean, wife of J. H. Dean, president of the Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tenn., died unexpectedly May 2.

Mrs. Claire Jones Rankin, wife of J. Duncan Rankin, a sales executive with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died May 9 in Chappaqua, N. Y. Also surviving are her mother and a daughter.

William H. Baker, director and secretary of the Cuba Company, and affiliated in various official capacities with other companies in the Cuba Company group, died unexpectedly May 11.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

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Five-hundred-ninety-third Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Barytes

(Barii Sulphas, Barite, Barium Sulphate, Baryt, Baryte, Barytine, Barytine Broyee, Heavy Spar, Schwefelsaueresbaryum, Sulfate de Barium, Sulfate de Baryum, Tiff)

Abrasives

Ingredient (U.S. 1276509) of—
Grinding composition

Adhesives

Ingredient of—
Aromatic cementing composition (U.S. 1455598)
Glass-to-metal cementing composition (U.S. 1132721)

Aviation

Ingredient (U.S. 1389084) of—
Adhesive for mending airplane fabrics

Beverage

Reagent (U.S. 1912473) in determining—
Caustic strength of alkaline beverages

Building Construction

Acid-proofing agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
Concrete
Bonding agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
Concrete
Filler (U.S. 1336178) in—
Composition stone floorings
Improver (U.S. 1758026) in making—
Scum-free bricks
Oilproofing agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
Concrete
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
Concrete

Cement

Process material (U.S. 1194344) in making—
Portland cement

Ceramics

Ingredient of—
Lead glazes
Improver (U.S. 1758026) in making—
Scum-free ceramic products

Chemical

Carrier for—
Catalysts
Catalytic mixtures
Ingredient of—
Catalytic mixtures
Process material in making—
Aluminum nitride (U.S. 1268240)
Aluminum-potassium sulphate (U.S. 1296457)
Calcium sulphate (U.S. 1146491)
Carbon dioxide (U.S. 1360312)
Starting point in making—
Barium chemicals, such as chloride, carbonate, sulphide
Blanc fixe (reduction to sulphide)
Lithopone (reduction to sulphide)

Dye

Inert base for—
Colors in making lakes

Electrical

Process material in making—
Arc light electrodes (various patents)
Insulations (various patents)
Resistances (U.S. 1507379)
Storage battery electrodes (U.S. 1182513 and 1164464)
Storage battery separators (U.S. 1228368, 1495568, and 1262228)

Explosives and Matches

Luminophore (Brit. 391914) in—
Luminous compositions

Fats and Oils

Carrier for—
Fish oil hydrogenation catalysts (U.S. 1222660)
Vegetable oil hydrogenation catalysts (U.S. 1222660)
Neutralizing agent (Brit. 393108) in—
Purifying processes for fats and oils
Process material (Brit. 380065 and 380052) in making—
Stable emulsions of fats, oils, paraffin, and organic solvents
Starting point (Brit. 404874) in making—
Coatings for interior surfaces of oil tanks (in admixture with waterglass and kieselguhr), said coatings being removable with hot water

Firefighting

Ingredient (Germ. 458400) of—
Chemical fire-extinguisher

Glass

Ingredient of—
Glazier's cement
Producer of—
Iridescent effects in glass

Insecticide

Ingredient of—
Insecticidal compositions

Leather

Ingredient of—
Coating compositions
Dressing compositions
Process material (U.S. 1241950) in making—
Quebracho tanning compound

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Filler in—
Linoleum Oilcloth

Lubricant

Filler (U.S. 1276509) in—
Lubricant composition
Starting point (U.S. 1881542) in making—
Lubricating composition (with colloidal clay) for machining operations

Metallurgical

Closing agent (U.S. 1214630) for—
Pores in bronze castings
Flux in—
Brass smelting
Ingredient (U.S. 1286061) of—
Case-hardening composition

Miscellaneous

Decolorizing agent (with carbon) (U.S. 1447461)
Improver (Brit. 393488, 393505, and 386161) of—
Visibility of polyvinyl alcohol threads under Roentgen rays
Ingredient of—
Boat-mending composition (U.S. 1389084)
Bottle cap composition (U.S. 1351438)
Buffing composition (U.S. 1276509)
Copying pad (U.S. 1348812)
Dental cement (U.S. 1507379)
Dry hair cleansers
Joint-filling compound for aluminum articles (U.S. 1223458)
Joint-filling compound for brass articles (U.S. 1223458)
Mending composition for artificial teeth (U.S. 1389084)
Metal-cleansing composition (U.S. 1471466)
Mine-ventilating tubing (U.S. 1432585)
Motion picture screen (U.S. 1231727)
Phonograph records (various patents)
Polishing compound (U.S. 1276509)

Paint and Varnish

Filler
Ingredient of—
Dark-colored paints
Distemper colors
Silica paints
Water paints
Pigment
Process material in making—
Light-stable chrome yellows (Brit. 403762)
Pigments (many patents)
Starting point (Brit. 444110) in making—
New blue pigments with manganates

Paper

Filler in—
Bristol board Stiff papers
Cardboard Wallpaper
Paperboard

Pharmaceutical

Reagent in—
X-ray photographing of intestinal tract

Photographic

Filler and pigment in—
Photographic papers
Process material in making—
Films (U.S. 1507174)
X-ray films

Plastics

Filler in—
Artificial ivory

Printing

Filler in making—
Printing plates (U.S. 1377519)
Printing plate matrixes (U.S. 1398142)

Resins

Filler
Shortening agent (U.S. 1894731) in making—
Phenol-tung oil-formaldehyde resinous coatings for stencil paper

Rubber

Filler

Soap

Carrier for—
Fish oil hydrogenation catalysts (U.S. 1222660)
Neutralizing agent (Brit. 393108) in—
Purifying processes for fats and oils
Starting point (Brit. 404874) in making—
Coatings for interior surfaces of oil tanks (in admixture with waterglass and kieselguhr), said coatings being removable with hot water

Textile

Delustring agent (U.S. 1932734) for—
Bemberg silk (used with aluminum hydroxide)
Filler in—
Textile fabrics
Ingredient of—
Collar-waterproofing composition (U.S. 1453764)
Dressing compositions

Camphor

(Alcanfor, Campher, Camphora, Camphre, Canfora, Kampfer, Kampher)

Note: Covers uses of Chinese, Japanese and Formosa natural camphor, and of synthetic camphor; "Dutch Camphor" and "Tub Camphor" are archaic names for Japanese camphor

Adhesives

Plasticizer and preservative in—
Adhesive compositions containing pastes, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Aviation

Plasticizer in—
Dopes and cementing agents, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters and ethers of cellulose, used for treating and processing aviation fabrics

Cellulose Products

Plasticizer in—
Cellulose acetate
Cellulose esters and ethers
Nitrocellulose

Ceramics

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic ware

Chemical

Ingredient (U.S. 1234381 and 1241738) of—
Acidproofing compositions
Alkali-proofing compositions
Chlorine-proofing compositions
Preserver (U.S. 1486468) for—
Opium solutions
Starting point in making—
Campholenic acid
Camphoric acid
Camphoronic acid
Camphor oxime
Camphylamine
Carvacrol (with iodine)
Chloro, bromo, nitro, and amino derivatives
Cymene (with phosphoric anhydride)

Cosmetic

Ingredient of—
Hair-restorer and loss preventive (French 694297)
Hair-washing and curling preparation (French 620213)
Plasticizer in—
Nail enamels containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose

(To be continued)

Litharge

(Bleiglatte, Bleioxyd, Lead Monoxide, Lead Oxide, Litargirio, Lithargyrum, Monoxide de Plomb, Plumbi Oxidum, Plumbum Oxydatum, Proto-oxide de Plomb)

Note: An oxide of lead corresponding to the formula PbO. Massicot is the unfused and litharge the fused compound; the tendency at the present time is to drop the use of the term, "Massicot," and to use "Litharge" for all varieties of lead monoxide

Ceramics

Base material in making lead glazes for—
Insides of saggers
Insulating procelain
Ornamental tile
Stoneware
Yellow ware, such as bowls, tubs, crocks, household utensils
Starting point in making—
Acid-resisting cements
Stoneware cements

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Chrome yellow
Lakes
Lead chemicals

Electrical

Base material in making—
Storage battery plates

Glass

Substitute for red lead in making—
Automobile lamp lenses
Camera lenses
Cut glassware
Flint glass
Glass of brilliancy, clearness, and quality
Lead glass
Microscope lenses
Optical lenses
Searchlight lenses
Tableware of good quality
Telescope lenses

Insecticide

Starting point in making—
Lead arsenate

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Drier
Starting point in making—
Driers

Mechanical

Starting point in making—
Pipe-joint cements

Metallurgical

Flux in assaying—
Gold ores Silver ores
Ingredient of—
Enamel frits for enameled iron sanitary ware, stove parts, signs, and various other enameled iron products (but not enameled cooking utensils)

Paint and Varnish

Drier
Pigment in—
Paints
Starting point in making—
Chrome yellow Lakes
Driers

Petroleum

Starting point in making—
Sodium plumbite used as a sulphur-removing agent

Pharmaceutical

In compound and dispensing practice

Rubber

Accelerator in—
Curing processes, chiefly for footwear, mechanical and molded goods
Toughener in—
Curing processes, chiefly for footwear, mechanical and molded goods

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

TO RAW MATERIAL producers for the varnish, paint, and allied trades. Let the national reputation of your specialty assume an international one. Advertiser able to exploit the European market from London as representative, or might arrange facilities for local production or finishing under arrangement. Address full particulars of product and markets to J. A. Davies, 307 Gayley street, Media, Penna.

SALES AGENTS located in Cincinnati for twenty years covering part of Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, would be interested in representating producers of raw materials used in paint, varnish, lacquer, paper, ink, rubber, soap or other industries. BOX 841, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AGENCIES WANTED—New York jobbing and importing firm established over twenty years is interested in securing new connections for the sale of raw materials, by-products, or chemical specialties. BOX 845, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Buildings Offered

BRICK BUILDING—Two story, 23,000 sq. ft., sprinklers, high ceilings, elevator, live steam 24 hours day, railroad siding, yard. Unrestricted district 15 minutes to Manhattan. Low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Equipment Offered

CONSOLIDATED OFFERS—Five Sweetland filters, up to No. 12, twenty plate-frame and recessed types filter presses, iron, bronze, wood, all sizes; forty centrifugal machines up to 60 inches; twenty-five copper jacketed kettles with and without agitators, up to 500 gallons; vacuum dryers, W. & P. mixers, rotary dryers, pulverizers, tanks, kettles, etc. Send inquiries to Consolidated Products Company, Inc., 15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—two 6x8 pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE:—3 foot x 15 foot rotary vacuum dryer; Hardinge conical mill 6 foot x 36 inch; Pebble and jar mills from laboratory to 250 gallons capacity; Anderson duo red lion expeller; filter presses up to 36 inches square; Stedman 42 inch disintegrator; W. & P. jack. mixer size 15; tablet machines ½ inch to 2 inch, single punch and rotary; grinders, pulverizers, roller mills; copper, glass lined and iron kettles, stills, and tanks, etc. We buy your surplus machinery. Stein Equipment Corp., 426 Broome street, New York City.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

Materials Offered

GRINDING LIQUIDS for paint manufacturers at minimum costs. Made by a responsible national company. All types grinding materials made to conform to purchasers formulas or samples. Also high quality stock liquids to suit customers needs. Technical and laboratory assistance gratis. BOX 846, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for varnish plant Chicago territory. Complete set-up. Excellent opportunity for man able to invest $5,000. Sales outlets assured. Write J. Zimmerman, c/o Capitol Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., 1346 W. Concord Place, Chicago, Illinois.

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS in drugs and chemicals. Important company in drug and chemical business wishes establish contact with technical men, trained and experienced in drugs, botanicals, medicinals, biologicals, or chemicals in the laboratories or manufacturing plants of Central European countries. BOX 848, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN WANTED, one who has contact with users of pyrethrum extract. Manufacturer has a good proposition to offer. BOX 847, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMICAL SALESMAN for Metropolitan New York staff of national distributor with branch offices and warehouse stocks in key cities. Applicant must have following in textile, rubber, leather, etc. Reply giving qualifications, salary. Philipp Brothers, 60 Pine street, New York, N. Y.

DRUG WAREHOUSE manager—Desirable position open in large drug firm for experienced man capable of managing large drug stocks and directing groups of men handling such products and filling orders. Position carries liberal salary and permanent connection for qualified person. Applicants should give complete information regarding past experience, salaries earned, education, age and religion. BOX 849, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST experienced in manufacturing and marketing of a good line of acetate dyes, oil colors, direct colors, formaldehyde colors, sulphur colors, textile specialties wants connection with chemical firm having an azo unit available. BOX 819, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN with broad experience selling solvents to the paint and varnish and manufacturing trade; ten years contacts in middle west; outstanding successful record. Now employed. Age 38. BOX 832, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, graduate with 8 years experience in paints and varnishes—shelf and industrial—expert on formulation and production for metropolitan trade—hard worker with initiative—seeks a responsible position with a future. BOX 835, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS etc.—Former general manager of fertilizer plant capable of taking charge of production and sales, experienced tobacco, truck and citrus formulations; graduate industrial chemical engineering, also Alexander Hamilton business executive training. Would consider sales management of raw materials or allied lines. BOX 842, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRINTING INK chemist familiar with lacquers and synthetics and the dry color industry, desires position in either field with reliable company. Will locate anywhere. BOX 840, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY exists for a reputable manufacturer of industrial finishes to secure the services of a young man exceptionally well versed on formulation, application and baking of coating materials used in the tin decorating industry. This young man could best serve a company as a field representative as he has the knowledge and is personally acquainted with quite a few of the keymen in this field. A worthwhile proposition will be followed by a personal interview. BOX 834, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Some chemical engineering; young; college graduate; wants chance to develop. Honest, reliable, ambitious; wants position in chemical plant or laboratory; salary secondary. Any field. BOX 843, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TABLET MAKER, eighteen years' experience formulating, granulating, compressing, sugar coating. Expert on effervescent tablets. Capable of taking charge of production department. BOX 844, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMISTS and chemical engineers—If you are now unemployed, send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, New York City.

Surplus Stock

BUYERS of any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

CHECK INVENTORIES — Cash for any quantity, surplus finished or raw material —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0134.

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We Buy and Sell from a Single Item to a Complete Plant

Chemical Engineers Ass'n Discusses Metaphosphate

—Continued from page 3

neering of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, submitted a report on the "Mitigation of Trade Waste Pollution in West Virginia." The report revealed that following the establishment of the State Water Commission of West Virginia, detailed surveys were made of the various watersheds of the state to show the nature, extent and effects of the existing pollution. These surveys formed the basis for a logical determination of the remedial work necessary to protect the major uses of the stream and served also as a reference to gauge the efficiency of the measures adopted.

According to the report, a state-wide summary of sewage conditions indicated that a population of 500,000 was contributing sewage wastes to the streams. At several points sewage treatment plants were therefore necessary. The largest problem came from the acid drainage from bituminous coal mines, drainage from thirteen coal seams giving 2,874,000 pounds of acid per day. A mine sealing program is now reducing this pollution load, the report advised.

In addition, the report said cooperative work with industries has resulted in the installation of effective tannery waste disposal systems, phenol recovery units at by-product coke ovens, and material reduction of wastes also from paper mills, or refineries and chemical plants.

Development on an unprecedented scale of facilities for converting waste petroleum gases into highest efficiency gasoline was described by S. D. Turner, of the Humble Oil and Refining Company. About 3,500 barrels per day of the new polymer gasoline are now being made in one plant from gases formerly wasted, Mr. Turner continued.

In the polymer gasoline process, which is an outstanding development in petroleum refining, heat and pressure are applied to gases obtained in the distillation of crude oil in such a way that they recombine to form larger, heavier molecules which are useful as gasoline, he said. Butane and propane are gases used along with others from natural gas and from petroleum refining.

The new Humble plant is equipped to handle 15,000 barrels a day of a light hydrocarbon mixture coming in from the East Texas fields via pipeline. The mixture first goes to a superfractionation plant, where it is separated by distillation into a liquid fraction and a butane gas fraction, he explained. The butane fraction then passes on to a thermal polymerization plant, where it is converted to polymer gasoline at the rate of about 3,500 barrels of gasoline per day, he added.

As a part of the general program, the engineers visited the plants of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and the Industrial Rayon Company at Covington, Va.; the Dickinson Salt Works, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, the Libbey-Owens-Ford Company, and the Elk Refining Company at Charleston, W. V., and the Pure Oil Company at Cabincreek.

Among the prominent chemical engineers attending the meeting were E. R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute; Leo H. Baekeland, president of the Bakelite Company; M. C. Whitaker, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company; R. E. Wilson, president of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company; Martin H. Ittner, chief chemist of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Bids Wanted

Acid, Sulphuric:—4,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 916, opening May 16.

Acetylene:—175 tanks; Commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 927, opening June 6.

Aluminum, Powdered:—5,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Calcium Chloride:—2,600 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 796, opening May 18.

Canning Machinery:—Commissioners, D. C. District Government, Washington, opening June 2.

Chrome Yellow:—3,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Creosote Oil:—7,775 gallons; Supply Officer, Schenectady District C.C.C., Schenectady, N. Y.; procurement 5211-30, opening May 25.

Enamel, Red:—2,004 gallons; Superintendant of Lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y.; procurement 56706, opening May 19.

Gasoline:—Supplies for the 1939 fiscal year; Purchasing Officer interior Department, Washington, D. C.; procurement 3507, opening May 31.

Iron-Ammonium Citrate:—200 pounds; Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; requisition 1059NSA, opening May 19.

Oxalate:—200 pounds; Supply Office, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; requisition P-1059-NSA, opening May 19.

Lampblack:—10,000 pounds in oil; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Laundry Supplies:—Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn; procurement 626-253, opening May 26.

Lead, Red, Dry:—100,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Medicines:—45 items as required during July 1 to December 31; Superintendent Lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y.; procurement 56616, opening May 16.

Oil, Linseed:—4,680 pounds boiled; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Raw:—116,400 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Pigment, Boneblack:—1,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Soda Ash:—10,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass.; procurement 246, opening May 24.

Sulphite:—1,000 pounds, Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 796, opening May 18.

Yellow Ochre:—20,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Zinc Oxide:—50,000 pounds in oil; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Dry:—20,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3353, opening May 25.

Contracts Awarded

Soap, Grit:—5,875 pounds; award to John T. Stanley Company, New York, by the Marine Corps, Philadelphia, at 3.3c. per pound; schedule 649, opened March 29.

Hand:—11,700 pounds; award to the Larkin Soap Company, Teaneck, N. J., by Marine Corps, Philadelphia, at 4.3c. per pound; schedule 649, opened March 29.

Soda, Caustic:—14,040 cans; awarded to the Tex-ite Products Corporation, New York, by the Marine Corps, Philadelphia, at 4.74c. a pound; schedule 649, opened March 29.

Solvent Recovery Service Company, a new industry, to be established at 466 North Eucalyptus avenue and Sante Fe railroad, Inglewood, Cal., a suburb of Los Angeles, has acquired a long-term lease on a factory building.

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp..... —
Alexander, Jerome..... 54
American Agricultural Chemical Co.... 36
American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc. ..... —
American Can Co..... —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.. —
American Flange & Mfg. Co..... 51
American Potash & Chemical Corp..... 42
American Research Products..... 40
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp..... 58
Ansbacher-Siegel Corp..... —
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... 42
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co..... 26
Associated Chemical Engineering Corp. 54
Atlantic Refining Co..... —
Atlantic Research Associates..... —
Atlas Powder Co..... —

Barium Reduction Corp..... 29
Barrett Company.....30, 59
Barsky & Strauss, Inc..... 54
Belle Alkali Co..... 26
Bemis Bro. Bag Co..... —
Benzol Products Co..... —
Binney & Smith Co..... 10
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co..... 34
Brode Corp., The 38
Bureau of Chemistry..... 54
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... —

Calco Chemical Co..... —
California Fruit Growers Exchange..... 40
Campbell, Harry T., Sons Co..... —
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp..... 2
Carey, The Philip Co..... —
Carpinello, Michael J., Inc..... 54
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 70
Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp..... —
Church & Dwight Co..... 1
Colledge, E. W., Gen. Sales Agent, Inc. —
Colton, Arthur Co..... 35
Columbia Alkali Corp..... —
Columbian Carbon Co..... —
Commercial Solvents Corp..... —
Conewango Refining Co..... —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 68
Consumers Import Co., Inc..... —
Continental Can Co..... —
Cooper, Chas., & Co..... —
Cooper, T. G., & Co., Inc..... 38
Crosby Naval Stores Co..... —
Croton Chemical Corp..... —

Darling & Co..... 38
Davidson, Harry H..... —
Day Chemical Co..... 54
Deep Rock Oil Corp..... —
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co..... —
Diamond Alkali Co..... 27
Dicalite Co ..... —
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 46
Doggett Stanley, Inc..... —
Dow Chemical Co..... 12
Draper Mfg. Co..... 70
Drury, A. C., & Co., Inc..... 70
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... 53
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co..... 1

Eastern Steel Barrel Corp..... —
Eastman Kodak Co..... —
Ehrmann Strauss Co., Inc..... —
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.....17, 18
Ellis-Foster Co..... 54
Emery Industries, Inc..... —
Exporters & Manufacturers Translation Bureau 54

Falk & Co..... —
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 33
First Machinery Corp..... —
Fluorine Products..... 29
Food Research Laboratories, Inc..... 54
Frank-Vliet Co..... —
Franks Chemical Products Co..... —
Freeport Sulphur Co..... 69
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.....55, 57
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills..... —

General Chemical Co..... —
General Drug Co..... 56
General Dyestuff Corp..... —
General Electric Co..... —
General Plastics, Inc..... —
Gesell, R., Inc..... —
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... —
Goodman, Rex, M. D..... 54
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 54
Greeff, R. W., & Co., Inc..... 41
Gross, A., & Co..... 37
Gruman, J. B., & Co..... 61

Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc..... 37
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 47
Heekin Can Co..... —
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 41
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co..... —
Hochstadter Laboratories..... 54
Holt, C. J., & Co., Inc..... 54
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 53
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... —
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 55

Imperial Oil & Gas Products Corp..... 34
Imperial Paper & Color Corp..... 35
Independent Mfg. Co..... —
Industrial Chemical Sales Div..... 36
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc..... 54
Innis Speiden & Co..... 70
International Pulp Co..... —
International Selling Corp..... —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works... 26

Jackson, L. N., Co., Inc..... 38
Jaite Co..... 20
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp..... 31
Jungmann & Co., Inc..... 29

Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons, Inc..... —
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co..... 35
Kessler Chemical Corp..... —
Knight, B. H..... 54
Koppers Co..... 31
Koster Keunen..... —
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp..... —

Laning, E. M., & Co., Inc..... 54
LaWall & Harrisson..... 54
Lewis, John D., Inc..... —
Lueders, Geo., & Co..... 55

Magnetic Pigment Co..... 10
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 55
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 6
Manion Steel Barrel Co..... 34
Martens, Johan C., & Co..... 40
Martin, The L., Co..... 36
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc..... —
Merck & Co..... 49
Metasap Chemical Co..... 69
Miel, George A..... 54
Minnesota Specialty Co..... —
Molnar Laboratories..... 54
Monsanto Chemical Co..... —
Munch, James C..... 54
Murray Oil Products Co..... 39
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 32

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc... —
National Lead Co..... —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc..... 42
National Oil Products Co..... —
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... 35
Natural Products Refining Co..... 33
Neuberg, William, Inc..... 42
Neville Co..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co..... 23
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc... 44
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 33
Niagara Alkali Co.....17, 18
Nichols Copper Co..... —
N. V. Potash Export My, Inc..... —

Oldbury Electro Chemical Co..... 28
Orbis Products Corp..... 53
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc..... 54
Osborn, C. J. Co..... 34

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... —
Parsons, M. W..... 42
Pease Laboratories, Inc..... 54
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 52
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... —
Pennsylvania Oil Products Refining Co. —
Pennsylvania Refining Co..... 56
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... —
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 25
Polachek, Z. H..... 54
Potash Company of America..... —
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... —
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble.....37, 42
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co..... —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc..... 54
Pure Calcium Products Division..... —

Quaker Oats Co..... —

R. A. Company..... 43
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp..... —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc..... 40
Royster Chemical Works..... 1
Ryland, H. C., Inc..... 55

Sadtler, Samuel P., Sons, Inc..... 54
St. Joseph Lead Co..... —
Schimmel & Co., Inc..... 34
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc..... —
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc..... 42
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc..... 54
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 54
Sharples Solvents Corp..... 8
Shell Petroleum Co..... —
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc..... 43
Sherwood Petroleum Co., Inc..... 57
Sievers, Cuno, Inc..... —
Silzle, E. A., Corp..... 55
Skelly Oil Co..... 19
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories..... —
Snell, Foster D., Inc..... 54
Solvay Sales Corp..... 28
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc.....48, 70
Southern Steel Barrel Co., Inc..... —
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 36
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 26
Stillwell & Gladding..... 54
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp..... —
Sun Oil Co..... —

Taintor Trading Co..... —
Tamms Silica Co..... —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co..... 31
Tennessee Corp..... 29
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... —
Thornton, The F. C., Co., Inc..... —
Thurston & Braidich..... 70
Titanium Pigment Corp..... —
Todd, A. M., Co..... 56
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 26

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp..... 2
United Clay Mines Corp..... —
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co..... —
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co..... —
U. S. Phosphoric Products Corp..... 29
United States Potash Co..... 59

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc..... —
Victor Chemical Works..... 29
Viking Distributing Co..... —
Vorce, L. D..... 54

Wah Chang Trading Corp..... 37
Wecoline Products, Inc..... 37
Weiss & Downs, Inc..... 54
Wheeling Corrugating Co..... —
White Tar Co. of N. J., Inc..... 31
Wiley & Co., Inc..... 54
Will & Baumer Candle Co..... —
Williams, C. K., & Co..... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc..... 9
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J..... —
Wolf, Jacques, & Co..... 53
Wood Preserving Corp..... 31

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